



30.11.2017

MAAHANMUUTTOVIRASTO

MIGRATIONSVERKET

FINNISH IMMIGRATION SERVICE

## **INTERNETISTÄ LÖYTYVIÄ JULKAISUJA:**

### **Progress report on the European Agenda on Migration - REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL AND THE COUNCIL**

European Commission, 15.11.2017, 21 pp.

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/docs\\_autres\\_institutions/commission\\_euop/eenne/com/2017/0669/COM\\_COM\(2017\)0669\\_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/docs_autres_institutions/commission_euop/eenne/com/2017/0669/COM_COM(2017)0669_EN.pdf)

### **CrisisWatch : Tracking Conflict Worldwide**

Crisis Group, October 2017

CrisisWatch is a monthly early warning bulletin designed to provide a regular update on the state of the most significant situations of conflict around the world.

<https://www.crisisgroup.org/crisiswatch>

### **Getting Away with Murder : 2017 Global Impunity Index**

Committee to Protect Journalist (CPJ), 31 October 2017, 20 pp.

10th annual Global Impunity Index, a ranking of countries where journalists are murdered and their killers go free. Seven countries on this year's index have been listed every year since the index launched a decade ago--including Somalia, which is the worst country for unsolved murders for the third year in a row.

[https://cpj.org/reports/Impunity-2017\\_NEW.pdf](https://cpj.org/reports/Impunity-2017_NEW.pdf)

### **Debunking the “Safe Third Country” Myth : Ecre’s Concerns About EU Proposals for Expanded Use of the Safe Third Country Concept**

ECRE, October 2017, 4 pp.

[https://www.ecre.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Policy-Note-08.pdf?utm\\_source=ECRE+Newsletters&utm\\_campaign=e7a7725dd6-EMAIL\\_CAMPAIGN\\_2017\\_11\\_03&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_term=0\\_3ec9497afd-e7a7725dd6-420541941](https://www.ecre.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Policy-Note-08.pdf?utm_source=ECRE+Newsletters&utm_campaign=e7a7725dd6-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2017_11_03&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_3ec9497afd-e7a7725dd6-420541941)

### **In Search of Dignity: Report on the human rights of migrants at Europe's borders**

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), 2017, 46 pp.



The documenting the findings of OHCHR monitoring missions to border locations in Bulgaria, France, Greece, Italy and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. It also calls on European States to address urgently the need to protect the human rights of migrants in border areas and in transit across Europe.

[http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Migration/InSearchofDignity-OHCHR\\_Report\\_HR\\_Migrants\\_at\\_Europes\\_Borders.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Migration/InSearchofDignity-OHCHR_Report_HR_Migrants_at_Europes_Borders.pdf)

### **Flow Monitoring Surveys: The Human Trafficking and Other Exploitative Practices Indication Survey : Analysis on Migrants and Refugees from Nigeria Travelling Along the Central Mediterranean Route**

IOM, September 2017, 11 pp.

This report contains an analysis of the responses provided by Nigerian migrants and refugees travelling along the Central Mediterranean Route and interviewed in Italy since June 2016 under IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix activities. Interviewed Nigerian nationals represent 16% of the total Central Mediterranean sample, which is composed of 10,771 respondents interviewed at around 50 different locations in the Italian regions of Sicily, Apulia, Lombardy, Liguria and Friuli Venezia Giulia.

[http://migration.iom.int/docs/Analysis\\_Flow\\_Monitoring\\_and\\_Human\\_Trafficking\\_Suveys\\_in\\_the\\_Mediterranean\\_and\\_Beyond\\_Nigerian\\_nationals.pdf](http://migration.iom.int/docs/Analysis_Flow_Monitoring_and_Human_Trafficking_Suveys_in_the_Mediterranean_and_Beyond_Nigerian_nationals.pdf)

### **Afghanistan in 2017 : A Survey of the Afghan People**

Asia Foundation, 2017, 267 pp.

The 2017 *Survey of the Afghan People* polled 10,012 Afghan respondents from 16 ethnic groups across all 34 provinces, including insecure and physically challenging environments. The annual survey is the longest-running and broadest nationwide survey of Afghan attitudes and opinions. Since 2004, the *Survey* has gathered the opinions of more than 97,000 Afghan men and women, providing a unique longitudinal portrait of evolving public perceptions of security, the economy, governance and government services, elections, media, women's issues, and migration.

[https://asiafoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/2017\\_AfghanSurvey\\_report.pdf](https://asiafoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/2017_AfghanSurvey_report.pdf)

### **From Forced Migration to Forced Returns in Afghanistan: Policy and Program Implications**

MPI, Nov. 2017, 33 pp.

The report draws on field research on Afghan returnees that Samuel Hall researcher Nassim Majidi has carried out since 2008. Beyond examining current return trends to Afghanistan and the characteristics of those returning, chiefly from Europe, it considers the return and reintegration policies employed and the obstacles that limit their effective implementation.



<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/TCM2017-Afghanistan-FINAL.pdf>

### **Crackdown on Dissent : Brutality, Torture, and Political Persecution in Venezuela**

HRW, Nov. 29, 2017, 91 pp.

This report documents 88 cases involving at least 314 people, many of whom described being subjected to serious human rights violations in Caracas and 13 states during a crackdown from April through September, 2017. Security force personnel beat detainees severely and tortured them with electric shocks, asphyxiation, sexual assault, and other brutal techniques. Security forces also used excessive use of force against people in the streets, and arbitrarily arrested and prosecuted government opponent.

<https://www.hrw.org/report/2017/11/29/crackdown-dissent/brutality-torture-and-political-persecution-venezuela>

[https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report\\_pdf/venezuela1117web\\_0.pdf](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/venezuela1117web_0.pdf)

### **“All of My Body Was Pain” : Sexual Violence against Rohingya Women and Girls in Burma**

HRW, Nov. 16, 2017, 46 pp.

This report documents the Burmese military’s gang rape of Rohingya women and girls and further acts of violence, cruelty, and humiliation. Many women described witnessing the murders of their young children, spouses, and parents. Rape survivors reported days of agony walking with swollen and torn genitals while fleeing to Bangladesh.

<https://www.hrw.org/report/2017/11/16/all-my-body-was-pain/sexual-violence-against-rohingya-women-and-girls-burma>

[https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report\\_pdf/burma1117\\_web\\_1.pdf](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/burma1117_web_1.pdf)

### **“Have You Considered Your Parents’ Happiness?” : Conversion Therapy Against LGBT People in China**

HRW, Nov. 15, 2017, 79 pp.

This report is based on interviews with 17 people who endured conversion therapy, describes how parents threatened, coerced, and sometimes physically forced their adult and adolescent children to submit to conversion therapy. In these facilities – including both public hospitals, which are government-run and monitored, and private clinics, which are licensed and supervised by the National Health and Family Planning Commission – medical professionals subjected them to “therapy” that in some cases entailed involuntary confinement, forcible medication, and electro-shocks, which can constitute a form of torture.



<https://www.hrw.org/report/2017/11/15/have-you-considered-your-parents-happiness/conversion-therapy-against-lgbt-people>

[https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report\\_pdf/china1117\\_web\\_0.pdf](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/china1117_web_0.pdf)

### **“Working Like a Robot” : Abuse of Tanzanian Domestic Workers in Oman and the United Arab Emirates**

HRW, Nov. 14, 2017, 109 pp.

This report documents how the Tanzanian, Omani, and UAE governments fail to protect Tanzanian migrant domestic workers. Oman and the UAE’s kafala – visa-sponsorship – rules tie workers to their employers, and the lack of labor law protections leaves workers exposed to a wide range of abuse. Gaps in Tanzania’s laws and policies on recruitment and migration leave Tanzanian women exposed at the outset to abuse and fail to provide adequate assistance for exploited workers.

<https://www.hrw.org/report/2017/11/14/working-robot/abuse-tanzanian-domestic-workers-oman-and-united-arab-emirates>

[https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report\\_pdf/tanzania1117\\_1.pdf](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/tanzania1117_1.pdf)

### **Running out the Clock : How Guatemala’s Courts Could Doom the Fight against Impunity**

HRW, Nov. 13, 2017, 63 pp.

This report documents a pattern of repeated and unjustifiable delays in criminal cases brought by the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) and the Guatemalan Attorney General’s Office.

<https://www.hrw.org/report/2017/11/13/running-out-clock/how-guatemalas-courts-could-doom-fight-against-impunity>

[https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report\\_pdf/guatemala1117\\_web\\_4.pdf](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/guatemala1117_web_4.pdf)

### **“Everyone Blames Me” : Barriers to Justice and Support Services for Sexual Assault Survivors in India**

HRW, Nov. 8, 2017, 89 pp.

This report finds that women and girls who survive rape and other sexual violence often suffer humiliation at police stations and hospitals. Police are frequently unwilling to register their complaints, victims and witnesses receive little protection, and medical professionals still compel degrading “two-finger” tests. These obstacles to justice and dignity are compounded by inadequate health care, counseling, and legal support for victims during criminal trials of the accused.

<https://www.hrw.org/report/2017/11/08/everyone-blames-me/barriers-justice-and-support-services-sexual-assault-survivors>



[https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report\\_pdf/india1117\\_web.pdf](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/india1117_web.pdf)

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

UK Home Office, 17 November 2017, 36 pp.

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/660538/Bangladesh - SOGI - CPIN - v3.0 Nov 2017 .pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/660538/Bangladesh_-_SOGI_-_CPIN_-_v3.0_Nov_2017_.pdf)

### **Country Policy and Information Note, Burma: Rohingya**

UK Home Office, 17 November 2017, 50 pp.

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/660530/CPIN - Burma - Rohingya.v1.1.Nov 2017.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/660530/CPIN_-_Burma_-_Rohingya.v1.1.Nov_2017.pdf)

### **Country Policy and Information Note, China: Contravention of national population and family-planning laws**

UK Home Office, November 2017, 29 pp.

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/657446/China - Family Planning - CPIN - v2.0.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/657446/China_-_Family_Planning_-_CPIN_-_v2.0.pdf)

### **Report on the Protection of Civilians in the context of the Ninewa Operations and the retaking of Mosul City, 17 October 2016 – 10 July 2017**

United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI); Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Nov. 2017, 53 pp.

The report is based on direct witness testimony, and documents mass abductions of civilians, the use of thousands as human shields, the intentional shelling of civilian residences, and indiscriminate targeting of civilians trying to flee the city. In July 2017 Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and affiliated armed groups retook the city which had fallen under the control of ISIL in June 2014.

[http://www.uniraq.org/images/factsheets\\_reports/Mosul\\_report%2017Oct2016-10Jul201731%20October\\_2017.pdf](http://www.uniraq.org/images/factsheets_reports/Mosul_report%2017Oct2016-10Jul201731%20October_2017.pdf)

### **Iraq Humanitarian Situation Report - October**

UNICEF, Nov. 2017, 7 pp.

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNICEF%20Iraq%20Humanitarian%20Situation%20Report%20as%20of%20October%202017.pdf>



## **Surviving in Cairo as a Closed-File Refugee: Socio-economic and Protection Challenges**

The Center for Migration and Refugee Studies (CMRS), October 2017, 41 pp.

Using data generated from twenty-nine focus groups with 186 closed-file and rejected asylum seekers residing in Cairo, as well as interviews with community leaders and service providers, this report explores their livelihood experiences by focusing on their socioeconomic conditions and protection challenges. Discussions focused on the important aspects of livelihoods which include: housing, education, health and employment. Their legal status, access to justice, and experiences of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) were also explored. In spite of the barriers that many of them routinely face, the target groups communicated their coping strategies that help them survive in Egypt and overcome the structural barriers they face as a consequence of their legal status.

[http://schools.aucegypt.edu/GAPP/cmrs/Documents/Urban%20Crises\\_Cairo\\_Final\\_Sep24%20.pdf](http://schools.aucegypt.edu/GAPP/cmrs/Documents/Urban%20Crises_Cairo_Final_Sep24%20.pdf)

## **Tackling the root causes of human trafficking and smuggling from Eritrea: the need for an empirically grounded EU policy on mixed migration in the Horn of Africa**

IRRI, Nov. 2017, 54 pp.

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/IRRI%20Report%20final%20Nov%208.pdf>

## **Reparations for the victims of conflict in Iraq: Lessons learned from comparative practice**

Minority Rights Group International (MRG), 8 Nov. 2017, 36 pp.

The report seeks to inform the discussion on reparations in Iraq through analysis of both international and domestic practice, and suggests concrete recommendations to both the Iraqi government and the international community for providing adequate and effective reparations to victims.

The international rights organisations say that reparations matter not only because they can redress the harm that victims have suffered, but because, if well conceived, they provide a transformative experience to victims.

<http://minorityrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Reparations-in-Iraq-Ceasefire-November-2017.pdf>

## **Uganda's Slow Slide into Crisis**

Crisis Group, 21 Nov. 2017, 34 pp. (Report 256)

Growing discontent threatens the dysfunctional and corrupt political system built by President Museveni, who is now manoeuvring to extend his three decades in power by raising a 75-year age limit on presidential candidates. As security, governance



and economic performance deteriorates, Uganda needs urgent reforms to avoid greater instability.

<https://d2071andvip0wj.cloudfront.net/256-ugandas-slow-slide-into-crisis.pdf>

### **Avoiding the Worst in Central African Republic**

Crisis Group, 28 September 2017, 41 pp. (Report 253)

Resurgent armed groups in Central African Republic are killing many civilians and causing widespread displacement. Government forces and the UN are in a weak position, and there are no quick solutions. To contain the violence, the government and international actors must agree on a roadmap for peace with armed groups that combines both incentives and coercive measures.

<https://d2071andvip0wj.cloudfront.net/253-avoiding-the-worst-in-central-african-republic.pdf>

### **Jihadism in Southern Thailand: A Phantom Menace**

Crisis Group, 8 Nov. 2017, 36 pp. (Report 291)

Thailand's Malay-Muslim insurgency appears to some observers a potential seed-bed for transnational jihadism, but the separatist fronts do not share ideologies or objectives with ISIS or al-Qaeda. The future is uncertain, and a resolution of the conflict, based on political decentralisation, could help deter prospective jihadist expansion in southernmost Thailand.

[https://d2071andvip0wj.cloudfront.net/291-jihadism-in-southern-thailand-a-phantom-menace\\_1.pdf](https://d2071andvip0wj.cloudfront.net/291-jihadism-in-southern-thailand-a-phantom-menace_1.pdf)

### **The Invisible Majority : Are today's returning refugees tomorrow's IDPs?**

IDMC, Nov. 2017, 9 pp. (Thematic series)

This thematic series addresses the gap in awareness, data and knowledge about the relationship between internal displacement, cross-border and return movements.

<http://www.internal-displacement.org/assets/publications/2017/20171113-idmc-policy-brief-global-compact-refugees.pdf>

### **Raising the alarm in DRC**

IDMC, Nov. 2017

Long considered one of the world's largest and most complex humanitarian crises, the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is getting even worse. Here, we put the current displacement figures in context, describe the challenges in



getting accurate data and add to the chorus of calls for humanitarian efforts to be scaled up

<http://www.internal-displacement.org/library/expert-opinion/2017/raising-the-alarm-in-drc>

### **Global Disaster Displacement Risk - A baseline for future work**

IDMC, Oct. 2017, 40 pp.

Internal displacement associated with disasters is a global issue. There were 24.2 million new internal displacements brought on by sudden-onset natural hazards in 2016.

Despite that, internal displacement is one of the least reported impacts of sudden-onset disasters, and its consequences on people's lives, local communities, countries and the international community are often not taken into account. The current scale of the phenomenon, its trends, patterns and future risks are poorly understood, which hinders the effective reduction of both displacement and disaster risk.

<http://www.internal-displacement.org/assets/publications/2017/201710-IDMC-Global-disaster-displacement-risk.pdf>

### **Weighing the Risks: Protection risks and human rights violations faced by migrants in and from East Africa**

RMMS East Africa and Yemen, October 2017, 21 pp. (Briefing Paper 5)

The report builds on over 3,900 interviews with migrants and smugglers collected from RMMS' innovative Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative (4Mi) – a low-cost custom-designed survey application which collects and analyses data on mixed migration flows through a network of local monitors stationed at key mixed migration hubs.

<http://regionalmms.org/images/briefing/RMMS%20Briefing%20Paper%205%20-Weighing%20the%20Risks.pdf>

### **RMMS Mixed Migration Monthly Summary Oct. 2017 East Africa and Yemen**

The Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS) East Africa and Yemen, Aug. 2017, 5 pp.

Mixed migration events, trends and data for Djibouti, Eritrea, South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, Somaliland and Yemen.

<http://regionalmms.org/monthlysummary/RMMS%20Mixed%20Migration%20Monthly%20Summary%20October%202017.pdf>





### **Understanding Control and Influence: What Opium Poppy and Tax Reveal about the Writ of the Afghan State**

AREU, 2017, 70 pp.

The study challenges the notion of state or insurgent “control” over a population in an area or a given geographical space not only with historical understandings of the State in Afghanistan, but also with contemporary events across large swathes of the country that shapes the state and society relations. The study uses detailed empirical data on trends of opium poppy cultivation and variations in insurgent taxation to underline the fragile control of the government over many parts of rural Afghanistan and to contest the current understanding of the revenue generated by the Taliban from opium production.

<https://areu.org.af/archives/publication/1724>

### **Truly Unprecedented: How the Helmand Food Zone supported an increase in the province’s capacity to produce opium**

AREU, 2017, 58 pp.

This briefing paper highlights that while the main goal of the Helmand Food Zone (HFZ) was a swift reduction in opium poppy cultivation, the outcomes or aftermaths of this program, as evidence from the ground reflects, resulted with more issues and a further increase in the production of opium in the region. The initiative was funded with good intentions by the UK and US governments to the tune of approximately US\$12 to \$18 million per year between the autumn of 2008 and 2012. This study is based on an in-depth fieldwork and high-resolution imagery between 2008 and 2017 that reveals the issues such as lack of sustainability and interplay of power dynamics around the HFZ and the surge. The study describes the HFZ in detail and how externally designed schemes prove problematic when applied over the population using short-term and unsuitable means.

<https://areu.org.af/archives/publication/1728>

### **Through Her Eyes: Enabling women’s best evidence in UK asylum appeals**

Asylum Aid, Nov. 2017, 96 pp.

The report shines a light on what's happening to Women in the UK who have suffered gender based violence and had their initial claim for protection refused.

[https://www.asylumaid.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Through-Her-Eyes\\_Final-Report\\_Nov2017.pdf](https://www.asylumaid.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Through-Her-Eyes_Final-Report_Nov2017.pdf)

### **The Global Compact for Migration: How Does Development Fit In? / Kathleen Newland**

Migration Policy Institute (MPI), Nov. 2017, 14 pp.



This policy brief charts the evolving relationship between development and migration policies at the international level, looking ahead to what form a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration might most fruitfully take. The brief also identifies the challenges that will need to be addressed for the compact to be effective.

[https://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/GlobalCompactForMigration-Brief1\\_FINALWEB.pdf](https://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/GlobalCompactForMigration-Brief1_FINALWEB.pdf)

### **Beyond Transactional Deals: Building Lasting Migration Partnerships in the Mediterranean**

Migration Policy Institute Europe (MPI), November 2017, 28 pp.

This report examines two prominent examples of bilateral cooperation on migration management in the Mediterranean: the partnerships that have emerged between Spain and Morocco, and between Italy and Tunisia. Both have their roots in the early 1990s and experienced underwhelming results early on, with the two European countries focused narrowly on closing their borders and stepping up the return of unauthorized migrants—priorities that clashed with those of their North African partners, for whom remittances are an important source of income and a positive relationship with their diasporas paramount.

These partnerships have since diverged. Morocco and Spain have expanded their cooperation to include a range of capacity-building, joint border patrols, and legal migration programs, while Italy continues to pursue short-term, transactional deals that rely on the promise of aid and investment to incentivize Tunisian cooperation.

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/TCM-Partnerships-Mediterranean-FINAL.pdf>

### **Beyond Teaching English: Supporting High School Completion by Immigrant and Refugee Students**

Migration Policy Institute (MPI), November 2017, 41 pp.

Immigrant and refugee youth who enter the United States during their secondary school years face a daunting set of challenges. In addition to learning a new language and adjusting to U.S. classroom norms, they must quickly fill gaps in their subject-matter knowledge and pass the courses required to graduate high school before aging out of the system. For some, the pressure to go from limited literacy to a high school diploma in a few years can be overwhelming. The supports these newcomers receive—either directly in schools and through the community-based organizations with which districts partner—have the power to shape these students' future educational and career trajectories.

[https://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/Sugarman-BeyondTeachingEnglish\\_FINALWEB.pdf](https://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/Sugarman-BeyondTeachingEnglish_FINALWEB.pdf)

### **Safe or Sorry? Prospects for Britons in the European Union after Brexit**



MPI Europe, November 2017, 41 pp.

This report—part of MPI Europe's ongoing examination of what Brexit means for mobile EU and UK nationals—sketches a profile of the Britons living abroad in Europe and assesses their prospects in the years to come.

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/BrextpatsInEurope-FINALWEB.pdf>

### **Responding to refugee crises in developing countries: what can we learn from evaluations?**

OECD, Sept. 2017, 104 pp.

This working paper draws from the evaluation work of OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members and aims to strengthen the evidence base to help improve future responses to refugee crises in developing countries.

<http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/download/ae4362bd-en.pdf?expires=1510739206&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=19ECC0E985B8E24A7E768DE1A7C9DF13>

Three case studies (Afghanistan, South Sudan and Ethiopia/Uganda) complement the main paper and look at how policy objectives have been implemented in specific country contexts.

Afghanistan

[http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/responding-to-refugee-crises\\_de7e6a13-en](http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/responding-to-refugee-crises_de7e6a13-en)

South Sudan

[http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/responding-to-refugee-crises\\_3b2fd4cc-en](http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/responding-to-refugee-crises_3b2fd4cc-en)

Ethiopia/Uganda

[http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/responding-to-refugee-crises\\_8346fc6f-en](http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/responding-to-refugee-crises_8346fc6f-en)

### **Fler flyktingar fortare i arbete: Åtgärder för snabbare etablering på arbetsmarknaden**

Nordregio, 2017, 8 pp. (Nordregio policy brief)

Denna policy brief sammanfattar den kunskapsöversikt som Nordregio tagit fram hösten 2017 på detta tema, för publicering i december 2017: Policies and measures to speed up labour market integration of refugees in the Nordic region - A knowledge Overview, baserad på aktuell forskning och utvärderingar från samtliga nordiska länder utom Island p.g.a. landets relativt sett begränsade flyktingmottagande. Läs mer på [www.integrationnorden.org](http://www.integrationnorden.org)

<http://norden.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1154996/FULLTEXT01.pdf>

### **Courier - Culture: the bedrock of peace**

UNESCO, 2017, (Courier Oct.-Dec. 2017), 68 pp.



<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0025/002597/259765E.pdf>