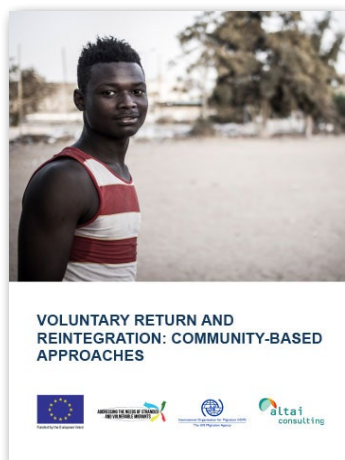


Integration, Xenophobia and Discrimination

PUBLICATIONS





Voluntary Return and Reintegration: Community-Based Approaches

2017/132 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

This research assesses the main challenges and opportunities of implementing the IOM assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) projects in Morocco using the community-based approach.

The first part of the study analyses the different types of AVRR projects that have been implemented during the last 30 years and identifies the main needs and challenges of the present approach.

The main focus of this research is on how the community-based approach could provide solutions to some of the challenges of the AVRR programmes. A comparative analysis of community-based reintegration projects already implemented allows to identify different types of approach and to elaborate recommendations on how to apply them to AVRR.

The report finally proposes an evaluation of the possibility of implementing community-based AVRR initiatives in the main countries of origin of the beneficiaries of the AVRR programme from Morocco.



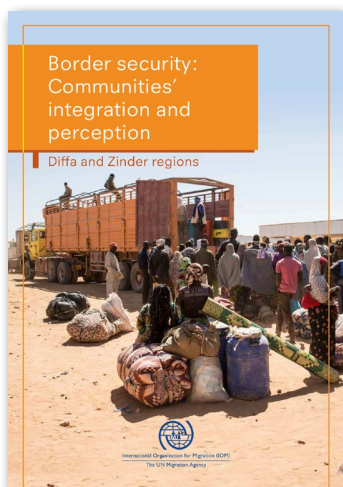
Integrierte Reintegration in der Region Kurdistan, Irak

2017/51 pages

German

Available for [PDF download](#)

Der Reintegrationsunterstützung kommt eine Schlüsselrolle zu, um Migrantinnen und Migranten, die in ihre Herkunftsländer zurückkehren, eine erfolgreiche und nachhaltige Rückkehr zu ermöglichen. Sowohl die Rückkehrentscheidung und -planung als auch die Reintegration im Herkunftsland umfassen einen längeren Prozess, bei dem sich die Betroffenen zumeist mit individuellen Herausforderungen und Besorgnissen konfrontiert sehen. Daher sind individuelle Beratungen und Unterstützungsangebote zu jedem Zeitpunkt dieses Rückkehr- und Reintegrationprozesses unabdingbar. Der Ergebnisbericht zum Projekt: Integrierte Reintegration in der Region Kurdistan, Irak fasst die Aktivitäten eines Projektes zusammen, dass zwischen Juni 2015 und Juni 2017 unter Nutzarmachung dieses ganzheitlichen Unterstützungsansatzes die soziale und wirtschaftliche Reintegration von freiwilligen Rückkehrerinnen und Rückkehrern im Nordirak mitbegleitete. Der Bericht beleuchtet den Projektrahmen, bietet allgemeine Hintergrundinformationen zur Situation in der Region und stellt die Geschichte einzelner im Projekt geförderter Rückkehrerinnen und Rückkehrer vor. Darüber hinaus liefert er wichtige Erkenntnisse hinsichtlich der Erfolge und Herausforderungen einer nachhaltigen Reintegration sowie wertvolle Anregungen für künftige Reintegrationsprojekte.



Border security: Communities' integration and perception

2017/92 pages

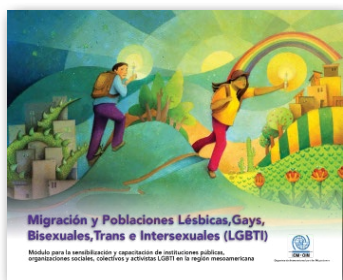
English, French

Available for PDF download

This study deals with border communities' perceptions about:

- border management in Diffa region and the eastern part of Zinder region;
- criminality, Boko Haram and terrorism;
- relationships and communication with defence and security forces in charge with border management;
- integration of communities in border management;
- reaction of populations and authorities in Diffa region regarding past crisis.

This publication serves as a tool for IOM Niger and the Government of Niger to guide their policy regarding the engagement of communities in border management.



Migración y Poblaciones Lesbianas, Gays, Bisexuales, Trans e Intersexuales (LGBTI)

2016/160 pages

ISBN 978-9968-542-64-7

Spanish

Available for [PDF download](#)

El manual Migración y Poblaciones Lesbianas, Gais, Bisexuales, Trans e Intersexuales (LGBTI), busca promover una reflexión, desde las instituciones del Estado, organizaciones y/o colectivos sociales y activistas LGBTI, sobre los procesos migratorios de la población LGBTI de la región mesoamericana. El manual es una herramienta útil para problematizar la realidad y las necesidades específicas de protección de las personas lesbianas, gais, bisexuales, trans e intersexuales migrantes, refugiadas y solicitantes de asilo. El manual contiene una propuesta metodológica para desarrollar procesos de capacitación con instituciones del Estado y Organizaciones de sociedad civil, la cual fomenta el planteamiento de estrategias para la protección y asistencia de estas poblaciones, contribuyendo al avance en el reconocimiento de su dignidad y disfrute efectivo de sus derechos humanos.



Étude qualitative d'évaluation de l'impact socioéconomique et des besoins des libyens en Tunisie

2016/148 pages

French

Peut être téléchargé en [PDF](#)

Réalisée conjointement par l'OIM en Tunisie et l'Observatoire National de la Migration, l'« Etude qualitative d'évaluation de l'impact socioéconomique et des besoins des libyens en Tunisie » vise à permettre une meilleure compréhension du phénomène migratoire libyen en Tunisie et faciliter la formulation de réponses adéquates aux défis et aux opportunités qu'il présente. En effet, plusieurs préoccupations nécessitent qu'une attention particulière soit accordée pour faire face à l'arrivée massive des Libyens en Tunisie et son effet social et économique. Fondée sur une enquête de terrain développée auprès d'un échantillon de 1 500 libyens résidents, l'étude a capitalisé sur des supports officiels, et en particulier l'enquête décennale du RGPH de 2014. De même qu'elle a suivi une méthodologie qualitative, basée sur des focus groupes et des entretiens auprès des acteurs clés du milieu institutionnel, académique, organisations internationales et de la société civile.



Migration Policy Practice “Special issue on Afghan displacement” (Vol. VI, Number 3, June–September 2016)

2016/52 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

Welcome to the new issue of Migration Policy Practice, a special edition on recent and ongoing trends on Afghan displacement. Guest edited by Marie McAuliffe, Head of Migration Policy Research at IOM Headquarters in Geneva, this special issue examines some of the key underlying Afghan displacement factors; current displacement data holdings; movements to Central Asia; Afghan integration in neighbouring Iran; decision-making in transit, return and reintegration to Afghanistan; and identity and sense of belonging of Afghan settlers.

Drawing from contributions to a conference on Afghan migration convened at the Australian National University in March of this year, this special issue includes articles by experts from the University of Oxford, the University of New South Wales, the Calcutta Research Group and the Observer Research Foundation, the University of Tehran, Maastricht University, IOM, Samuel Hall and Monash University.

Migration Policy Practice (Vol. VI, Number 2, April–May 2016)

2016/40 pages

ISSN 2223-5248

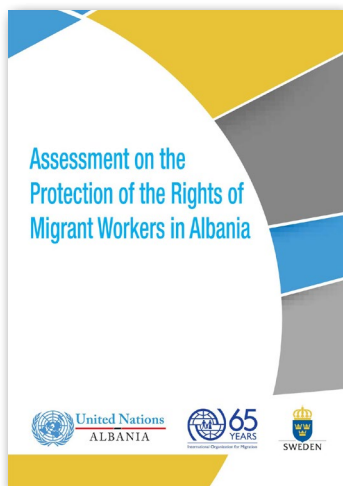
English

Available for [PDF download](#)



The new issue of Migration Policy Practice focuses primarily on issues of labour market integration of migrants in Europe. In particular, this special issue summarizes a selection of presentations from the recent “Integration through Qualification (IQ)” symposium on labour market integration of immigrants in Germany and Europe that was held in Berlin on 6 April 2016. This includes articles by Fabian Junge and Liam Patuzzi (Agency for the Development of Professional Education (Entwicklungsgesellschaft für berufliche Bildung)), Pedro Calado (High Commissioner for Migration of Portugal), Bernd Parusel (Swedish Migration Agency) and Alessandra Venturini (University of Turin and Migration Policy Centre, European University Institute).

In addition, this issue of Migration Policy Practice includes an article by Sabrina Juran (Population and Development Branch of the United Nations Population Fund) on international migration seen through the lens of Amartya Sen’s capability approach; and an article by Julia Black, Ann Singleton and Arezo Malakooti (IOM Global Migration Data Analysis Centre) which discusses IOM’s latest findings on migrant deaths on the Central Mediterranean route.



Assessment on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers in Albania

2016/59 pages

English, Albanian

Available for PDF download

The report gives an overview of the implementation of human rights of migrant workers in Albania and explores the country's capacities for the implementation of the rights of migrant workers with a focus on institutional framework and monitoring instruments and

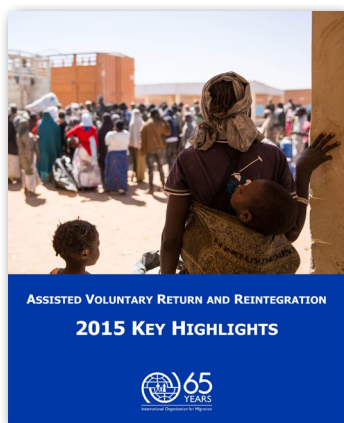
institutions. It also examines the international and national legal framework of the rights of migrant workers.

The report brings out challenges and findings, so several recommendations are proposed, focusing on the improvement of the implementation of migrant workers' rights in Albania.

The report consists of six parts:

- Part one introduces the principal international conventions on human rights of migrant workers.
- Part two analyses Albania's legislation for the implementation of human rights of migrant workers, focusing on primary and secondary legislation, as well as the regulatory framework and standards and procedures of employment, stay and integration of migrant workers in Albania.
- Part three explores the gaps between international conventions and national framework of regulations of migrant workers in Albania.
- Part four addresses the institutional framework and capacities for monitoring rights protection and access to rights for migrant workers.
- Part five examines the issues of implementation and violation of the rights of migrant workers in Albania.
- Part six gives an overview of the main findings and recommendations.

This report, Assessment of the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers in Albania, was elaborated in the framework of the project "Promotion of decent work opportunities and protection of migrant workers in Albania", funded by the Government of Sweden, through the One UN Coherence Fund and implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Tirana in partnership with relevant government stakeholders in Albania.



Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration 2015 Key Highlights

2016/80 pages

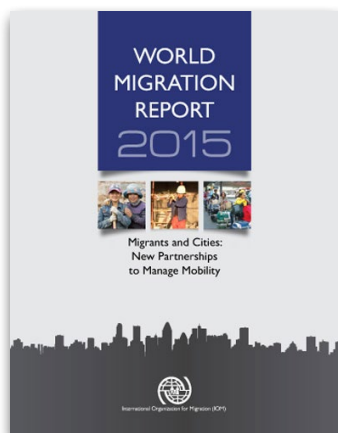
English

Available for [PDF download](#)

The AVRR 2015 Key Highlights report showcases IOM's contribution to return management in 2015. It provides an overview of the current trends at both the global and regional levels regarding voluntary return and reintegration assistance.

In 2015, AVRR support was provided to nearly 70,000 migrants: the highest level in the past fifteen years and an increase of almost 60 per cent as compared to 2014. Among these returnees were migrants in vulnerable conditions who received specific attention and were assisted with tailored support in their voluntary return and reintegration process.

The information is presented this year through the use of new graphics and maps produced by IOM Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC), which will make it easier and more appealing for the reader to learn about the work carried out by the Organization.



World Migration Report 2015 – Migrants and Cities: New Partnerships to Manage Mobility

2015/228 pages

ISSN 1561-5502

ISBN 978-92-9068-709-2 (English)

ISBN 978-92-9068-710-8 (Français)

ISBN 978-92-9068-711-5 (Español)

USD 60

We live in a world which is becoming increasingly urban. Over 54 per cent of people across the globe were living in urban areas in 2014. The current urban population of 3.9 billion is expected to grow to some 6.4 billion by 2050. Migration is driving much of the increase in urbanization, making cities much more diverse places in which to live.

Nearly one in five of all migrants live in the world's top 20 largest cities. In many of these cities migrants represent over a third or more of the population. Other cities have seen a remarkable growth in migration in recent years. In Asia and Africa, rapidly growing small cities are expected to absorb almost all the future urban population growth of the world and this mobility pattern to cities and urban areas is characterized by the temporality and circularity of the internal migration process.

The fast rate of urbanization, and rising migration to cities, brings with it both risks and opportunities for the migrants, communities and governments concerned. The World Migration Report 2015 explores how migration and migrants are shaping cities, and how the life of migrants, in turn, is shaped by cities, their people, organizations and rules.

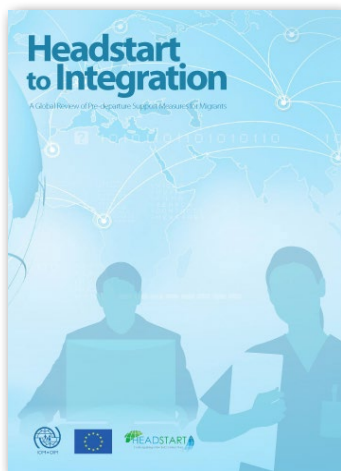
The report contributes to the global debate on migration and urbanization in three ways. First, it documents how migration is shaping cities and the situation of migrants in cities. Much of the current discussion about migration trends and migration policy tends to focus on the national level. Taking the migration enquiry to the city level increases our understanding of the local



political economies of migration and the close connection between migration and urban development. Second, the report draws attention to the livelihood of migrants in the cities of the Global South. The existing discussions on migrants and cities are inclined to concentrate primarily on the Global North and the integration of international migrants. Third, the report examines both internal and international migration with cities across the development spectrum having to manage growing mobile and diverse populations.

The first two chapters of the report set out the main trends in cities and migration, examine the various urban settings which have experienced recent growth of internal or international or even both types of migration flows, highlighting the diversifying migration flows. Chapter 3 looks at aspects of urban vulnerabilities in general – livelihood and mobility strategies, barriers to accessing resources and specific forms of vulnerabilities, as they affect the populations most at risk including migrant women. Chapter 4 explores how urbanization and new mobility patterns can contribute to urban poverty reduction, growth and development and enhance migrant well-being. Chapter 5 studies some of the urban governance conditions for migrant inclusion and partnerships.

The final part draws conclusions and makes recommendations for future initiatives to develop migrant-inclusive urban governance, with reference to the inclusion of migration in the post-2015 global sustainable development framework.



Headstart to Integration A Global Review of Pre-departure Support Measures for Migrants

2015/302 pages

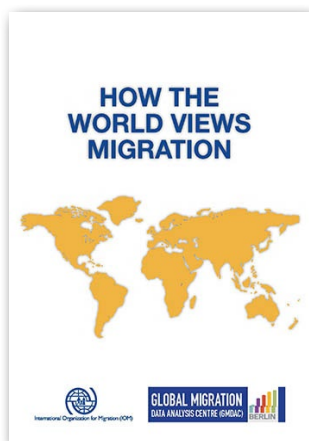
English

Available for [PDF download](#)

While approaches to facilitating migrant integration vary by country and region, there is an increasing recognition that some groundwork for integration can be laid in the countries of origin before the departure of migrants. Various actors can offer assistance to migrants in the countries of origin prior to migration, by providing information about life in the new country, assisting in the development of language and vocational skills, initiating the process of recognition of qualifications and, in some cases, matching interested job-seekers with employers in the host country. Such support can be offered to both potential migrants and those who already have immigration paperwork completed, including labour migrants, family members, students and refugees awaiting resettlement. At the same time, for a country of destination, support offered already in the country of origin can serve as a tool to make sure that migrants find their place in the labour market, use legal means to enter the country and as a consequence are better integrated into the host society.

The aim of this report is to establish promising practices in pre-departure integration support for immigrants with a particular focus on promoting early labour market inclusion in line with the migrants' level of qualifications and competences. The study also examined the services that assist migrants to find their way in a new country and become part of a new community, with a focus on practices relevant for integration of immigrants entering the countries of destination for the purposes of work, family reunification and studies, as implemented by a range of public and private actors. To achieve this, the analysis classifies these practices and approaches drawing on global evidence and with a focus on the European Neighbourhood countries, Western Balkans and Turkey. Based on the information collected, common denominators, factors of success or failure, the structure of such measures and their link with the post-arrival phase are analysed.

This publication has been produced within the framework of the project “HEADSTART: Fostering Integration Before Departure” managed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in partnership with the World Association of Public Employment Services (WAPES) and authorities in charge of integration issues in Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Slovakia, and co-financed by the European Union Integration Fund, Ministries of Interior of Italy and Austria and the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers in the Netherlands (COA).



How the World Views Migration

2015/68 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

How the World Views Migration provides, for the first time, an insight into public attitudes towards immigration worldwide. The findings presented in the report – based on interviews with over 183,000 adults across more than 140 countries between 2012 and 2014 – represent the first steps towards understanding the lenses through which people view immigration at a global level.

Adults surveyed in Gallup's World Poll were asked two questions about immigration: 1) In your view, should immigration in this country be kept at its present level, increased or decreased? 2) Do you think immigrants mostly take jobs that citizens in this country do not want (e.g. low-paying or not prestigious jobs), or mostly take jobs that citizens in this country want?

One of the key findings of the report is that in every major region of the world – with the important exception of Europe – people are more likely to want immigration levels in their countries to either stay at the present level or to increase, rather than to decrease. This contrasts with the negative perceptions of migration often portrayed in the media in certain regions of the world.

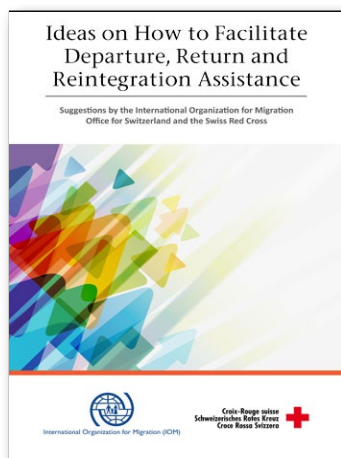
European residents appear to be, on average, the most negative globally towards immigration, with the majority believing immigration levels should be decreased. There is, however, a sharp divergence in opinions among residents in Northern and Southern Europe.

The report also shows that certain sociodemographic characteristics are more consistently associated with favourable or opposing attitudes to immigration. For instance, adults with a university degree are typically more likely than those with lower levels of education to want to see immigration kept at its present level or increased in their countries.

Another key finding is that people's views about their personal and their countries' economic situations may be the strongest predictors of their views of immigration: those who perceive economic situations as poor or worsening are more likely to favour lower immigration levels into their countries, and vice versa.

In terms of perceived job competition between immigrants and nationals, there appears to be a clear divide based on national income: residents of high-income economies overall are much more likely to say immigrants take jobs citizens do not want than jobs that citizens want. In all other economies, residents are more likely to say immigrants take the jobs that citizens want.

The full results from this report was released for the first time at the Global Forum on Migration and Development summit in Istanbul, during a side event on 15 October. The presenters also discussed the merits of how a regularly conducted global barometer of public opinion on migration contributed to the dialogue about migration in relation to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.



Ideas on How to Facilitate Departure, Return and Reintegration Assistance

2015/48 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

For 20 years, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has been providing voluntary return and reintegration assistance in Switzerland. Globally, IOM assists the voluntary return of about 30,000 people in more than 160 countries every year.

The Swiss Red Cross (SRC) was one of the pioneering organizations in voluntary return assistance in Switzerland, introducing Switzerland's first return counselling contact points in 1985 in Lausanne and in 1986 in Geneva. Consequently, the SRC played a significant role in establishing the foundation of the national return assistance programmes that are being implemented today.

This paper shall provide a new impetus to the field of return counselling, as well as return and reintegration assistance in Switzerland in a view to discuss and develop these further with all relevant stakeholders in this field. The paper also aims to provide a common assessment of all currently used instruments, as well as discuss innovative ideas that could help advance the modern mechanisms and general structure of return and reintegration assistance programmes.

In this paper, the IOM and SRC propose the following main initiatives for the future management of public return assistance programs: (a) opening up of return assistance programmes to a wider group of people; (b) introducing innovative approaches to return assistance; and (c) strengthening cooperative work in Europe, particularly the European Union.

The instruments employed in today's departure, return and reintegration assistance programmes in Switzerland were generally developed during the large influx of refugees from the Balkans to Switzerland in the late 1990s. However, in light of significant changes in migration flows in recent years, mechanisms and services in return assistance will be adapted accordingly. Considering the experiences gained by the IOM and SRC in assisted voluntary return and reintegration programs (AVRR) from Switzerland in recent years, it can be put forward that people residing in Switzerland under the Federal Act on Foreign Nationals or Asylum Act should be offered the same basic AVRR services with minimal Swiss-wide standards.

Future return counselling should be divided into pre- and post-return services. To ensure a needs-based, appropriate and sustainable socioeconomic reintegration for a returnee, the detailed needs assessment and final determination of services offered should be conducted only after the actual return in the country of origin (CoO). Instruments that support the reintegration of returnees shall be designed to contribute to the general socioeconomic setting of the society in the CoO. To allow for a more efficient reintegration of returnees, as well as cost reduction, it is crucial to cooperate with new partners (for example, in CoO, partnering with existing development and social projects; and with NGOs and the private sector for the diaspora).

Furthermore, all mechanisms and instruments of Swiss return counselling should be provided throughout Switzerland in the same manner and should offer the same services. These services and mechanisms should be subject to frequent evaluation and adaptation – in form and content, methodologically, as well as structurally.

At the international level, a greater involvement of Switzerland within the Schengen / Dublin Agreement for the development, introduction and implementation of common departure and return assistance standards in all Member States would be desirable. Ideally, these standards should be based upon best practice examples of reintegration assistance programmes and not on the lowest denominator.



Migration, Employment and Labour Market Integration Policies in the European Union

2013/324 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

The IOM LINET study Migration, Employment and Labour Market Integration Policies in the European Union (2011) analyses recent trends in labour migration and the labour market position of migrants, reflects on the possible impact of these trends on employment and the national labour markets, and relates these findings to the relevant legislative, institutional and policy developments. It covers, to the extent of data availability, new data and analysis for the year 2011.

This publication is an annual review of new data and analysis which forms part of a series of studies on the impact of migration on employment and outcomes of labour market integration policies produced by the LINET network. It updates and complements the previous volumes Migration, Employment and Labour Market Integration Policies in the European Union (2000–2009) Part 1 and 2 as well as Migration, Employment and Labour Market Integration Policies in the European Union (2010).



Migration, Employment and Labour Market Integration Policies in the European Union

2012/372 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

The IOM LINET study Migration, Employment and Labour Market Integration Policies in the European Union (2010) investigates evidence of the labour market impact of migration and explores the role of relevant migrant admission and employment policies in the European Union, as well as Croatia, Norway and Turkey.

This publication is an annual review of new data and analysis to complement the two IOM LINET studies on the impact of migration and employment and outcomes of labour market integration policies for migrants carried out in 2009–2010 (see Migration, Employment and Labour Market Integration Policies in the European Union, Part 1 and Part 2). The first study covered to the extent of data availability the period of 2000–2008/2009, while this update reflects new developments in 2009–2010.



World Migration Report 2011 Communicating Effectively about Migration

2011/184 pages

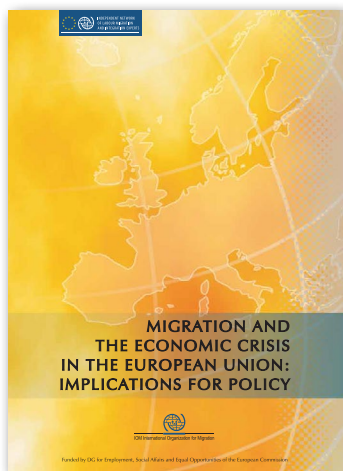
ISBN 978-92-9068-619-4 (English)

ISBN 978-92-9068-620-0 (Français)

ISBN 978-92-9068-621-7 (Español)

USD 49

The World Migration Report 2011 presents available evidence on public perceptions and attitudes regarding migration globally. It analyses the way in which they are shaped and how they can influence and be influenced by policy as well as the media. Furthermore, the media's role in communicating opinions, reporting trends and framing migration discourse is analysed. Examples of good practice in communicating a positive and balanced image of migrants among government, civil society and the media are also included. Finally, the report suggests several ways to improve communication about migration in order to promote a better understanding and recognition of the benefits of migration, more evidence based policymaking and effective engagement with migrants themselves. These include: building an open, balanced and de-politicized migration discourse; promoting a new proactive debate rather than one reactive to the dominant discourse; directly addressing the publics' issues of concern to avoid migrant scapegoating; collaborating with the media to support balanced and accurate media reporting based on available evidence; and acknowledging migrants as active communication agents who participate directly in the public debate about migration.



Migration and the Economic Crisis in the European Union: Implications for Policy

2010/324 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

Study on Migration and the Economic Crisis: Implications for Policy in the European Union provides a synthesis and analysis of the latest available evidence in order to assess the impact of the global economic crisis on migrants and migration policy in the European Union. The findings presented in the report are based primarily on a survey conducted by IOM offices in the 27 EU Member States and Croatia, Norway and Turkey, the findings of seven commissioned country case studies (Czech Republic, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Spain and the UK) as well as desk research.

The study has been commissioned and funded by the Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities of the European Commission under the framework of the IOM Independent Network of Labour Migration and Integration Experts (LINET).



Taking Action against Violence and Discrimination Affecting Migrant Women and Girls¹

CH is central to the fight against violence and discrimination against migrant women and girls. It is a key element of the IOM's mandate to protect and promote the rights of migrant women and girls, and to ensure that they are not subjected to violence and discrimination. CH is a key element of the IOM's mandate to protect and promote the rights of migrant women and girls, and to ensure that they are not subjected to violence and discrimination.

Prevalence of violence against migrant women – a global overview

- In 2014, 2008, 13 per cent of women in 100 countries reported experiencing violence in the last 12 months. This was higher than the 10 per cent reported in 2002 (2008).
- In 2014, 2008, 13 per cent of women in 100 countries reported experiencing violence in the last 12 months. This was higher than the 10 per cent reported in 2002 (2008).
- According to the 2014 survey, the average rate of violence against migrant women in 100 countries was 13 per cent. This was higher than the 10 per cent reported in 2002 (2008).
- In 2014, 2008, 13 per cent of women in 100 countries reported experiencing violence in the last 12 months. This was higher than the 10 per cent reported in 2002 (2008).

On arrival in the country of destination, violence and discrimination continue to be part of the lives of many migrant women as they experience that vulnerability to violence. This is primarily due to their status as women, affecting gender inequalities relating to both origin and destination countries, as well as their status as foreigners. Often, these two main causes of vulnerability interact with additional risk factors.



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
 1 rue du Prince Royal, 1000 Brussels, Belgium
 Tel: +32 (0)2 733 1711 or +32 (0)2 733 1712
 E-mail: publications@iom.int or publications@iom.int

Taking Action against Violence and Discrimination Affecting Migrant Women and Girls

2009–2010/220 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

Violence against women and girls is one of the most pervasive global and systemic forms of human rights violations that exist today. Even though many migrant women do not encounter violence and benefit from migration, for some of the 105 million international migrant women worldwide, violence and discrimination can appear at the very start of the migration process and under various forms. This factsheet provides an overview of this critical issue and highlights a number of initiatives from around the globe through which IOM and partners strive to address the particular needs and rights of all migrant women and girls.



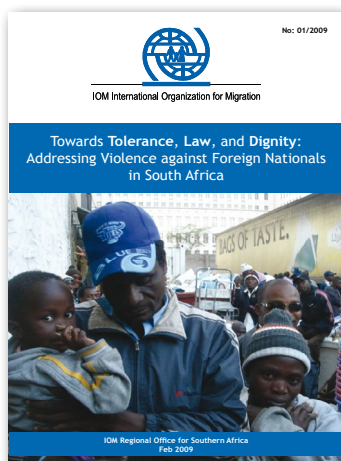
Compendium of Migrant Integration Policies and Practices (2009/10)

2009–2010/220 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

This publication, “Compendium of Migrant Integration Policies and Practices” aims to provide a concise compilation of migrant integration policies and practices on a global scale, to show how different countries approach integration of migrants. Completed in the summer of 2009, this compendium includes 19 country profiles. Due to the active dynamics revolving the issue, constant changes and developments, preparing the Compendium has been a challenge. While the best intention is to include the most up-to-date version of integration policies and practices, it is also accepted that changes may have occurred between the time when country profiles were compiled and released.

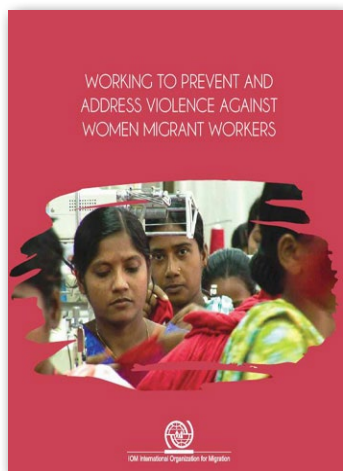


Towards Tolerance, Law, and Dignity: Addressing Violence against Foreign Nationals in South Africa

2009/67 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)



Working to Prevent and Address Violence Against Women Migrant Workers

2009/56 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-552-4

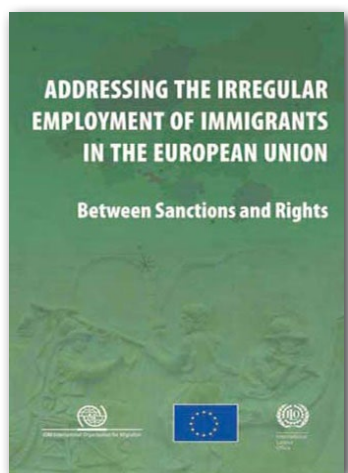
English

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USD 10

Almost half of the total number of migrant workers in the world today are women. It is important to acknowledge that labour migration may benefit them through economic and socio-cultural empowerment, however, due to their dual vulnerability as migrants and women, they are still disproportionately exposed to a variety of risks arising from their mobility. At every stage of their migratory experience, women migrant workers may be more exposed to human rights violations such as discrimination, exploitation and abuse compared to their male counterparts.

This publication presents the approach IOM takes toward the protection and empowerment of women migrant workers. By displaying key IOM activities in that area, the report seeks to better inform policy makers, practitioners and the public of the vulnerability of these women and of good practices for the protection of their human rights throughout the labour migration cycle.



Addressing the Irregular Employment of Immigrants in the European Union: Between Sanctions and Rights

2008/328 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-449-7

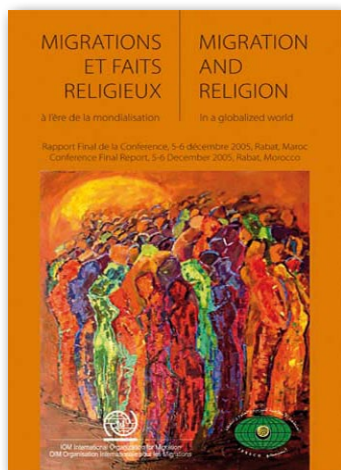
English

Available for [PDF download](#)

This volume includes five country reports that analyse the scale of illegal employment in general, and particularly focus on the irregular employment of immigrants, and the measures enforced in Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Poland, and Spain. Attention is devoted to the prevention of the irregular employment of foreign workers, protection against the exploitation of workers and punitive measures for violators.

There is a strong tendency to tighten regulatory measures and enforce policing of the irregular employment of migrants. The human rights of irregularly employed migrants are sometimes of secondary importance for policy makers. Little consideration in policy-making is devoted to address the economic factors of irregular employment.

This report is based on the research conducted within the project Combating the illegal employment of foreigners in the enlarged EU, which was funded by the European Commission's ARGO 2006 programme and implemented by IOM's Regional Mission for Central and South Eastern Europe in Budapest.



Migration and Religion in a Globalized World / Migrations et faits religieux

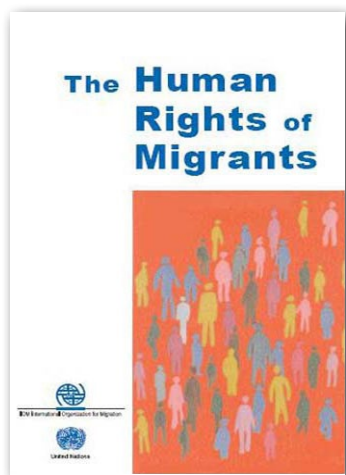
2006/73 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-238-7

English/Français

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The presentation of this report reflects the topics on the agenda of a conference with the same title organized jointly by the Ministry in charge of the Moroccan Community Residing Abroad and IOM, which was held in Rabat, Morocco, on 5-6 December 2005. The meeting explored the role of religion in the migration process to assist policy makers to better understand the dynamics involved and their interaction. The discussions focused on exploring the relationship between migration and religion, the role of religion in the migration process, younger generations and religious tolerance, the role of the media, and how religious communities may constitute a vital resource for migrants trying to adapt to a new community.



The Human Rights of Migrants

2001/147 pages

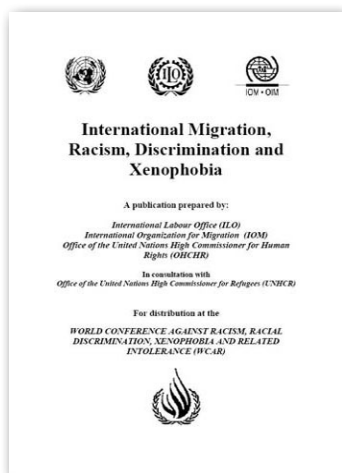
ISBN 92-9068-105-5

English

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International migration is at an all-time high. However, government officials, policy makers, NGO advocates, academic researchers and international agencies have only recently begun to consider the human rights dimension of migration. Under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, signed over 50 years ago, human rights are universal, indivisible, and inalienable; in other words, “human rights for all”. However, their de facto extension to many vulnerable groups, such as migrants, has been a long and difficult process, by no means complete.

This collection of articles - also published as a special issue of IOM’s International Migration journal - has been compiled to promote further debate and research on the issues of migration and human rights. This book includes a discussion of the challenges in the next decade for the recognition and extension of the human rights of migrants; a summary applicable international human rights instruments; a review of her work by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants; an analysis of the special human rights situation of internally displaced persons (IDPs); and an examination of the human rights abuses in South Africa, the host country of the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance in September 2001. The book concludes with an annotated bibliography on migrants’ human rights.



International Migration, Racism, Discrimination and Xenophobia

2001/37 pages

English

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The twenty-first century promises to be a new age of migration. Intensifying international migration pressures present many societies with major policy dilemmas; most countries of the world are becoming more multicultural, multi-ethnic, multi-religious and multi-lingual. These changes challenge governments and civil society to accommodate and gain from this diversity in ways which promote peace and respect for human rights. One in every fifty human beings - more than 150 million persons - live outside their countries of origin as migrants or refugees. They are highly vulnerable to racism, xenophobia and discrimination.

international dialogue on migration

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17. Migration and Social Change

2011/371 pages

English

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Migration is a catalyst for social change. It creates spaces for interaction between migrants and communities of origin, transit and destination and provokes changes in societies' social structures, identities, attitudes, norms and practices. In an era in which mobility patterns are becoming increasingly complex and in which nearly all countries are exposed to migration in some way, transnationalism – a process whereby people establish and maintain socio-cultural connections across geopolitical borders – is a prevalent phenomenon. As a result, more and more countries are seeking effective and innovative approaches to the social transformations brought about by twenty-first century human mobility.

In 2010, the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) was dedicated to addressing these challenges and identifying practical solutions with regard to migration and social change, integration and social cohesion in the context of ever-denser communication, transport, and information networks. This publication is a summary of lessons learnt and effective practices that emerged from the discussions among policymakers and practitioners at two intersessional workshops held as part of the IDM on the topics of “Migration and transnationalism: Opportunities and challenges” (9 and 10 March 2010) and “Societies and identities: The multifaceted impact of migration” (19 and 20 July 2010).



16. Human Rights and Migration: Working Together for Safe, Dignified and Secure

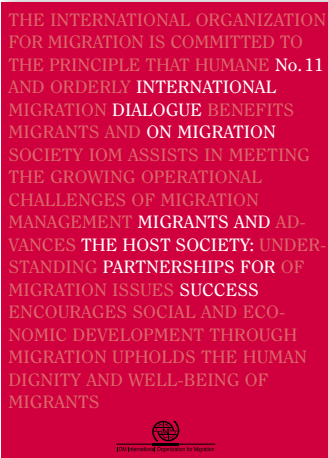
2010/386 pages

English

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Human rights, as expressed in international and regional instruments, have entered all spheres of policymaking and migration is no exception. Nevertheless, migrants continue to be disproportionately affected by human rights violations. This is due principally to their status as non-nationals in the country in which they reside, but also occurs during their often perilous journeys and during or upon return to their home country. Contrary to common assumptions, documented migrants are not immune to abuse of their human rights, but migrants in irregular situations generally face higher levels of vulnerability, as they encounter greater barriers in accessing the protection to which they are entitled. It is of paramount importance to stress that human rights apply to all migrants, irrespective of their migratory status. Certain specific conditions or circumstances require particular attention because of the high risk of human rights abuse that they entail: hazardous modes of travel and abuse at the hands of smugglers; discrimination, racism and xenophobic violence; de facto or de jure prevention from access to health and education; detention; exploitation in the workplace; age- and gender-specific vulnerabilities; and human trafficking situations.

The International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) was dedicated in 2009 to addressing these challenges and identifying practical solutions with a view to giving effect to the human rights of migrants at all stages of the migration process. A summary follows of the general conclusions which emerged from the discussions and exchanges between policymakers and practitioners at two intersessional workshops held as part of the IDM, “Effective Respect for the Human Rights of Migrants: A Shared Responsibility” (25–26 March 2009) and “Trafficking in Persons and Exploitation of Migrants: Ensuring the Protection of Human Rights” (9–10 July 2009).



11. Migrants and the Host Society: Partnerships for Success

2008/112 pages/English

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Migrants et Sociétés D'Accueil: Des Partenariats Prometteurs

2009/112 pages/Français

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Los Migrantes y La Sociedad de Acogida: Asociaciones Acertadas

2009/40 páginas/Español

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The process of migration is a process of change, for migrants as well as for societies: Migration increases diversity in societies of destination, and novel, more flexible and multidirectional migratory movements accentuate this trend. Integration denotes the process of managing diversity and attaining harmonious relationships between migrants and communities. The process of integration is based on reciprocity between migrants and societies and has a variety of dimensions, including social, economic, legal, cultural and religious.

As part of IOM's International Dialogue on Migration, a two-day workshop on the theme of "Migrants and the Host Society: Partnerships for Success" was held in Geneva, Switzerland on 12 and 13 July 2006. Approximately 175 participants and panellists from over 60 countries and various backgrounds (IOs, NGOs, academics and the private sector) came together to share ideas and discuss flexible approaches to integration that stay abreast of the increasingly complex migration patterns.

This publication provides an account of some of the main issues discussed during the workshop, including the meaning of 'integration' in today's mobile world, its multidimensional nature, as well as policy options for managing integration with a view to ensuring the social cohesion of the host and home communities. In addition, it emphasizes the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders as well as the need for close cooperation and the opportunities for partnerships between and among them.

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