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MAAHANMUUTTOVIRASTO

MIGRATIONSVERKET

FINNISH IMMIGRATION SERVICE

## **INTERNETISTÄ LÖYTYVIÄ JULKAISUJA:**

**Jos linkit eivät aukea, nettiosoite kannattaa kopioida selaimen osoitekenttään tai syöttää nimeke hakuohjelmaan.**

**HUOM!** Jos TUVE-selain katkaisee linkin ja ohjaa organisaation etusivulle eikä suoraan dokumenttiin, tee näin: Klikkaa linkkiä hiiren oikealla ja valitse Kopioi hyperlinkki. Avaa TUVE Internet -selain ja liitä linkki osoiteriville. Paina enter.

### **Monthly data collection on the migration situation in the EU : March 2017 Highlights**

FRA, March 2017, 17 pp.

Report covers period 1-28 February 2017.

[http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra\\_uploads/fra-march-2017-monthly-migration-report-highlights\\_en.pdf](http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-march-2017-monthly-migration-report-highlights_en.pdf)

### **Current migration situation in the EU - Thematic Focus: Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex asylum seekers**

FRA, March 2017, 20 pp.

This report reviews how asylum claims based on sexual orientation and gender identity are assessed and analyses the existence of specific reception measures for LGBTI persons.

[http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra\\_uploads/fra-march-2017-monthly-migration-report-focus-lgbti\\_en.pdf](http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-march-2017-monthly-migration-report-focus-lgbti_en.pdf)

### **Latest Asylum Trends - January 2017**

EASO, 2017, 2 pp.

[https://www.easo.europa.eu/sites/default/files/Latest%20Asylum%20Trends%20January\\_2017\\_final.pdf](https://www.easo.europa.eu/sites/default/files/Latest%20Asylum%20Trends%20January_2017_final.pdf)

### **Thematic Report on migrant and refugee children. Prepared by the Special Representative of the Secretary General on migration and refugees.**

Council of Europe, March 2017

The report, based on fact-finding missions in 2016, calls for urgent measures to find alternatives to detention of children and guarantee minimum living conditions in camps, such as gender-separate sanitary facilities, better lighting and child-friendly spaces in order to eliminate risks of sexual abuse.

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/58d527154.html>



## **Hitting Rock Bottom - How 2016 became the worst year for Syria's children**

UNICEF, March 2017, 12 pp.

Grave violations against children in Syria were the highest on record in 2016, said UNICEF in a grim assessment of the conflict's impact on children, as the war reaches six years.

Verified instances of killing, maiming and recruitment of children increased sharply last year in a drastic escalation of violence across the country.

<http://weshare.unicef.org/Package/2AMZIFDMAU4>

## **INVISIBLE WOUNDS : The impact of six years of war on the mental health of Syria's children**

Save the Children, March 2017, 34 pp.

Save the Children and its Syrian partners interviewed more than 450 children, adolescents and adults across seven regions in Syria for this report, the largest and most comprehensive study undertaken inside Syria to examine children's mental health and wellbeing.

The report documents a growing mental health crisis among children trapped inside Syria, as the war approaches its six-year mark this month. The conflict has killed more than 300,000 people and displaced at least half of the entire Syrian population, while more than 600,000 people remain trapped under siege.

<http://www.savethechildren.org/atf/cf/%7b9def2ebe-10ae-432c-9bd0-df91d2eba74a%7d/INVISIBLE%20WOUNDS%20FINAL%20020317.PDF>

## **Human Development Report 2016 : Human Development for Everyone**

UNDP, 2017, 286 pp.

[http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2016\\_human\\_development\\_report.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2016_human_development_report.pdf)

## **Together in the EU: Promoting the participation of migrants and their descendants**

FRA, March 2017, 72 pp.

Integrating migrants, refugees and their descendants is of critical importance for the future of the European Union. This report examines Member States' integration policies and action plans for promoting their participation in society, focusing on non-discrimination, education, employment, language learning and political engagement.

[http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra\\_uploads/fra-2017-together-in-the-eu\\_en.pdf](http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2017-together-in-the-eu_en.pdf)



### **Implementation of the 2015 Council Decisions establishing provisional measures in the area of international protection for the benefit of Italy and of Greece : STUDY**

European Parliament, 2017, 90 pp.

The study examines the EU's mechanism of relocation of asylum seekers from Greece and Italy to other Member States. It examines the scheme in the context of the Dublin System, the hotspot approach, and the EU-Turkey Statement, recommending that asylum seekers' interests, and rights be duly taken into account, as it is only through their full engagement that relocation will be successful. Relocation can become a system that provides flexibility for Member States and local host communities, as well as accommodating the agency and dignity of asylum seekers. This requires greater cooperation from receiving States, and a clearer role for a single EU legal and institutional framework to organise preference matching and rationalise efforts and resources overall.

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2017/583132/IPOL\\_STU\(2017\)583132\\_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2017/583132/IPOL_STU(2017)583132_EN.pdf)

### **Renewed Action Plan on a more Effective Return Policy in the European Union - Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council**

The European Commission, March 2017, 14 pp.

[http://www.europeanmigrationlaw.eu/documents/COM\(2017\)200-RenewedActionPlan-Return.PDF](http://www.europeanmigrationlaw.eu/documents/COM(2017)200-RenewedActionPlan-Return.PDF)

### **Immigration detention : Fact sheet**

CPT, March 2017, 9 pp.

Immigration detention is a primary focus of the work of the CPT. It has carried out hundreds of visits to immigration detention facilities, and has developed a detailed set of standards.

<https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=09000016806bf12>

### **Desperate Journeys : Refugees and migrants entering and crossing Europe via the Mediterranean and Western Balkans routes**

UNHCR Bureau for Europe, Feb. 2017, 9 pp.

Most refugees and migrants entered the European Union (EU) through three primary routes: the Central Mediterranean route from North Africa to Italy, the Eastern Mediterranean route from Turkey to Greece, Bulgaria, and Cyprus, and the Western Mediterranean route from North Africa to Spain. The movement along these three routes, as well as onward movement through the Balkans and onwards from Italy are the focus of this short report analyzing trends in 2016.



<http://www.refworld.org/docid/58b58b184.html>

### **Dying to reach Europe: Eritreans in search of safety**

Médecins Sans Frontières, Feb. 2017, 44 pp.

The report is based on the first-hand testimonies of refugees who have fled the small but highly militarised East African country, reporting a lack of freedom and forced military conscription for years or even decades. Defectors are at risk of being rounded up, imprisoned, tortured or killed.

<http://www.msf.org/sites/msf.org/files/msf-eritreareport.pdf>

### **Ending the trade in “tools of torture”: Five key principles**

Amnesty International, 3 March 2017, 4 pp.

Every year in countries around the world, law enforcement officials subject detainees to torture and other forms of ill-treatment using a variety of equipment and techniques. Some equipment - such as body worn electric shock devices - is inherently abusive, while other equipment, like ordinary handcuffs, can have a legitimate role in law enforcement, but is systematically abused. To end this trade in “tools of torture” and prevent torture and other ill-treatment, Amnesty International and the Omega Research Foundation are calling on all States to incorporate in their legal and administrative frameworks five principles.

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act10/5756/2017/en/>

### **The Future of Refugee Law? - 29th June - 1st July 2016**

Refugee Law Initiative, Univ. of London, 2017, 195 pp. (Working paper series)

A special edition of papers arising from RLI's Inaugural Annual Conference. Contributors include Professor Guy Goodwin-Gill, and the papers cover a range of geographical and thematic topics.

[http://rli.sas.ac.uk/sites/default/files/files/WPS%20Special%20Edition%201st%20Annual%20Conference\(3\).pdf](http://rli.sas.ac.uk/sites/default/files/files/WPS%20Special%20Edition%201st%20Annual%20Conference(3).pdf)

### **Preliminary Deference? : The impact of the Court of Justice of the EU in cases X.Y.Z., A.B.C. and Cimade and Gisti on national law and the use of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights**

ECRE, March 2017, 82 pp.

The study intends to examine the extent of implementation of asylum-related judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union and their impact on relevant asylum policies across the EU. It also looks at the role national authorities and the judiciary play in ensuring the application of CJEU case law and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU.



<http://www.asylumlawdatabase.eu/sites/www.asylumlawdatabase.eu/files/aldfiles/CJEU%20study%20Feb%202017%20-%20%281%29.pdf>

### **The European Union's Policies on Counter-Terrorism. Relevance, Coherence and Effectiveness**

The Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs Committee of the European Parliament, March 2017, 224 pp.

This study identifies (counter-) terrorism trends, threats and policies in the EU, focusing particularly on seven themes, including database access and interoperability, measures on border security, criminal justice and prevention of radicalisation. It also analyses the coherence and effectiveness of the counter-terrorism policy (architecture), and issues of cooperation, oversight and implementation, in particular of seven focus Member States: Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Slovakia and Spain. Moreover, this study addresses future scenarios and formulates concrete policy options and recommendations.

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2017/583124/IPOL\\_STU\(2017\)583124\\_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2017/583124/IPOL_STU(2017)583124_EN.pdf)

### **Can a Copycat Effect be Observed in Terrorist Suicide Attacks? / Farnham, N. and M. Liem**

The International Centre for Counter-Terrorism (ICCT) – The Hague, March 2017, 34 pp. 8, no. 4

The purpose of this paper is to explore how a copycat effect – established within the field of suicide studies – may manifest itself in terrorist suicide attacks, and takes an exploratory approach in evaluating the prospect of incorporating open-data resources in future counter-terrorism research.

<https://icct.nl/publication/can-a-copycat-effect-be-observed-in-terrorist-suicide-attacks/>

### **Returning Foreign Fighters and the Reintegration Imperative**

United States Institute for Peace (USIP), March 2017, 16 pp. (Special report; 402)

This report aims to help policymakers and practitioners navigate the challenges of developing effective programs to rehabilitate and reintegrate foreign fighters returning from Syria and Iraq into their societies. Ultimately, holistic and comprehensive reintegration efforts designed to transition returnees address not only their needs, but also those of the entire society, and are critical in building more resilient and safer communities.

<https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/2017-03/sr402-returning-foreign-fighters-and-the-reintegration-imperative.pdf>

### **Ehdotus viranomaisten yhteistyön järjestämiseksi toiminnassa taistelualueilta palaajien kanssa sekä ehdotuksen siitä, miten järjestöjen palvelut voitaisiin liittää viranomaisten toimintaan**

Sisäministeriö, maaliskuu 2017, 48 pp.



Raportissa esitetään toimintamalli, jonka avulla voidaan vähentää taistelualueelta palaaajiin liittyvää väkivallan riskiä ja joka perustuu rikosoikeudellisten keinojen ja muiden keinojen käyttöön. Väkivallan riskin taustalla on useita syitä. Osa palaaajista on saanut koulutusta aseelliseen toimintaan ja he ovat osallistuneet siihen, osa on elänyt väkivallan keskellä ja nähnyt väkivaltaa, osa on voinut traumatisoitua, osalla voi olla posttraumaattinen stressireaktio. Lapset on voitu indoktrinoida väkivaltaiseen aatemaailmaan. Toimintamalli perustuu viranomaisten väliseen yhteistyöhön johon liittyvät myös järjestöjen palvelut. Jokaiseen palaaajaan liittyvä väkivallan riski arvioidaan ja häneen kohdistetaan tämän mukaisesti toimenpiteitä

[http://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/79561/Palaaajat\\_raportti.pdf?sequence=1](http://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/79561/Palaaajat_raportti.pdf?sequence=1)

### **Refugee rights subsiding? Europe's two-tier protection regime and its effect on the rights of beneficiaries**

AIDA; ECRE, March 2017, 35 pp.

The report discusses the impact of Europe's two-tier protection regime, distinguishing between refugee status and subsidiary protection, on the rights of those granted protection. Differences in the status granted have direct and far-reaching impact on the lives of beneficiaries of international protection, given that they entail a widely different set of rights between refugees and subsidiary protection holders in some countries.

[http://www.asylumineurope.org/sites/default/files/shadow-reports/aida\\_refugee\\_rights\\_subsiding.pdf](http://www.asylumineurope.org/sites/default/files/shadow-reports/aida_refugee_rights_subsiding.pdf)

### **The Russian Federation – State Actors of Protection**

EASO, March 2017, 148 pp.

The report provides an overview on aspects related to the state protection functions identified as central from a citizen's perspective – the official institutions that constitute the guarantee for the individual's possibility to exercise his or her rights. In 2016, the Russian Federation ranked 9th in the top countries of origin in EU+ countries, with a total of 26,550 applicants.

[https://coi.easo.europa.eu/administration/easo/PLib/EASOCOI\\_Russia\\_State\\_actors\\_of\\_protection.pdf](https://coi.easo.europa.eu/administration/easo/PLib/EASOCOI_Russia_State_actors_of_protection.pdf)

### **Afghanistan Annual Report on Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict: 2016**

UNAMA, Feb. 2017, 130 pp.

[https://unama.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/protection\\_of\\_civilians\\_in\\_armed\\_conflict\\_annual\\_report\\_march\\_2016\\_final.pdf](https://unama.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/protection_of_civilians_in_armed_conflict_annual_report_march_2016_final.pdf)

### **The Afghan Refugee Crisis in 2016**

United States Institute for Peace (USIP), Feb. 2017, 5 pp. (Peacebrief; 220)

<https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/2017-02/PB220-The-Afghan-Refugee-Crisis-in-2016.pdf>



## **Report on Human Rights Violations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the Context of the Events of 19 December 2016**

United Nations Joint Human Rights Office (Unjbro) Monusco-Ohchr, Feb. 2017, 34 pp.

The report highlights human rights violations that were committed by defence and security forces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) between 15 and 31 December 2016, in the context of the events surrounding the date of 19 December 2016, marking the end of President Joseph Kabila Kabange's second and last constitutional mandate. The report also includes allegations received by UNJHRO of acts of criminality committed by demonstrators.

[http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/CD/UNJHRODecember2016\\_en.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/CD/UNJHRODecember2016_en.pdf)

## **Getting it Right : Protection of South Sudanese Refugees in Uganda**

Refugees International (RI), March 2017, 20 pp. (Field report)

The report urges the international community to provide greater assistance to South Sudanese refugees, especially women and girls, and their hosts in Uganda. With South Sudan facing famine and continued atrocities, thousands of South Sudanese refugees are fleeing to Uganda each day, creating one of the fastest-growing humanitarian crises in recent history.

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/506c8ea1e4b01d9450dd53f5/t/58c2d9506b8f5b630ca580b9/1489164691850/2017.3.10+Uganda.pdf>

## **Regional Mixed Migration 4th Quarter Trend Summary and Analysis**

Regional Mixed Migration in the Horn of Africa and Yemen (RMMS), 2017, 6 pp.

This report provides an analysis of the mixed migration trends and displacement dynamics observed in the Horn of Africa and Yemen region in the last quarter of 2016. The report highlights the complex flows and data of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants from the Horn of Africa along four major migration routes, heading north, south, east and west, including the protection risks migrants face while on the move. Finally, the report reviews regional and global initiatives during the reporting period aimed at addressing irregular migration, trafficking and protection at sea.

<http://regionalmms.org/trends/RMMS%20Mixed%20Migration%20Trends%20Q4%202016.pdf>

## **Smuggled South : An updated overview of mixed migration from the Horn of Africa to southern Africa with specific focus on protections risks, human smuggling and trafficking**

Regional Mixed Migration in the Horn of Africa and Yemen (RMMS), March 2017, 29 pp.



Migrants from the Horn of Africa continue to travel along the southern route towards South Africa and almost all of them use smugglers to get to their final destination. This RMMS briefing paper provides an update on the volume, trends and dynamics of mixed migration and migrant smuggling along this route. It offers new estimates on the volume of migration and the value of the illicit migrant smuggling economy from Ethiopia and Somalia to southern Africa and highlights many of the protection issues migrants and refugees face while being smuggled south. The research draws upon data from the RMMS Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism initiative (4Mi), through which field monitors conducted 398 interviews in South Africa, as well as additional interviews in southern Africa and secondary research.

[http://regionalmms.org/images/briefing/Smuggled\\_South.pdf](http://regionalmms.org/images/briefing/Smuggled_South.pdf)

### **Protecting Schools from Military Use : Law, Policy, and Military Doctrine**

HRW, March 2017, 114 pp.

The report contains examples of law and practice from 40 countries, from Afghanistan to Yemen, instituting some level of protection for schools or universities from military use. Many of the examples come from countries currently or recently involved in armed conflict, indicating that governments and armed forces are recognizing the negative consequences of military use of schools and have found practical solutions to deter such use.

[https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report\\_pdf/crdsafeschools0317\\_web\\_0.pdf](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/crdsafeschools0317_web_0.pdf)

### **Dreams Turned into Nightmares : Attacks on Students, Teachers, and Schools in Pakistan**

HRW, March 2017, 91 pp.

The report is based on 48 interviews with teachers, students, parents, and school administrators in the Pakistani provinces of Punjab, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). It documents attacks by militants from January 2007 to October 2016 that have destroyed school buildings, targeted teachers and students, and terrorized parents into keeping their children out of school. These attacks have often been directed at female students and their teachers and schools, blocking girls' access to education. The report also examines occupation of educational institutions by security forces, political groups, and criminal gangs.

[https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report\\_pdf/pakistan0317\\_web\\_0.pdf](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/pakistan0317_web_0.pdf)

### **No Class : When Armed Groups Use Schools in the Central African Republic**

HRW, March 2017, 48 pp.

The report documents how armed groups, and even soldiers from the United Nations peacekeeping mission, known as MINUSCA, have used school buildings as bases or barracks, or based their forces near school grounds. The government and the peacekeeping mission should increase protection for students and schools in areas of the country affected by armed conflict, Human Rights Watch said.



[https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report\\_pdf/car0317\\_web.pdf](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/car0317_web.pdf)

### **“License to Kill” : Philippine Police Killings in Duterte’s “War on Drugs”**

HRW, March 2017, 134 pp.

The report found that the Philippine National Police have repeatedly carried out extrajudicial killings of drug suspects, and then falsely claimed self-defense. They plant guns, spent ammunition, and drug packets on their victims’ bodies to implicate them in drug activities. Masked gunmen taking part in killings appeared to be working closely with the police, casting doubt on government claims that the majority of killings have been committed by vigilantes or rival drug gangs. In several instances that Human Rights Watch investigated, suspects in police custody were later found dead and classified by police as “found bodies” or “deaths under investigation.” No one has been meaningfully investigated, let alone prosecuted, for any of the “drug war” killings.

[https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report\\_pdf/philippines0317\\_web\\_1.pdf](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/philippines0317_web_1.pdf)

### **Country Policy and Information Note, India: Sexual orientation and gender identity**

UK Home Office, 23 February 2017, 31 pp.

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/594442/India.CPIN.Sexual\\_orientation\\_and\\_gender\\_identity.v2\\_0.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/594442/India.CPIN.Sexual_orientation_and_gender_identity.v2_0.pdf)

### **Country Information and Policy Note, Iran: Christians and Christian converts**

UK Home Office, 27 February 2017, 27 pp.

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/594899/CPIN\\_-\\_Iran\\_-\\_Christians\\_-\\_v3\\_0.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/594899/CPIN_-_Iran_-_Christians_-_v3_0.pdf)

### **Country Policy and Information Note, Jamaica: Sexual orientation and gender identity**

UK Home Office, 27 February 2017, 30 pp.

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/594901/Jamaica\\_-\\_SOGI\\_-\\_CPIN\\_-\\_v2\\_0.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/594901/Jamaica_-_SOGI_-_CPIN_-_v2_0.pdf)

### **Country Policy and Information Note, Malawi: Sexual orientation and gender identity**

UK Home Office, 22 February 2017, 26 pp.

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/593606/Malawi\\_-\\_SOGI\\_-\\_CPIN\\_-\\_v3\\_0.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/593606/Malawi_-_SOGI_-_CPIN_-_v3_0.pdf)



## **Country Policy and Information Note, Nigeria: Female genital mutilation (FGM) 28 February 2017**

UK Home Office, 28 February 2017, 24 pp.

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/595458/CPIN - NGA - FGM - v 1 0.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/595458/CPIN_-_NGA_-_FGM_-_v_1_0.pdf)

## **Watchmen of Lake Chad: Vigilante Groups Fighting Boko Haram**

International Crisis Group, 23 Feb. 2017, 37 pp. (Africa Report N°244)

Vigilante groups in Nigeria, Cameroon, Niger and Chad play a major role in the fight against Boko Haram, but their presence raises concerns. They make military operations less blunt and more effective and have reconnected these states somewhat with many of their local communities, but they have also committed abuses and become involved in the war economy.

<https://d2071andvip0wj.cloudfront.net/244-watchmen-of-lake-chad-vigilante-groups-fighting-boko-haram.pdf>

## **Access to socio-economic rights for refugees in six African countries: a comparison between the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa and Sudan**

The Scalabrini Institute for Human Mobility in Africa (SIHMA), March 2017,

This report looks at the legal discourse around the right to work, education and health for refugees and asylum seekers in six different African countries, versus actual practices. It also highlights that the denial of basic human rights and the erosion of refugee protection in Africa are both issues of great concern which require a collective effort in order to ameliorate the hardship experienced by refugees on the continent.

<http://bit.ly/2nBUbge>

## **Rebuilding after Crisis: Embedding Refugee Integration in Migration Management Systems / Demetrios G. Papademetriou, Meghan Benton, and Natalia Banulescu-Bogdan**

Migration Policy Institute (MPI), March 2017, 22 pp.

<http://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/TCM-Asylum-CouncilStatement-FINAL.pdf>

## **Strengthening Local Education Systems for Newly Arrived Adults and Children: Empowering Cities through Better Use of EU Instruments**

Migration Policy Institute Europe (MPI), March 2017, 32 pp.

This report examines the hurdles that cities face when helping new arrivals access education and training. It also highlights innovative ways municipalities support new-



ly arrived migrants as they enter the education system and local labor force, including two-generation and co-located services through which parents and children can access child care, health and social services, and language training in one location.

[http://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/MPIEurope\\_UrbanAgenda\\_Education-FINAL.pdf](http://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/MPIEurope_UrbanAgenda_Education-FINAL.pdf)

### **Improving the labour market integration of migrants and refugees: Empowering cities through better use of EU instruments**

Migration Policy Institute Europe (MPI), March 2017, 46 pp.

This report examines the barriers that cities face when helping new arrivals—and refugees in particular—integrate successfully into the local labour market. Cities provide a wide array of critical services to newcomers, including language training, skills assessments and orientation, mentoring and placement services, alternative pathways to employment (such as entrepreneurship), credential recognition and vocational education and training. Yet funding constraints, differing priorities at different levels of governance and limited capacity to evaluate and prioritise what works hamper cities' ability to effectively deliver services. The report identifies concrete actions that could be taken to better leverage EU soft law, funding and knowledge exchange mechanisms to support cities' activities in this area.

[http://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/MPIE\\_UrbanAgenda\\_LabourMarketIntegration-FINAL.pdf](http://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/MPIE_UrbanAgenda_LabourMarketIntegration-FINAL.pdf)

### **Frequently Requested Statistics on Immigrants and Immigration in the United States**

Migration Policy Institute (MPI), March 2017

<http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/frequently-requested-statistics-immigrants-and-immigration-united-states>

### **When Is Immigration Detention Lawful? The Monitoring Practices of UN Human Rights Mechanisms**

Global Detention Project, Feb. 2017, 24 pp. (Working Paper No. 21)

This Working Paper details how the banalisation of immigration detention is contested by international human rights mechanisms. Since the creation of the United Nations, the global human rights regime has provided a framework for the protection of all people, including those living in foreign countries. This paper assesses how national sovereignty and access to territory is mitigated by the universal nature and applicability of human rights and refugee protection standards. The authors comprehensively describe the normative framework governing immigration detention established in core international treaties and discuss how human rights bodies apply this framework when reviewing states' policies and practices. Their assessment of the impact and implementation of fundamental norms reveals gaps in the international protection regime and highlights how states' responses to this regime have shaped contemporary immigration detention systems.

<https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Grange-Majcher-GDP-Working-Paper-Feb-2017-1.pdf>



### **Dublin Update 2016: No change in deeply dysfunctional Dublin system**

AIDA, 2017,

A statistical update releasing figures for 12 European countries from 2016, reveals persisting fundamental dysfunctions in the Dublin system. Its inefficiency is illustrated by disproportionately low transfers compared to procedures, its inconsistency by contradictions with the EU emergency relocation scheme, and its inadequacy in safeguarding rights by Member States' restart of transfers to Greece.

<http://www.asylumineurope.org/news/16-03-2017/dublin-update-2016-no-change-deeply-dysfunctional-dublin-system>

### **Roads to Nowhere : Case studies of Europe's Dublin Regulation and its impacts**

Migrant Voice, March 2017, 22 pp.

[www.scribd.com/document/341947352/Roads-to-Nowhere](http://www.scribd.com/document/341947352/Roads-to-Nowhere)

### **Asylum Statistics 2016: Sharper inequalities and persisting asylum lottery**

AIDA, 2017,

Asylum statistics for 2016 in key European countries are in the process of being published by national authorities. This article provides an overview of asylum trends, up-to-date as of **24 January 2017**.

Available statistics reveal sharper discrepancies in the distribution of refugees across Europe, as well as persisting disparities in the recognition of international protection.

<http://www.asylumineurope.org/news/17-01-2017/asylum-statistics-2016-sharper-inequalities-and-persisting-asylum-lottery>

### **Country report: Greece**

AIDA, March 2017, 144 pp.

The updated report provides a thorough analysis of the transformation of the Greek asylum system in light of the closure of the Western Balkan route and the EU-Turkey statement. The report offers detailed statistics and practical insights into the workings of the asylum procedure, reception and detention of asylum seekers, as well as content of international protection.

<http://www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/greece>

### **Kansalaismielipide: Turvapaikanhakijat ja turvapaikkapolitiikka**

Sisäministeriö, 2017, 91 s. (Sisäministeriön julkaisu 9/2017)



Kansalaismielipiteen tutkiminen kytkeytyy osaksi meneillään olevaa sisäisen turvallisuuden strategiatyötä sekä suomalaisen yhteiskunnan kantokykyä turvapaikanhakijatilanteessa kartoittavaa laajaa hanketta. Tutkimuksen tavoitteena oli saada mahdollisimman kattava kuva suomalaisten näkemyksistä, kokemuksista ja mielipiteistä koskien turvapaikanhakijatilannetta sekä ideoita toiminnan kehittämiseksi tulevaisuudessa. Tämän raportin tavoitteena on raportoida tutkimuksen tulokset, suomalaisten mielipiteet ja näkemykset, sellaisenaan kuin ne on toteutetuissa kansalaiskyselyssä ja -foorumeissa esitetty.

[http://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/79477/09\\_2017\\_Kansalaismielipide%20Turvapaikanhakijat%20ja%20turvapaikkapoliitikka.pdf?sequence=1](http://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/79477/09_2017_Kansalaismielipide%20Turvapaikanhakijat%20ja%20turvapaikkapoliitikka.pdf?sequence=1)

### **Labor market integration of refugees in Finland / Matti Sarvimäki**

VATT Institute for Economic Research, 2017, 28 pp.

This paper documents Finland's policy response to the increase in asylum applications in 2015 and the labor market performance of earlier immigrants living in Finland. Immigrants born in Afghanistan, Iraq and Somalia had substantially lower employment rates, earned less and received more social benefits than other immigrant groups or natives in 1990–2013. The immigrant-native gaps in employment and earnings decreased over time but remained large. Ten years after arriving in Finland, the average earnings of immigrant men from these countries were only 22–38 percent of the average earnings of native men of the same age. The relative earnings of women were even smaller. Furthermore, the difference in equivalence-scaled social benefits persisted over time despite the narrowing of earnings gaps.

<http://vatt.fi/documents/2956369/4207575/t185.pdf/466d79aa-ec0d-4982-9b5d-e45b536d6ae2>

### **Maahanmuuttajapotilaiden kulttuurilähtöinen psykiatrinen hoitotyö Suomessa : kohdennettu etnografinen tutkimus potilaista ja heidän hoitajistaan / Kallakorpi, Susanna**

Itä-Suomen yliopisto, Terveystieteiden tiedekunta / Hoitotieteen laitos, 2017, 106 s.

Tämän liseniaatintutkielman tarkoituksena oli kuvata maahanmuuttajapotilaiden kulttuurilähtöistä psykiatrinen hoitotyötä Suomessa potilaiden ja hoitajien näkökulmasta. Tutkimuksessa selvitettiin maahanmuuttajapotilaiden kokemuksia mielenterveyttä heikentävistä tekijöistä sekä maahanmuuttajapotilaiden ja heidän hoitajiensa näkemyksiä sairastumisen syistä ja sairauden ilmenemisestä. Lisäksi selvitettiin, miten maahanmuuttajapotilaat kokevat Suomessa psykiatrisen hoidon, miten hoitajat kokevat maahanmuuttajapotilaiden hoitamisen ja miten kulttuuritekijät näkyvät hoitotyössä.

[http://epublications.uef.fi/pub/urn\\_nbn\\_fi\\_uef-20170281/urn\\_nbn\\_fi\\_uef-20170281.pdf](http://epublications.uef.fi/pub/urn_nbn_fi_uef-20170281/urn_nbn_fi_uef-20170281.pdf)

### **International Migration and Ethnic Integration**

Social Inclusion, 2017, Volume 5, Issue 1

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<http://www.cogitatiopress.com/socialinclusion/issue/download/62/62>