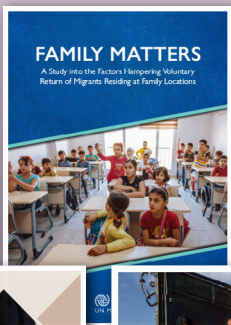


# Return Migration

## PUBLICATIONS





## Stories Untold: Return of Georgian Migrants in Photos

2020/120 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

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*Stories Untold: Return of Georgian Migrants in Photos* features the personal accounts of 24 Georgian migrants who have returned to their home country and rebuilt their lives after spending time overseas, with the support of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Their migration experiences – whether lengthy or brief, straightforward or complex, enjoyable or challenging – will forever affect their lives, the lives of their families and those of the communities they have returned to. With their stories, these returnees hope to inform others who are planning their future in foreign countries and encourage those who wish to return home.



## AFGHANISTAN: A Country on the Move

2019/96 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

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Every year, hundreds of thousands of Afghans return home, sometimes after generations of exile. Tens of thousands more are affected by natural and human-made disasters, with Afghanistan widely recognized as one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. These impacts combined make for a tumultuous picture of constant and fluid mobility driven by a range of drivers and push and pull factors.



## IOM MOVEMENTS

2019/44 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

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At its very core, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is grounded in the movement of people. Through 68 years of field experience, the Organization has identified best practices from millions of migrant movements around the globe, informing the development of its many protocols. Every single day, IOM teams are moving people, whether for humanitarian evacuation, resettlement or another pathway to admission. Movement staff tailor movement assistance to meet the needs of individual and relevant stakeholders in departure countries and receiving communities.



## Migration Policy Practice (Vol. IX, Number 1, January 2019–March 2019) Special Issue on Return and Reintegration

2019/42 pages

ISSN 2223-5248

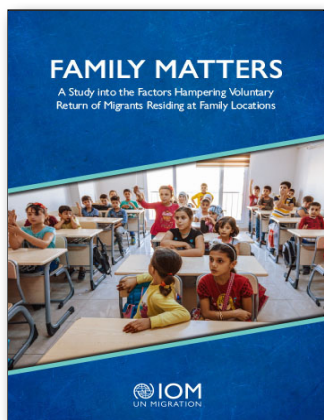
English

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This new issue of Migration Policy Practice is a special edition focused on the return and reintegration of migrants who are unable or unwilling to remain in host or transit countries. In light of complex and dynamic migration flows, the discourse on return and reintegration has gained renewed prominence in national and international political agenda in recent years. In 2018, 152 governments agreed to have a dedicated objective to this topic in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

Within this context, the special issue of Migration Policy Practice seeks to present challenges, opportunities, existing practices and policy implications in the field of return and reintegration. It explores a wide variety of subjects in these areas, including relevant provisions in the Global Compact for Migration, assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR), specific safeguards for the return and reintegration of children and their families, the role of local governments in the implementation of sustainable reintegration policies, and how to define and measure sustainable reintegration to inform evidence-based programming and policies.

This special issue includes articles by experts and practitioners from the Migration Policy Institute, Samuel Hall, UNICEF and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) as well as the Mayor of Zacatecoluca in El Salvador.



## Family Matters: A Study into the Factors Hampering Voluntary Return of Migrants Residing at Family Locations

2018/92 pages

English

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This exploratory study focuses on migrant families residing in so called family locations (Gezinslocaties) in the Netherlands. Following the Dutch High Court ruling in the Ferreira case in 2012, the Government of the Netherlands organizes the housing of migrant families whose asylum application has been rejected (and consequently obliged to leave the Netherlands) in designated family locations, until the youngest child has reached the age of 18. In that same year, the Government of the Netherlands introduced the Mauro law or Rooting law, followed by a child amnesty provision in 2013, legalizing a group of asylum children (and household) based on the rooting principle. Despite these developments, which intended to make a clear distinction between the right to stay and the obligation to leave, the return figure of migrant families in the family locations is relatively low.

This study provides insight into the decision-making process of migrant families in these family locations, whose legal remedies in most cases have been exhausted, but nevertheless decide not to return.



## International Migration Vol. 56 (4) August 2018

2018/249 pages

ISSN 1468-2435 68-2435

English

Electronic version available from [Wiley-Science](#).

To order print copy, [click here](#).

International Migration is a refereed bimonthly review of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on current migration issues as analysed by demographers, economists, and sociologists all over the world. The journal is edited at Georgetown University's Institute for the Study of

International Migration (ISIM) and published and distributed by Wiley. The editors at ISIM are responsible for the direction and content of the journal.

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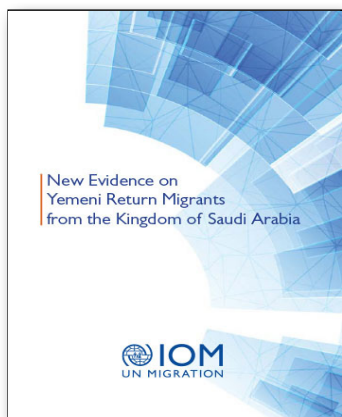
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## New Evidence on Yemeni Return Migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

2018/24 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

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In 2013, massive labour migrants were deported from Saudi Arabia as a consequence of the Nitaqat programme, which aimed to increase job opportunities for Saudi citizens. Neighbouring Yemen has been most affected by the programme, with almost 600,000 Yemenis crossing the border back into Yemen.

The economic situation of Yemen, one of the poorest countries in the world, was already progressively deteriorating, as its economic system faced the considerable challenge of creating sufficient jobs to match the growth in labour supply brought about by the demographic transition. It was therefore evident that the repatriation from Saudi Arabia of such a high number of migrants would have a significant impact on the economic situation of the country, which relied heavily on remittances.

Within this context, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) partnered with the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 2014 to carry out the Yemen Return Migrants Survey (YRMS), aiming to collect the information necessary to devise and implement evidence-based relief policies.



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