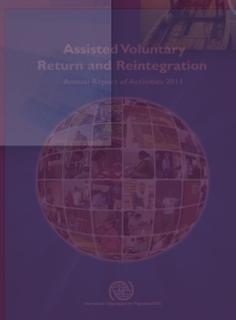
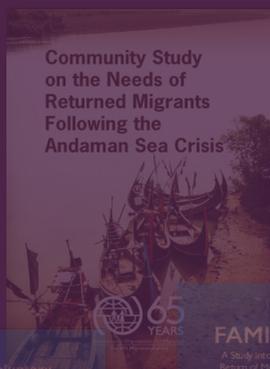
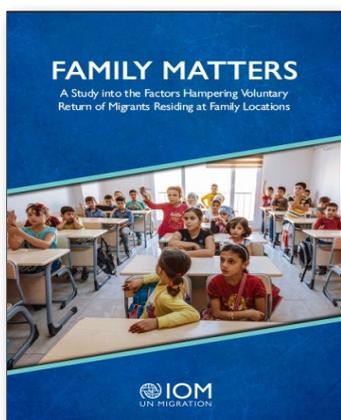


Return Migration

PUBLICATIONS





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

2018/92 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

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](#).

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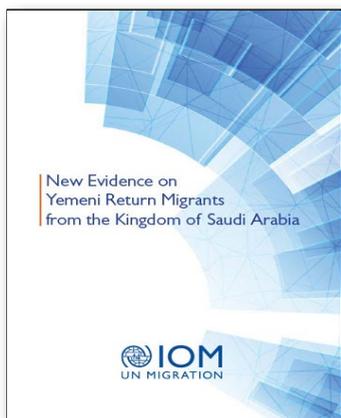
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New Evidence on Yemeni Return Migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

2018/24 pages

English

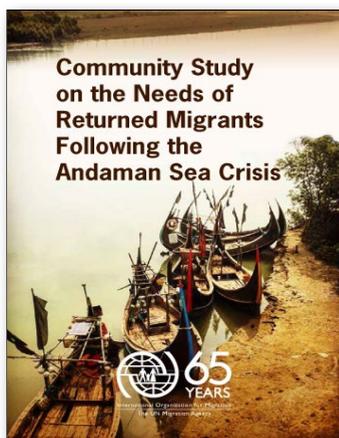
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In 2013, massive labour migrants were deported from Saudi Arabia as a consequence of the Nitaqat programme, which aimed to increase job opportunities for Saudi citizens.

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. A questionnaire was administered to households in areas with high rates of returnees. The YRMS intended to reveal the profiles of the return migrants, capture the demographic and economic profiles of the members of their households, describe their migration experience, and obtain information on the employment and economic situation of the returnees. IOM's part of the questionnaire aimed to improve the understanding of the reasons behind the initial irregular migration to Saudi Arabia; the frequency of remittances sent back to Yemen from Saudi Arabia; the method of such transfers; the nature of relationships with other migrants in Saudi Arabia; the willingness to migrate to other countries following the forced return to Yemen; and the economic and social difficulties encountered by the return migrants and their families.



Community Study on the Needs of Returned Migrants Following the Andaman Sea Crisis

2017/56 pages

English

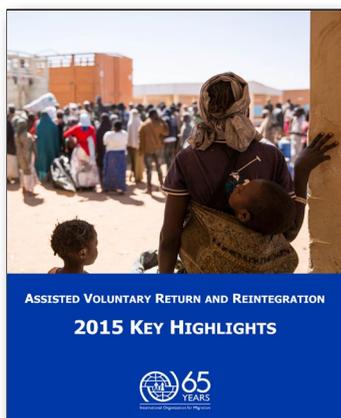
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Following the Andaman Sea Crisis of May-June 2015, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Bangladesh conducted a community-based study to understand the push factors influencing migrants to travel through irregular channels and the challenges experienced by migrants upon returning to Bangladesh. The study aimed to build the evidence base regarding the needs of returning migrants to inform the development of more effective migrant reintegration practices.

Since early 2015, IOM has worked with the Government of Bangladesh to assist migrants who had been stranded or detained in Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand during the Andaman Sea Crisis to return home. As of June 2016, this successful collaboration enabled 2,813 survivors, including 183 children, to return voluntarily to Bangladesh in a safe and dignified manner. As many migrants experienced physical and sexual violence and starvation during the crisis, IOM has also provided psychosocial support to around 2,000 migrants upon return. Many, however, continue to suffer from debilitating health conditions that limit their ability to work, many are in debt as a result of their migration experiences, and some are now financially destitute. There is an urgent need for a more comprehensive approach to support the sustainable reintegration of migrants into their home communities following the crisis.

The study draws on a combination of in-depth interviews and analysis of survey data collected by IOM. The survey data is based on a simple questionnaire administered to 2,813 migrants upon return to Bangladesh. It captures demographic data, key features of the migration experience, as well as returning migrants' future intentions and aspirations regarding migration and other livelihood opportunities. To complement the survey findings with qualitative insights about the process of reintegration, in-depth interviews were conducted with 22 migrants in two districts of Bangladesh where the highest numbers of migrants involved in the Andaman Sea Crisis originated (Cox's Bazar and Narsingdi). These additional interviews were conducted around four to six months following their return to Bangladesh. The study concentrates on the experiences of Bangladeshi migrants who were involved in the Andaman Sea Crisis, as this is the group that have been assisted to return to Bangladesh by IOM.

The research has been undertaken to inform new initiatives aimed at supporting the sustainable reintegration for returning migrants, building the resilience of individuals and their home communities, and promoting safe migration pathways.



Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration 2015 Key Highlights

2016/80 pages

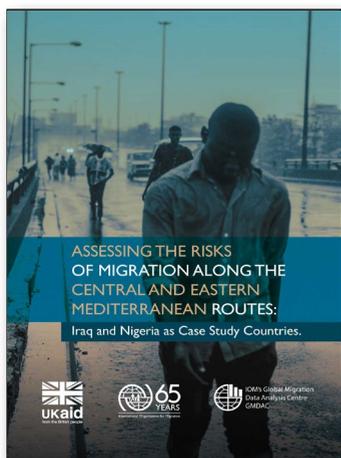
English

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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.



Assessing the risks of Migration along the Central and Eastern Mediterranean Routes: Iraq and Nigeria as Case Study Countries

2016/100 pages

English

Available in softcopy and for [PDF download](#)

The purpose of this study, “Assessing the Risks of Migration along the Central and Eastern Mediterranean Routes: Iraq and Nigeria as Case Study Countries” is to give breadth to the concept of “safe migration” by analysing patterns of migration and return from two case study countries: Iraq and Nigeria. IOM’s Global Migration Data Analysis Centre completed this research study for the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development as part of a wider project entitled “Mediterranean Migration Response, Reducing the Risks of Unsafe Migration: Linking Research, Data and Policy”.

The report is based on 147 in-depth qualitative interviews with migrants and key informants in Nigeria, Niger and Italy (for the Central Mediterranean route) and Iraq, Greece and Germany (for the Eastern Mediterranean route). It presents an update on the dynamics of migration through these two Mediterranean routes, looking specifically at routes and the risks that present on exit, during the journey, at destination and on return. It also provides a first insight into the experience of Iraqi asylum seekers in Germany, after the large number of arrivals in 2015.



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

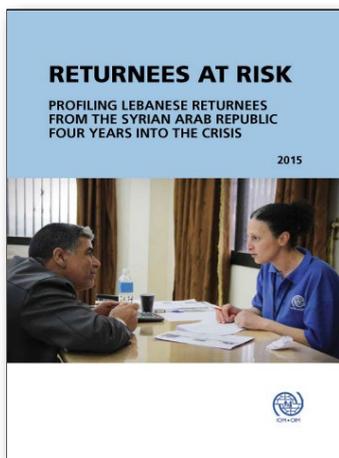
2016/52 pages

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.



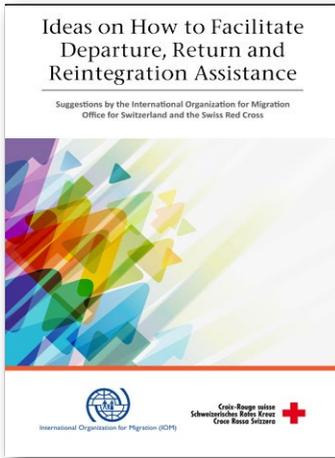
Returnees at Risk: Profiling Lebanese Returnees from the Syrian Arab Republic Four Years into the Crisis

2015/53 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

Given the unique profile of Lebanese returnees, it is critical to obtain an overview on their numbers and living conditions. Accordingly, from 20 April to 31 May 2015, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Lebanese High Relief Commission (HRC) conducted the second Lebanese Returnee Registration drive, which aimed to register all Lebanese citizens who had been living in the Syrian Arab Republic before the conflict began, and who have since returned to Lebanon. In coordination with municipalities across the country, IOM and HRC registered 28,574 Lebanese returnees comprising 5,245 households. This included 2,280 of 3,206 total households that were registered in 2013, the records of which were updated with relevant changes and new information. In addition to registration, returnee households were asked about their demographics, location, living conditions, economic situation and priority needs. The results of the survey were compared with similar data from the 2013 registration drive, as well as the 2014 Livelihoods Assessment. The information gathered from the 2015 registration drive will directly inform of the interventions of IOM, HRC and other organizations that target Lebanese returnees, and improve the provision of assistance to the most vulnerable households. The report sheds light on the living conditions of Lebanese returnees and provides stakeholders with recommendations.



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.

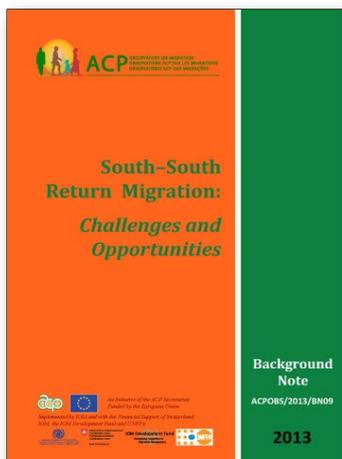
In this paper, the IOM and SRC propose the following main initiatives for the future management of public return assistance programs: (a) opening up of return assistance programmes to a wider group of people; (b) introducing innovative approaches to return assistance; and (c) strengthening cooperative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



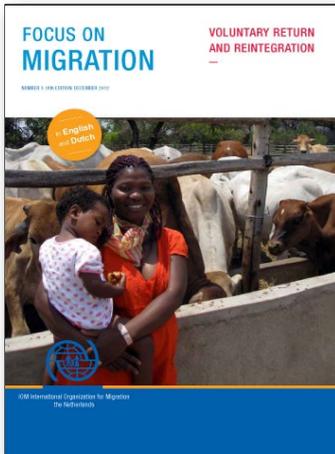
South-South return migration: Challenges and opportunities

2013/30 pages

English, French, Portuguese

Available for PDF download

Among the different stages of the migration process, return is the one which is least well understood. The motives guiding return cannot be easily categorized and are highly context dependent (Bastia, 2011). Scholars and policymakers have focused on understanding and analysing decisions for departure, failing to acknowledge that migration is a multidimensional process involving not only emigration, but different stages which include settlement in the host country and the possibility of return. Like departure, return also entails a complex decision-making process involving a wide array of factors. Following recent large-scale events such as the global economic downturn, which has affected mainly economically developed nations, and the humanitarian crisis in Libya, the return of millions of migrants to their homeland has raised the awareness of policymakers, scholars and civil society, including in ACP countries. This Background Note provides a concise overview of the process of South–South return migration. The first section focuses on the definition and background regarding the topic of return migration and provides different typologies of return migrants based on the work of Gmelch (1980). Section two provides an overview of return trends in ACP countries. The third section discusses the concept of sustainable return and reintegration in countries of origin and provides an overview of current policies and best practices. The last section describes the types of impacts of return migrants on their countries of origin and the background concludes with a list of policy recommendations for ACP and other countries.



Focus on Migration: Voluntary Return and Reintegration (Number 3 18th Edition - December 2012)

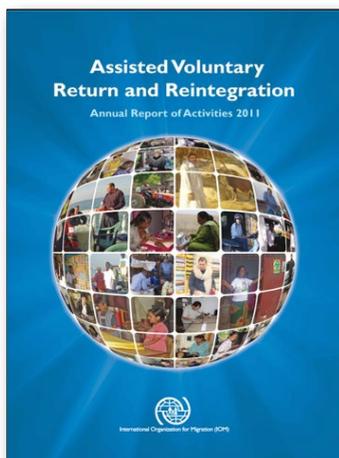
2013/28 pages

English

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In the Netherlands IOM meets with some 7,000 migrants every year. A good part of these people choose to return home with IOM. The decision to return is not always easy - there is much to consider, for oneself, and for one's family. Return is a complex set of services. This issue of IOM the Netherlands magazine Focus on Migration carries articles and stories illustrating this effort.

The provision of reintegration assistance to migrants in their countries of origin is an integral part of the Dutch return policy. There is much to learn from the Dutch. The time is ripe for sharing experiences, as assisted voluntary return is no longer a concept limited to the context of the European Union, but is being implemented from an increasing number of host and transit countries around the world.



Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Annual Report of Activities 2011

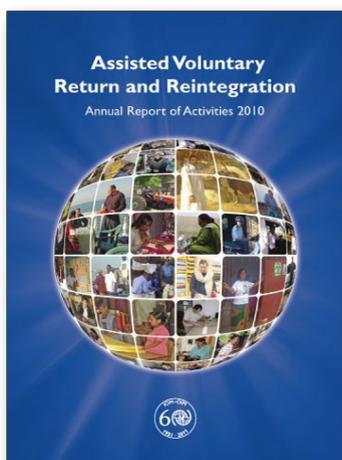
2012/102 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

The Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration 2011 Annual Report outlines IOM's work carried out during 2011 in the areas of "Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration" (AVRR) and "Post-Arrival and Reintegration Assistance" (PARA) exclusively implemented in countries of origin to assist both migrants returning voluntarily with IOM and migrants returned by host country governments.

The report includes a brief summary of the main highlights related to IOM's work on AVRR globally in 2011, a description of the concept of assisted voluntary return and reintegration, as well as a regional analysis of AVRR/PARA best practices and trends in 2011. The report devotes a specific chapter to outline the work implemented by IOM Missions around the globe with vulnerable migrants, including unaccompanied migrant children and migrants with health-related needs. In addition, the report analyses the role of IOM's partners throughout the implementation of AVRR activities and provides an overview of activities focusing on the strengthening of international dialogue and share best practices. Finally, the report gives an overview of publications on AVRR/PARA activities issued by IOM as well as external parties, and provides detailed statistical information as to the number of migrants assisted through AVRR since 2000.



Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Annual Report of Activities 2010

2011/96 pages

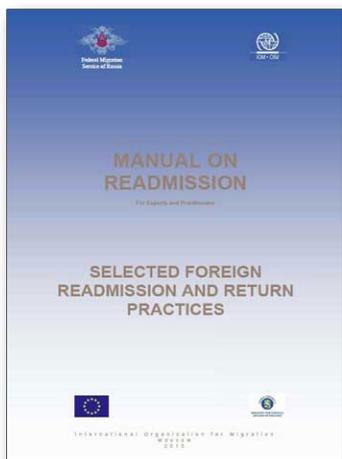
English

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The Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration 2010 Annual Report outlines IOM's work implemented during 2010 in the areas of "Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration" (AVRR) and "Post-Arrival and Reintegration Assistance" (PARA) exclusively implemented in countries of origin to assist both migrants returning voluntarily with IOM and migrants returned by governments.

The report includes the main highlights related to IOM's work on AVRR globally, a description of the concept of assisted voluntary return and reintegration, as well as a regional analysis of AVRR/PARA best practices and trends in 2010. In addition, the report includes information on the work implemented by IOM Missions around the globe in order to foster dialogue and partnership among governments in countries of destination, transit and origin and ensure strengthened cooperation among all stakeholders for a more successful and sustainable implementation of AVRR projects. Finally, the report outlines the work done by IOM Missions, governments and partners in the fields of research and evaluations linked to Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration.

The report reflects that the positive contributions of AVRR to Governments, migrants and societies at large cannot be disconnected from the ongoing and growing network of IOM's partners and governmental counterparts worldwide. These partnerships have allowed IOM to provide Member States with a comprehensive level of services while guaranteeing at the same time a relevant pool of expertise in promoting assisted voluntary return and reintegration policies at national, regional and global levels.



Manual on Readmission for Experts and Practitioners: Selected Foreign Readmission and Return Practices

2010/152 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

This Manual is the result of close and fruitful cooperation between the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Federal Migration Service of Russia (FMS), has been written by experts from each organization and contains a quintessence of knowledge collected on readmission in Russia to date.

The Manual consists of two Volumes. Volume One in its turn includes two Parts. The first Part covers theoretical, historical and conceptual aspects of the readmission process, as well as relevant international documents. The second Part presents practical information on foreign legal and administrative procedures of readmission, as well as the related issues of return. The main country studies were conducted in Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland, based inter alia on their experience before entry into the European Union.

To assist the reader with the material mastering, this publication includes an e-training module for migration specialists based on the Manual. It gives an opportunity to self-study the short course and get a Certificate or just to use it as a quick and reliable enquiry material.

Only Volume One of the Manual has been translated into English, while Volume Two and the CD are available only to the Russian-speaking audience.



International Dialogue on Migration N°15: Enhancing the Role of Return Migration in Fostering Development

2010/283 pages

ISSN 1726-2224-15

English

Available in hard copy and for

[PDF download](#)

USD 16

This publication includes the materials of the two-day workshop on “Enhancing the Role of Return Migration in Fostering Development” held in Geneva, Switzerland on 7 and 8 July 2008. The publication opens with an executive summary of lessons learned and effective approaches for policymakers on the subject of return migration based on two workshops which took place under the 2008 IDM “Return Migration: Challenges and Opportunities”. Part I contains the report of the workshop, based on the presentations and discussions. Part II includes the workshop agenda and background paper.



International Dialogue on Migration N°14: Managing Return Migration

2010/271 pages

ISSN 1726-2224-14

English

Available in hard copy and for

[PDF download](#)

USD 16

In 2008, the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) was guided by the overarching theme selected by the membership: “Return Migration: Challenges and Opportunities”. Two intersessional workshops were convened based on the memberships’ preferences: “Managing Return Migration” (21–22 April 2008) and “Enhancing the Role of Return Migration in Fostering Development” (7–8 July 2008). A high-level panel discussion on Return Migration was held in the framework of the IDM during the 96th Council Session.

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