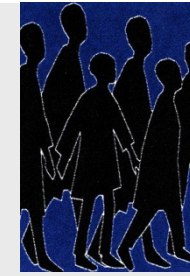


Overview of workshop

- Introduction to return: measuring sustainability
- Forced return to Jamaica
- Promoting return: the experience of return schemes
- Transnationalism: an alternative to return



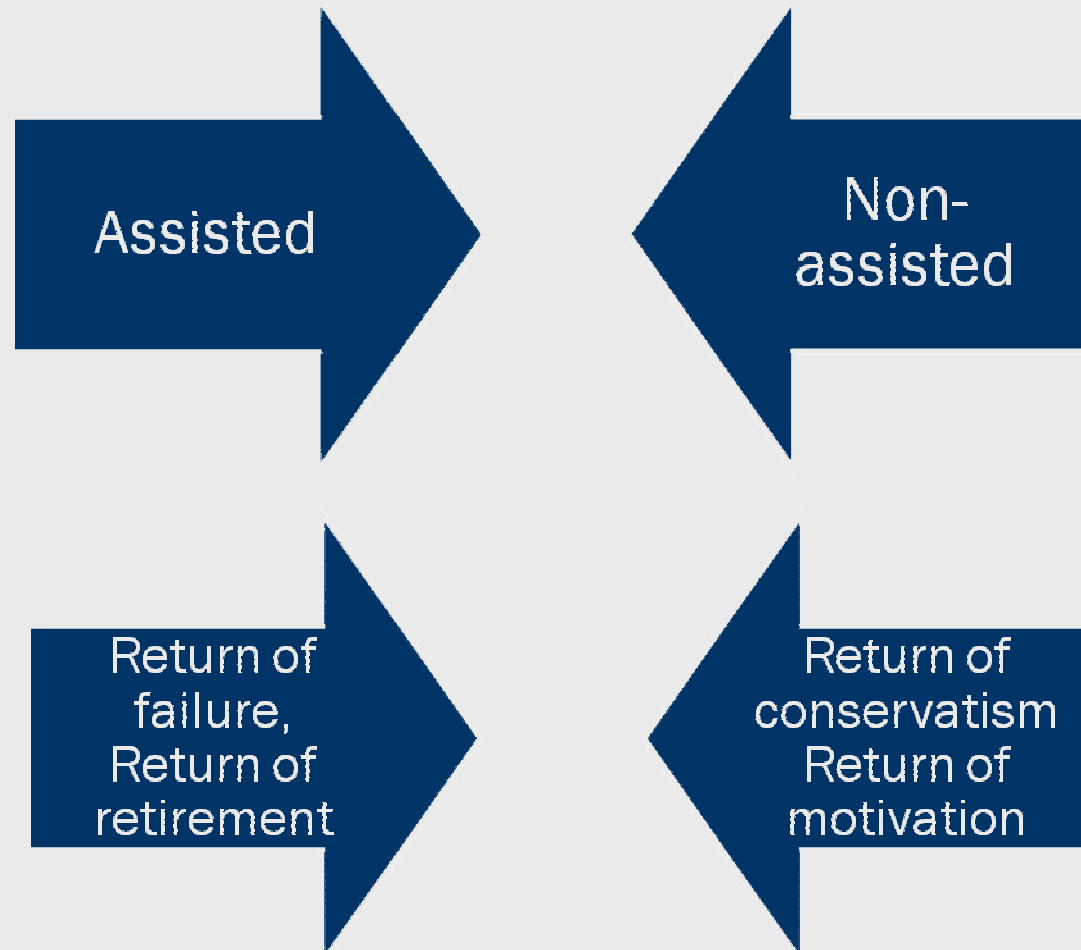
Return: some context

Post conflict
return of
refugees

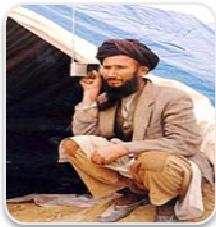
Voluntary
return of
(legal)
economic
migrants

Return of
failed
asylum-
seekers and
irregular
migrants

Return: some context



Return: some figures



Over 10 million post conflict returns 1995-2005

- Over 4 million Afghanistan alone



Perhaps one third of legal economic migrants eventually return

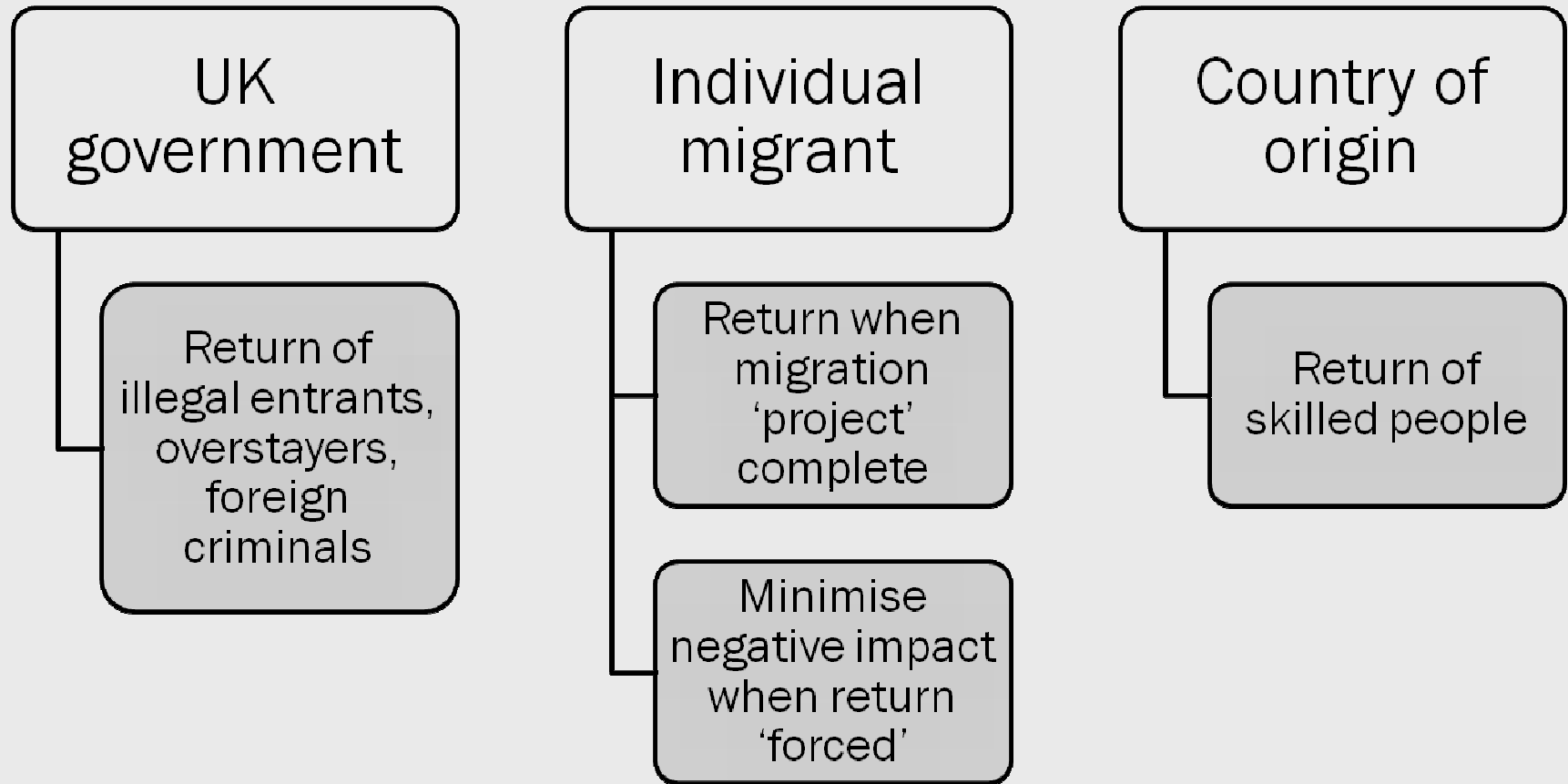
- Historical experience of southern Europe
- Return to Poland since economic downturn



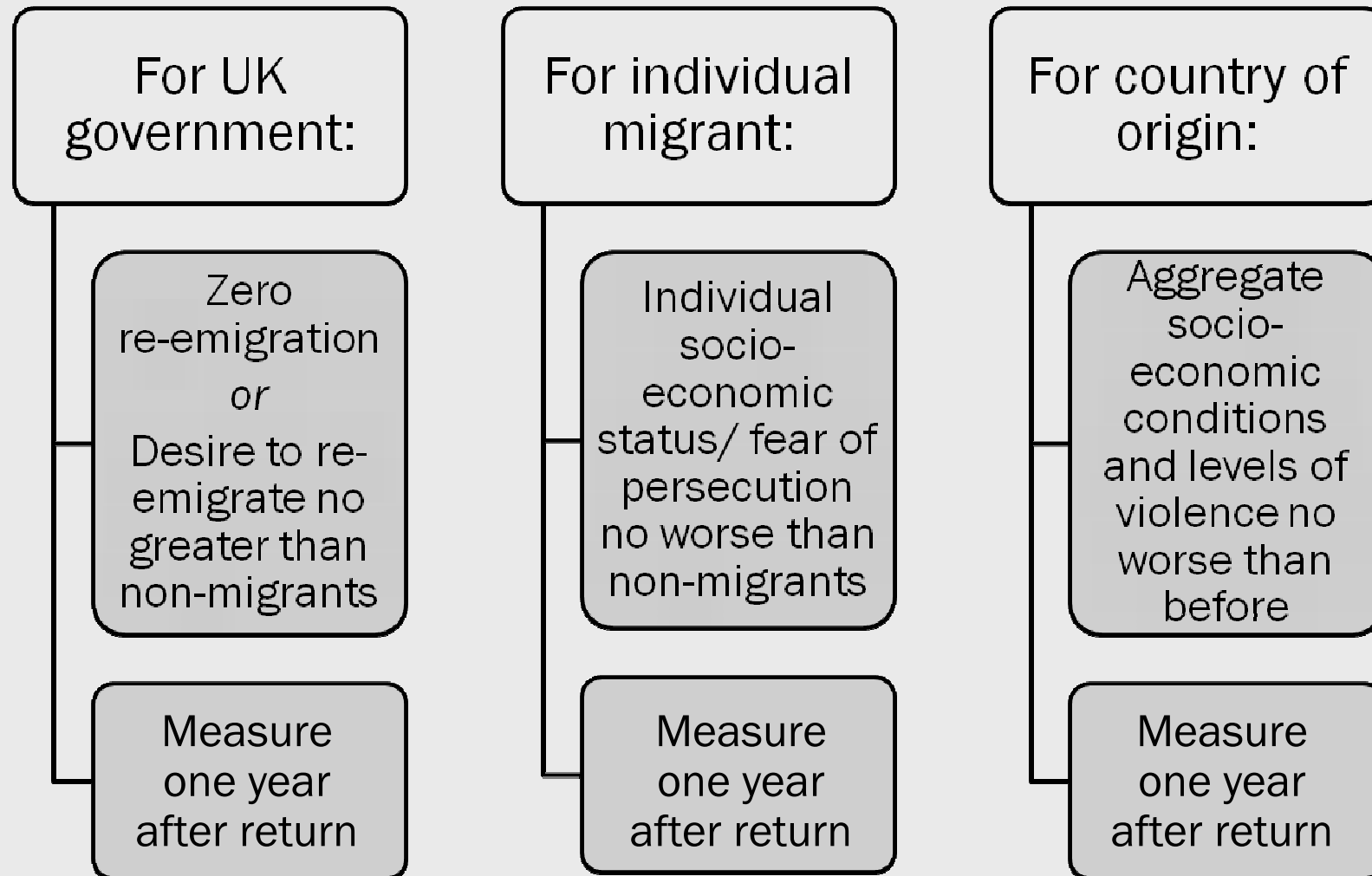
Return of failed asylum seekers, irregular migrants

- Around 16,000 per quarter in UK since 2006
- Growing proportion of non-Asylum cases

Who is interested in return?



What is sustainable return?



What is sustainable return?

Subjective physical	Subjective socio-economic	Subjective political security
Objective physical	Objective socio-economic	Objective political security
Aggregate physical	Aggregate socio-economic	Aggregate political security

What influences the sustainability of return?

- Profile of returnees?
 - Type of migrant, years abroad, experience abroad, legal status
- Return assistance?
 - Return grants, training, employment reinsertion, other assistance
- Return context?
 - Re-insertion assistance, political/economic environment
- Public policy in host countries?

Return sustainability in Sri Lanka

- Elements of sustainability:
 - High desire to re-emigrate
 - Many returnees have no reliable income
 - Some examples of arrest, mistreatment, and threats from non-state sources
 - Some in sub-standard accommodation
- Relevant factors
 - Issue of comparability to general population?
 - Further analysis pending

Return sustainability in Kosovo and Bosnia

- Elements of sustainability:
 - High desire to re-emigrate
 - Many returnees poor, but not unlike rest of population
- Relevant factors:
 - Young men, forced to return and unable to get to own home most likely to wish to re-emigrate
 - Those forced to return less re-integrated
 - Those with secure status abroad, or who returned without assistance felt most insecure
 - Home context more significant than assistance

Return sustainability in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire

- Elements of sustainability
 - Evidence of investment by returnees in business activities
 - No comparison data for non-returnees
- Relevant factors:
 - Profile of returnees: work experience abroad, contact maintained with home country whilst abroad, accumulation of savings
 - Return context important: business environment
 - Education and training not relevant
 - Return assistance not relevant

Task

- For your region/country:
 - What is the scale of return that is of policy interest? Over what time period has it occurred?
 - What scope is there for monitoring individual returnees? Who could do this? What would be the most interesting questions?
 - What context can this return best be compared to? What comparative data exists?

What is sustainable return?

Subjective physical	Subjective socio-economic	Subjective political security
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Aggregate physical	Aggregate socio-economic	Aggregate political security