

MEDIA COVERAGE OF MIGRATION BASED ON INTERNATIONAL LAW AND EVIDENCE

JOURNALIST
GUIDE

**JOURNALIST
GUIDE TO MEDIA
COVERAGE OF
MIGRATION
BASED ON
INTERNATIONAL
LAW AND
EVIDENCE**

TOOLS, PRACTICAL CASES,
RECOMMENDATIONS

QUOTES

ROBERTO SAVIO

COMMUNICATION EXPERT

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REALITY AND PERCEPTION (OF IMMIGRATION) IS SURPRISING. WE ARE, CLEARLY, WITNESSES OF ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT MANIPULATIONS OF HISTORY.



Source: www.ipsnews.net/2018/07/immigration-lot-myths-little-reality/

FOUNDERS AND JOURNALISTS OF MOROCCAN ONLINE PUBLICATION ON MIGRATION MIGRATION.MA

WE WANT TO BE USEFUL FOR MIGRANTS, RELAY CITIZENS' INITIATIVES AND MAKE OUR READERS REACT TO MIGRATION ISSUES. WE HOPE TO EMBODY A CONSTRUCTIVE AND AN IMPACTFUL JOURNALISM.



https://morocco.iom.int/sites/default/files/bilan_oim_2017_0/pdf

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FOREWORD

Migration is a topic of growing public and media interest. Migration is much more complex than shocking pictures of dehumanized and anonymous migrants cramped into overcrowded and unseaworthy vessels. As such, migration can be a difficult phenomenon for journalists to report on.

Given the media's fundamental role in shaping narratives and forming public opinion, it is critical that journalists have the knowledge and skills to report on migration in an evidence- and human rights-based manner.

This journalist guide on media coverage of migration intends to offer an essential resource for anyone working on migration issues, be they from universities and media training centres or media practitioners, communicators or various organizations working on migration issues. Our goal is helping all to enhance the quality of media coverage of migration, and to better inform the public on this complex and often polarizing issue.

Given the way migration is shaping the political landscape around the globe, it is critical for the public to have access to accurate and evidence- and human rights-based information. Some of the more egregious myths on migration, such as the supposed economic burden migrants place on host countries and the fact that they spread diseases, are addressed in this guide, it uses peer-reviewed evidence and international statistics on migration. Given the way migration is shaping the political landscape around the globe, it is critical for the public to have access to accurate and evidence- and human rights-based information. I am confident that this guide will contribute significantly to more responsible and ethical media coverage of migration.

Leonard Doyle

Director Media and Communication
Division, Spokesperson, IOM



Azzouz Samri

Chief of Mission, IOM Tunisia



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In recognition of the need to improve the media's practitioner's to report on migration issues, this guide aims to be a resource for journalists to run interactive workshops, principally aimed at other journalists reporting on migration. The training will give participants an understanding of the regional and international context of migration, explain the terminology of migration, consider existing media coverage of migration, especially its ethical aspects. The guide also seeks to dispel key commonly held myths on migration, and present a primer on the international legal framework governing migration. The guide comprehensively covers all aspects needed to be considered by a journalist, from course content and practical exercises, best practices in pedagogy, as well as to such practical issues such as the selection of candidates, venues and equipment needed.

The training will be divided into several modules, each is designed to improve participants' capacity in a key areas related to migration coverage in the media. The first module examines migration as a global phenomenon, and provides an overview of international migration. The module presents participants with data on the global phenomenon of migration. It dispels common myths on migration, explaining, for example, that, contrary to popular belief, approximately three quarters of global migrants are internal rather than international migrants, and that the latter are mostly migrant workers, members of their families and students. The module also presents data on refugees, a term often used incorrectly by the general public, and sometimes as well as by the media. Although refugees enjoy a unique status under international law and are a particularly vulnerable category of migrants, as they have lost the protection of their country of origin or cannot benefit from it, fewer than 10 per cent of all international migrants are refugees. The evolution of the flux of migration is also presented, demonstrating that the migration flows we observe today often flowed in the opposite direction historically.

This guide includes a module on migration terminology, an area that is frequently misunderstood by the public, and by media professionals. The module proposes methods to measure the number of regular migrants – the majority of migrant population – and irregular migrants in a country. It emphasizes that, under international law, irregular migration should be decriminalized. It also provides participants with the knowledge to utilize the appropriate terminology to describe various categories of migrants, based on international law.

The guide also addresses widely held myths about the economic impact of migration. There is a commonly held belief that migrants impose economic costs on host countries, despite the prolific amount of evidence demonstrating that the contrary is true. The guide presents the findings of numerous other studies, demonstrating the net positive impact migrants have on the provision of social services and on public finances, and highlights empiric evidence that people consistently overestimate the number of migrants in their country and consistently underestimate the migrants' level of education and economic contribution.

And the guide also includes a module to allow participants to analyze the depiction of migrants in the media. Photos and pictures of migrants in the media can have an enduring impact on public opinion, either positively or negatively. It is therefore imperative that photographers and editors consider the impact an picture is likely to have on the public discourse on migration. This highly interactive module allows participants to debate the merits of images showing migration, and offers a chance to analyze highly influential pictures, as well as the different ways photos can be depicted, deepening participants' understanding of the power of pictures in shaping public opinion.

Migration is not an easy topic to cover. It is mired in complexity, opacity and the concerted effort of some, with a particular political agenda, to perpetuate myths and misconceptions. Challenges faced by journalists in covering migration, and methods to overcome them, are also addressed. The module presents, and dispels, common myths around migration. For example, there is a widely held belief that Europe and North America are disproportionately welcome refugees. The module further provides journalists with resources that can be utilized to access the most recent data on migration. Finally, the module provides guidance on the optimal steps for creating multimedia content on migration.

Best practices in migration journalism involve putting the individual first and giving migrants a voice. It also requires the careful and accurate use of terminology, prudent use of images, and care not to contribute to the reinforcement of stereotypes and myths. The final module provides suggestions on how the media can operate in a more responsible manner when they undertake migration coverage, which would entail embracing evidence and international law, while rejecting sensationalism. Best practices in migration journalism involve putting the individual first and giving migrants a voice. It also requires the careful and accurate use of terminology, prudent use of pictures, and care not to contribute to the reinforcement of stereotypes and myths. It is hoped that this guide, and the trainings designed to utilize it, will contribute to more evidence- and human rights-based, ethical and responsible reporting on migration.

ABBREVIATIONS

CNRS	CENTRE NATIONALE DE RECHERCHES SCIENTIFIQUES, SCIENCES PO
DESA	UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
GDP	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
ICMPD	INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR MIGRATION POLICY DEVELOPMENT
ILO	INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION
IOM	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
MIGRANT WORKER CONVENTION	1990 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF ALL CONVENTION MIGRANT WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES
NGO	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
OECD	ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
OHCHR	OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
UNHCR	OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

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INTRODUCTION TO THE GUIDE

The target group is journalists and media professionals working for public or private media, in print or online.

Although it is adapted for journalists, this guide may also be an appropriate resource for training other audiences dealing with migration issues, such as persons working with associations or humanitarian organizations, civil society players, senior public officials and educators.

1. INTRODUCTION

M1

OVERALL WORKSHOP PLAN

MODULES

1. INTRODUCTION
2. A GLOBAL WORLD
3. TERMINOLOGY (THE WORD FACTORY)
4. REPRESENTATIONS (THE PICTURE FACTORY)
5. PROFESSIONAL CHALLENGES
6. RECOMMENDATIONS
7. FINAL ASSESSMENT
OF THE WORKSHOP

**The subjects that will be
discussed over the course
of the workshop:**

MODULE 2: A global world

Overview of international migration and related issues, with supporting maps and figures

MODULE 3: Terminology (the word factory)

Why are words important? Definitions and discussion of the use of certain terms

MODULE 4: Representations (the picture factory)

What do pictures dealing with migration say? How are migrants represented? Which migrants are depicted? How are the pictures (fixed or moving) made, chosen, publicized?

MODULE 5: Professional challenges

The ethical and integrity-related dilemmas. How can journalists cover the issues in the midst of heated debate, where migrants themselves may be vulnerable?

MODULE 6: Recommendations

Avenues to explore, examples, perspectives for covering migration differently

2.

A GLOBAL WORLD

M2

OBJECTIVES

**AT THE END OF THE MODULE,
THE PARTICIPANTS MUST BE
ABLE TO:**



- GAUGE THE IMPORTANCE OF MIGRATION IN THE WORLD
- IDENTIFY THE MAIN MIGRATION FLOWS AND ROUTES
- BETTER UNDERSTAND THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF MIGRATION
- GRASP THE SCOPE AND ISSUES OF MIGRATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN

WHAT IS MIGRATION?

¹ The word “migrant” is defined later in the workshop (Module 3).

Make the distinction between the definitions set out in international law (migrant worker, refugee, stateless person, etc.) and working definitions (such as internal or international migration),¹ and by knowing that these definitions may change based on the evolution of practices and academic research on migration.

The definition to remember is that of the International Organization for Migration (IOM):

« **THE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS AWAY FROM THEIR PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE, EITHER ACROSS AN INTERNATIONAL BORDER OR WITHIN A STATE.** »

International Organization for Migration (IOM). Glossary on Migration (2019). Available on IOM's online Library: https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_34_glossary.pdf

Focus on the phenomenon before defining the various categories of people who migrate. **Migration** is the “the movement of persons away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or within a State”. **International migration** is defined as “the movement of persons away from their place of usual residence and across an international border to a country of which they are not nationals”. **Internal migration** is defined as “the movement of people within a State involving the establishment of a new temporary or permanent residence. (Source: Adapted from International Organization for Migration, World Migration Report 2015. Note: Internal migration movements can be temporary or permanent and include those who have been displaced from their habitual place of residence such as internally displaced persons, as well as persons who decide to move to a new place, such as in the case of rural–urban migration. The term also covers both nationals and non-nationals moving within a State, provided that they move away from their place of habitual residence)”.

Such internal or international movements may be voluntary, forced or somewhere in the grey zone in between.

M2

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION



« THE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS AWAY FROM THEIR PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE AND ACROSS AN INTERNATIONAL BORDER TO A COUNTRY OF WHICH THEY ARE NOT NATIONALS »

IOM, GLOSSARY ON MIGRATION, 2019



Image : The Immigrant, Charlie Chaplin, 1917

The journalist should watch an excerpt from *The Immigrant* (Charlie Chaplin, 1917), highlighting the modernity of the approach and the universal character of the migrant as portrayed by motion picture pioneer Charlie Chaplin. No sooner has he arrived by ship in the harbour in New York than he is symbolically turned back and held behind a rope, symbolizing the border and the obstacles preventing him from reaching the city.

Today, Chaplin's immigrant could be Sudanese, Eritrean or Nigerian? From Ulysses to Charlie Chaplin's *The Immigrant*, the figure of the migrant is part and parcel of humanity: to demonstrate this, the journalist can touch on historical, mythological and religious stories, such as the exodus of the Jews, the flight of the Holy Family in Egypt or the Prophet Mohammad's Hegira from Mecca to Medina. After all, doesn't the Arabic word *hijra* mean emigration?

The migrant and voyage-related tales have given rise to numerous founding myths in the history of humanity, such as the *Odyssey*, the epic of Gilgamesh and the *Ramayana*.

That epic dimension remains present in modern-day migration, especially as it entails courageous journeys and full of risk. Yet it is equally important to remember that emigration is often an uprooting, a forced and difficult departure from one's native land.

Some psychiatrists, such as Joseba Achotegui, professor at the University of Barcelona, have theorized what they call the "Ulysses Syndrome", i.e. the depression and boundless sadness of certain migrants (Joseba Achotegui, 2009).

Migration is a historical reality. Today, it is a lasting reality recognized in international law.

Drawing on public international law, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1966 and has been in force since 1976, the journalist must aware of the three rights relating to freedom of movement (Article 12):

1. Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence.
2. Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own.
3. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter his own country.

The journalist may also refer to Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 8 of the 1990 Migrant Workers Convention. Note that the United Nations has created a website enabling users to obtain complete and updated information on the status of all treaties deposited with the Secretary-General. Journalists can consult the site (https://treaties.un.org/Pages/AdvanceSearch.aspx?tab=UNTS&clang=_en) in order to find out when various treaties were signed by States and entered into force.

The journalist must bear in mind that States are not obliged to admit non-nationals unless they have resident status in the country. Or if they have asked for asylum or if there are unaccompanied minors or children separated from their families. Indeed, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, in its General Comment No. 6, indicated that "allowing the child access to the territory is a prerequisite to [the] initial assessment" of the child's best interest (United Nations, 2005). States thus have the right to control the entry, stay and deportation of non-nationals. That discretionary power must be framed by law and may not be exercised arbitrarily. The right to control the entry, stay and deportation of non-nationals must not be exercised in contravention of other fundamental rights of the person, such as the right to family unity, the right to health, and the principle of *non-refoulement*.

The journalist should note that freedom of movement and of establishment is the subject of intense debate and discussion, notably within the African Union (African Union Commission and IOM, 2018).

In its September 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants,² the United Nations General Assembly acknowledged and described global migration in the terms set out in the slide below.

² Available at http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_71_1.pdf

M2

WHY PEOPLE MIGRATE



« SINCE EARLIEST TIMES, HUMANITY HAS BEEN ON THE MOVE,

- SOME PEOPLE MOVE IN SEARCH OF NEW ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES AND HORIZONS.
- OTHERS MOVE TO ESCAPE ARMED CONFLICT, POVERTY, FOOD INSECURITY, PERSECUTION, TERRORISM, OR HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND ABUSES.
- STILL OTHERS DO SO IN RESPONSE TO THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE. »

New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, adopted on 13 September 2016 by the United Nations General Assembly.

Refugees are also migrants and are a particular and vulnerable category of migrant because they have had to flee crossing a border and have lost the protection of their country of origin, or cannot benefit from it.

2.3 763 MILLION INTERNAL MIGRANTS AND 272 MILLION INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS

³ See also the IOM Displacement Tracing Matrix, at <http://www.globaldtm.info/>.

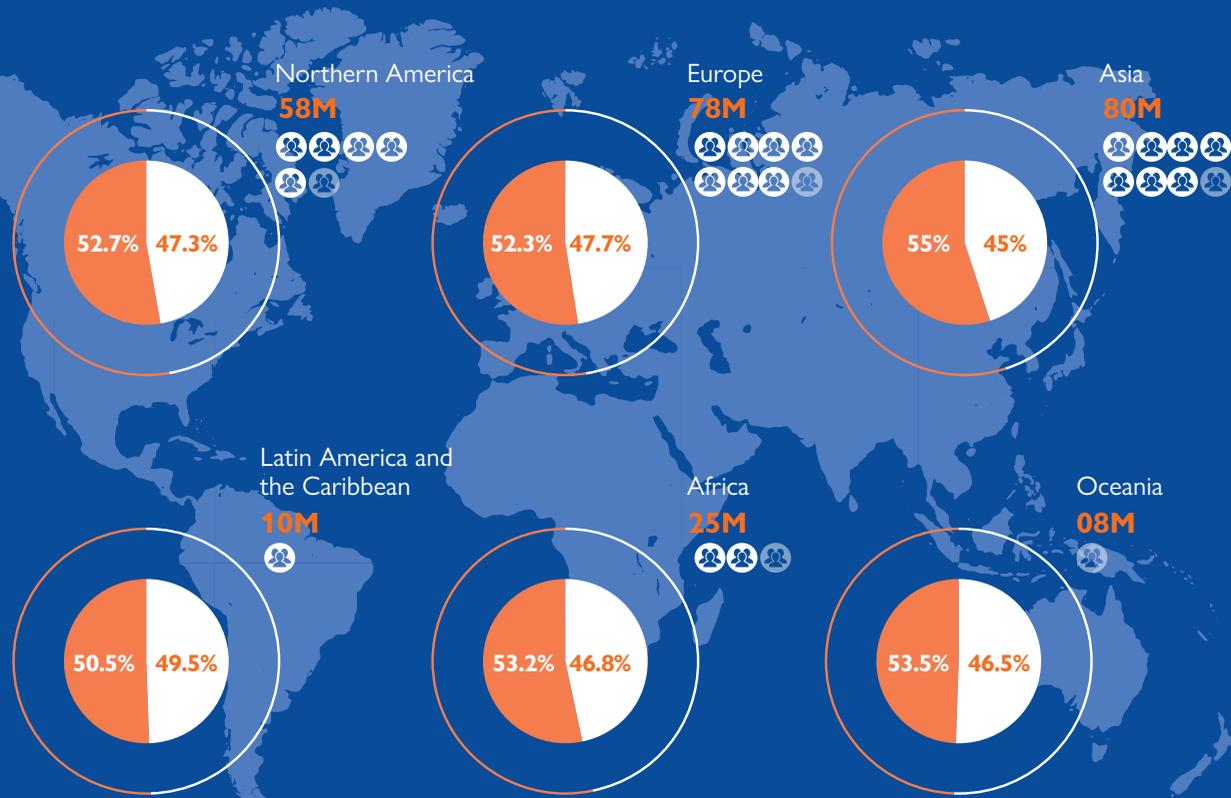
As regard the statistical data of migration, see chapters 2 and 3 of the World migration report.

Facts and figures on international migration:

- **EVERY SEVENTH PERSON IS A MIGRANT: TAKEN TOGETHER, THE 272 MILLION INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS (DESA, 2019) AND THE 763 MILLION INTERNAL MIGRANTS (UNDP, 2009 AND DESA, 2013) TOTAL OVER 1 BILLION PEOPLE WHO HAVE LEFT THEIR USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE.**
- Of the 272 million international migrants in 2019, 25.9 million were refugees and 3.5 were asylum seekers (UNHCR, 2019); in other words, about 10 per cent were forced migrants.
- Most of the international migrants – about 90 per cent – were migrant workers and members of their families, or international students, etcetera.
- International migrants comprise 3.5 per cent of the global population, compared to 2.8 per cent in the year 2000.
- Of the 763 million internal migrants, 41.3 million were internally displaced persons (UNHCR, 2019),³ forced to leave their habitual place of residence by, for example, a conflict or natural disaster.

TOTAL NUMBER INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS BY REGION AND SEX

258M



This 2017 map is for illustrative purposes. The boundaries and names shown do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Of the 272 million international migrants, 130.6 million were women and 31 million were children.⁴

Between 1990 and 2013, the number of international migrants in the countries of the North increased by 65 per cent. There are several reasons for this. Flashpoints throughout the world led to an increase in the number of asylum seekers, but these, as we have seen, account only for a fraction of migrants worldwide. There are other substantive reasons, and they have to do with the changing world in which we live: greater human mobility, including of students, workers and families reuniting, is a major feature of the twenty-first century. In addition, the Internet, television and other new means of communication in general have connected nearly all the world's countries with each other, revealing the gaps in wealth and stimulating the desire -among young people- in particular to seek a opportunity away from home. Another factor is easier access to means of transport.

⁴ Migration Data Portal
<https://migrationdataportal.org/themes/child-and-youngmigrants>.

2.4 MIGRATION HAS GONE REGIONAL AS WELL AS GLOBAL

Today over half of all international migrants lived in Europe (82 million) or Northern America (59 million). Northern Africa and Western Asia hosted the third largest number of international migrants (49 million), followed by sub-Saharan Africa (24 million), Central and Southern Asia (20 million), Eastern and South-East Asia (18 million), Latin America and the Caribbean (12 million), and Oceania (9 million). UNDESA also shows that international migration contributes significantly to population growth in many parts of the world and even reverses population decline in some countries or geographical areas (DESA, 2019).

Between 1990 and 2017, Asia, which is home to over 60 per cent of international migrants, recorded the biggest jump in the number of international migrants (DESA, 2017).

Of the 29 million international migrants who settled in Europe between 1990 and 2017, 46 per cent were born in Europe, 24 per cent in Asia, nearly 17 per cent in Africa and 12 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean (DESA, 2017).

Over two fifths of all international migrants worldwide in 2019 (DESA, 2019) had been born in Europe (61 million) or in Central and Southern Asia (50 million).

Between 2000 and 2017, the relative number of international migrants originating from Africa experienced the largest increase (+68 per cent), followed by the number of migrants born in Asia (+62 per cent), in Latin America and the Caribbean (+52 per cent) and in Oceania (+51 per cent) (DESA, 2017, pp. 9–10).

M2

GLOBALIZATION AND REGIONALIZATION OF MIGRANT FLOWS



North America hosts **58.6 million** of migrants representing **16%** of its total population



Europe hosts **82.3 million** of migrants representing **11%** of its total population



Asia hosts **83.6 million** of migrants representing **1.8%** of its total population



Africa hosts **26.5 million** of migrants representing **2%** of its total population



Latin America and the Caribbean host **11.7 million** of migrants representing **1.9%** of its total population



Oceania hosts **8.9 million** of migrants representing **21.2%** of its total population

2019 DISTRIBUTION OF INTERNATIONAL* MIGRANTS IN THE WORLD

*Persons living in country other than of their birth according to the United Nations data

This map is for illustrative purposes. The boundaries and names shown do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Source: DESA international migrant stock, mid - 2019

The principal countries of emigration are India (17.5 million), Mexico (11.8 million), China (10.7 million), the Russian Federation (10.5 million), and the Syrian Arab Republic (8.2 million), according to the UNDESA 2019 figures.

MIGRATION BETWEEN COUNTRIES OF THE SOUTH ACCOUNTS FOR 38 PER CENT OF GLOBAL MIGRATION FLOWS, WHICH ARE GREATER THAN SOUTH-NORTH MIGRATION FLOWS (34%).

Note that, in addition to the map above, and contrary to a belief commonly held worldwide, only a minority of migrants – 34 per cent in 2015 – migrate from a country of the South to a country of the North, compared to 38 per cent South-South migration (World Bank, 2016 and DESA 2017).

The journalist should also note that most people migrating across a border do so in their immediate region, to neighbouring countries to which they may find it easier to travel and from which it may be easier to return. Indeed, for displaced persons fleeing a disaster or crisis - either a conflict or extreme violence, or a rapidly evolving dangers such as meteorological events or a natural disasters - the essential motivation is to reach safety quickly. People also tend to seek safer places close by, either in their own country or across borders (IOM, 2018).

2.5 COUNTRIES OF IMMIGRATION

In 2019, the United States of America had the most migrants (nearly 50.7 million people). Saudi Arabia and Germany each had about 13 million migrants, the Russian Federation 12 million followed by the United Kingdom (10 million).

Of the 20 countries with the highest number of international migrants in 2017, 11 were located in Asia and six in Europe.

In Europe, North America and Oceania, migrants represent over 10 per cent of the population.

Finally, according to the United Nations (DESA, 2017), immigration contributed 42 per cent to population growth in North America between 2000 and 2015; During the same period, the population of Europe would have declined during the same period without immigration.

AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA, ASIA, EUROPE?

Where is the majority of migrants coming from?

There are many misperceptions in this area. For example, pictures seen on television often associate migrants to Africa.

We shall see that the reality is quite different considering the overall migratory flows on the planet.

M2

CONTINENTS OF DEPARTURE



ANSWERS

1. ASIA
2. EUROPE
3. LATIN AMERICA
4. AFRICA

Like many countries, the States of the Maghreb are countries of origin, destination and transit.

Immigrants tend to stay at least for a while, forcing the authorities to consider the status of non-nationals and their rights in the host country.

Since the start of the millennium, Maghrebian researchers have engaged in field work on migration in the region. Examples to be quoted are Mehdi Alioua (2011) and his work on Morocco, Ali Bensaâd (2011) on Algeria and Hassen Boubakri (2013) on Tunisia.⁵

Unfortunately, there are currently few university courses of migration landscape in the Maghreb, and it is often difficult to collect recent data on the migration profile of each Maghreb country. The journalist can enhance his/her learning with a careful and critical reading of the press, collecting the most recent research (think-tank reports, United Nations and civil society studies) on the countries concerned. It may also be interesting to consult the country briefs available from the North Africa Mixed Migration Hub (<http://www.mixedmigrationhub.org/country-briefs/>).

In addition to sources available in this module, the journalist also may consult following sources according to the subjects. Regarding the stocks of migrants, he/she can review estimates and DESA reports. For refugees, the UNHCR is an important source of data. Finally, regarding the internal displaced, journalists might touch on the reports of the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

⁵ See also *El Watan.com*, *Quand les universitaires traitent des migrations* (29/11/2017, available at <https://www.elwatan.com/pages-hebdo/etudiant/migration-quand-les-universitaires-traitent-des-migrations-29-11-2017>); and IOM, (2017) *Fatal Journeys* (Vol. 3, part 2, *Improving Data on Missing Migrants*) (Geneva, 2017) (available at https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/fatal_journeys_3_part2.pdf).

⁶ IOM, *Algeria* [web page] (last updated 2013/2016). Retrieved from <https://www.iom.int/countries/algeria>.

⁷ *Ibid.* Retrieved from <https://www.iom.int/countries/algeria#mh>.

⁸ Available at: https://www.lemonde.fr/afrique/article/2017/10/03/alger-durcit-sa-politique-envers-les-migrants-subsahariens_5195655_3212.html

⁹ Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/oct/31/algeria-african-migrants-libya-civil-war-europe>

ALGERIA

Data and statistics on migration in Algeria are not difficult to collect. The migration profile drawn up by IOM⁶ and IOM statistics⁷ provide helpful references. In Algeria, the journalist may also use a national and international press review, such as the articles of Zahra Chenaoui published in *Le Monde*⁸ on 3 October 2017 and in *The Guardian*⁹ on 31 October 2017, or the section on Algeria in the publication of the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD - 2017) on media coverage on both sides of the Mediterranean.

EGYPT

The journalist may consult various sources of data and information on migration in Egypt, notably the IOM Migration Data Portal (https://migrationdataportal.org/?i=stock_abs_&t=2017) and the North Africa Mixed Migration Hub country briefs (<http://www.mixedmigrationhub.org/country-briefs/>), the most recent of which was published in March 2018. Information on long-term migration trends and migration patterns is contained in a study published by in 2018 by the Migration Policy Institute, entitled *Migration and Diaspora Politics in an Emerging Transit Country* (Tsourapas, 2018). In addition, the Migration Policy Centre and the European University Institute published a migration profile of Egypt in 2016 (De Bel-Air).

STATE OF LIBYA

The journalist may consult different sources of information on migration issues in Libya. For example, IOM has collected information in general form (<https://www.iom.int/countries/libya>) and via the Displacement Tracking Matrix (<http://www.globaldtm.info/libya/>), which provides statistics on the migration situation in Libya (in English). The journalist may also consult the study¹⁰ carried out by Mohamed Bakr and published in March 2017, which considers and analyzes the data collected by IOM in different parts of the State of Libya.

¹⁰ Available at: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0Bz9sUHOxDRMOV0xOUWhmTVNFTE0/view>

¹¹ Available at: <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2017/country-chapters/libya>

The journalist may also base his/her work on an Amnesty International report (2015) – like other NGOs, Amnesty International denounces violence against migrants in Libya – and the Human Rights Watch (HRW) World Report 2017¹¹ but also HRW 2019 report.

MOROCCO

See the report of the National Human Rights Council on the situation of foreigners, entitled *Étrangers et droits de l'homme au Maroc, pour une politique d'asile et d'immigration radicalement nouvelle* [Foreigners and human rights in Morocco – for a radically new asylum and immigration policy]. The report was approved by King Mohammad VI and sparked the entire reform process launched in Morocco in September 2013 on migration policy management. That process included the preparation of the National Immigration and Asylum Strategy adopted by the Government on 18 December 2014.

One of the chief measures taken under the new migration policy was the launch of two exceptional regularization campaigns in 2014 and 2016. Recommended in the National Human Rights Council report, the two campaigns examined the cases of certain non-nationals in an irregular administrative situation based on certain predefined criteria.

The journalist wishing to go into greater depth on the situation in Morocco during the workshop should turn to the most recent reports in the press, given that positions on the issue are changing daily in Morocco. He/she can consult IOM's work on Morocco (<https://morocco.iom.int/oim-maroc-0>; Byrs and Burpee, n.d.; and ICMPD 2017) and refer to the Master's programme in media studies and migration offered by the Institut Supérieur de l'Information et de la Communication.¹²

¹² For further information, see <http://isic.ac.ma/formation-initiale/>.

TUNISIA



Regarding Tunisia, the journalist may consult the report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants on the mission to Tunisia (United Nations, 2013), the information published by the National Migration Observatory (<http://www.migration.nat.tn/fr/>) and by IOM Tunisia, especially the publications on migrant access to health care in Tunisia (IOM, Office National de la Famille et de la Population, 2016), on the law to prevent and combat trafficking (IOM, 2017b), on migration and sustainable development (IOM, 2016a), and on Libyan migrants living in Tunisia (IOM, 2016b). He/she can also consult the migration profile of Tunisia drawn up by Françoise De Bel-Air (2016b).

2.8 THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Journalists sometimes tend to overlook the long-term historical perspective. Taking the example of Tunisia, journalists and the media professionals in attendance should go back in time and refer to the large number of Italian migrant in Tunisia in the 1930s. What makes today's historical and political context different? How did Tunisian society handle this immigration? An interesting text by H. De Montety (1937) serves to put the subject in the context.

The journalist may also evoke migration to Libya from the historical perspective, analysing the migration profiles published by the Migration Policy Centre (2013).

“Historically, immigration flows into Libya began in the 1960s just after the discovery of oil and hydrocarbons there. In the following two decades, the rise in oil revenues together with ambitious economic and social programs and the country's lack of sufficient indigenous manpower, continued to attract large numbers of immigrants, particularly those from neighbouring Arab countries, and especially from Egypt and Tunisia. Meanwhile, a number of severe droughts and violent conflicts in the Sahel region triggered other refugee and migrant flows to Libya – mostly Nigerien Tuaregs and also Tubu refugees (Bredeloup and Pliez, 2011).

An important change in the national composition of inward flows occurred, however, in the 1990s when Sub-Saharan nationals began to reach Libya in large numbers. Among various push factors, Col. Gaddafi's disappointment in what he believed was a lack of support from other Arab regimes following the 1992 UN embargo, led to the beginning of Libyan Pan Africanism, with its open-door policy towards nationals from the Sub-Saharan region. Finally, during the 2000s, with the desire to reach a balance between an open-door policy welcoming needed migrants from Sub-Saharan countries and Libya's involvement in international discussions on illegal immigration control – a factor in the removal of the international embargo and a consequent return of foreign investments – (Bredeloup and Pliez, 2011), Libya started to cooperate with European countries over irregular migration. After years of an open door policy, in 2007 Libya imposed visas on both Arabs and Africans and adopted normative changes concerning stay and labour, turning an unknown number of immigrants into 'irregulars' overnight. Therefore, detention became a real scourge for non-nationals in Libya. Despite Libya being, first and foremost, a country of immigration, the deterioration of immigrants' conditions in the country has also made it an important country for transit migration and particularly for the many migrants trying to reach Malta and the Italian Isle of Lampedusa. (See Fargues, 2009)”.

CONTINENTS OF DEPARTURE

Picture: Raft of Lampedusa, sculpture by Jason deCaires Taylor

2.9 THE MEDITERRANEAN, DEADLY CROSSROADS

The symbolic force of this underwater installation by sculptor Jason deCaires Taylor, near the Canary Island of Lanzarote, speaks to us as humans and evokes the tragedy unfolding in the Mediterranean: in 2019, IOM almost 1,300 deaths or disappearances in the Mediterranean; 2016 was even more deadly, with a record 5,143 dead or disappeared (nearly 390,000 migrants crossed the Mediterranean that year on the way to Europe).

What is the scope of the tragedy? How to count the dead, who certainly number more than the published estimates, as it is impossible to confirm the number who have disappeared (in the desert or at sea)?

At this point, the journalist should use one of the reference tools for journalists: the maps updated by IOM as part of the Missing Migrants Project (<https://missingmigrants.iom.int/>). IOM launched the Missing Migrants Project after the tragic events of October 2013 in the Mediterranean, when over 360 people drowned near the Italian island of Lampedusa. Since then, Missing Migrants has become a reference data collection centre, a source of information for the media, researchers and the general public.

M2

MISSING MIGRANTS



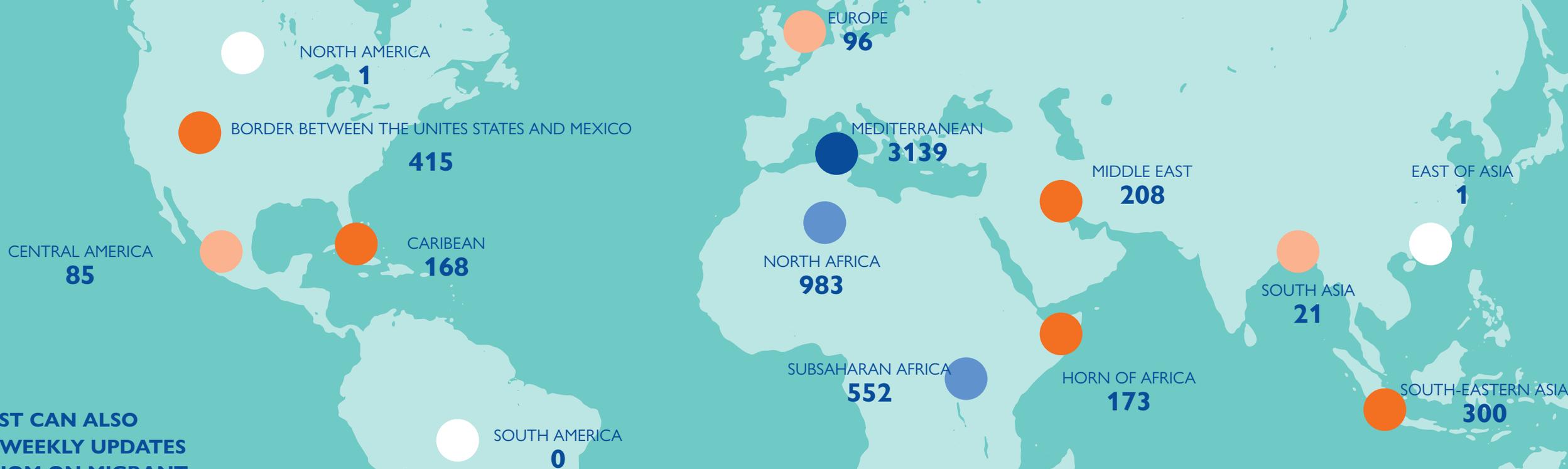
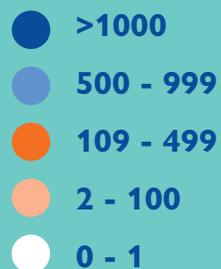
Missing Migrants Project tracks incidents involving migrants, including refugees and asylum-seekers, who have died or gone missing in the process of migration towards an international destination.

[Read more about our methodology](#)

M2

MISSING MIGRANTS

DEATHS



THE JOURNALIST CAN ALSO REFER TO THE WEEKLY UPDATES PUBLISHED BY IOM ON MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

([HTTP://MIGRATION.IOM.INT/EUROPE/](http://migration.iom.int/europe/)).

This map is for illustrative purposes. The boundaries and names shown do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Source: Map Project "Missing Migrants"/ IOM, 12 October 2018
MissingMigrants.IOM.int



TOTAL OF DEATHS
6142 IN 2017

M2

MISSING MIGRANTS

«Our message is clear and unequivocal: migrants are dying, and they shouldn't be. We have to do more than count the dead. The time has come to mobilize the world to stop the violence against desperate migrants. »

William Lacy Swing, former IOM Director General

The journalist may also consult another IOM tool that can be used to study loss of life in depth: the Fatal Journeys reports (IOM, 2017). These reports outline the difficulties encountered in tallying the dead and missing, and analyze the various methods used to establish those statistics.



Untitled, Marwa Zalila

The journalist should note that, during the 1990s and early 2000s, before IOM set up the Missing Migrants Project, statistics on the number of those who drowned in the Mediterranean were collected chiefly by researchers and civil society members. The journalist should see the example of “Migrants Files”, the consortium of European journalists linked with the Journalism++ agency.¹³

¹³ See the J++ Network Manifesto at <http://www.jplusplus.org/>

2.10 TOWARDS GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

The journalist may use this sequence, for a start, by referring to the publications on migration governance. by F. Crépeau and I. Atak (2016), A. Pecoud (2008) and the Inter-Parliamentary Union/ILO/UNHCR (2015).

The journalist also can consult the United Nations General Assembly New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (September 2016),¹⁴ the symbol of the slow but growing awareness of States of the need for global migration governance. At the high-level meeting held on 19 September 2016 in New York, the leaders of United Nations Member States stated how their commitment to save lives and share, at global level, their responsibility for migration issues. In December 2018, the UN member States adopted the **Global compact on safe, orderly and regular migration**, as the first accord negotiated between governments, elaborated under the auspices of the United Nations, covering all the dimensions of international migration in a global and exhaustive way.¹⁵ **The Global Compact on Refugees** was also adopted as it aimed at providing a basis for a predictable and equal share of the care and responsibilities, considering that an acceptable solution to problems of refugees cannot be obtained without international cooperation. International organizations such as IOM and UNHCR played a role in global consideration of these events.

The journalist may refer to the 2017 document expressing IOM’s view of the Global Compact on migration. (IOM, 2017c).

¹⁴ Available at <https://www.unhcr.org/57e39d987>.

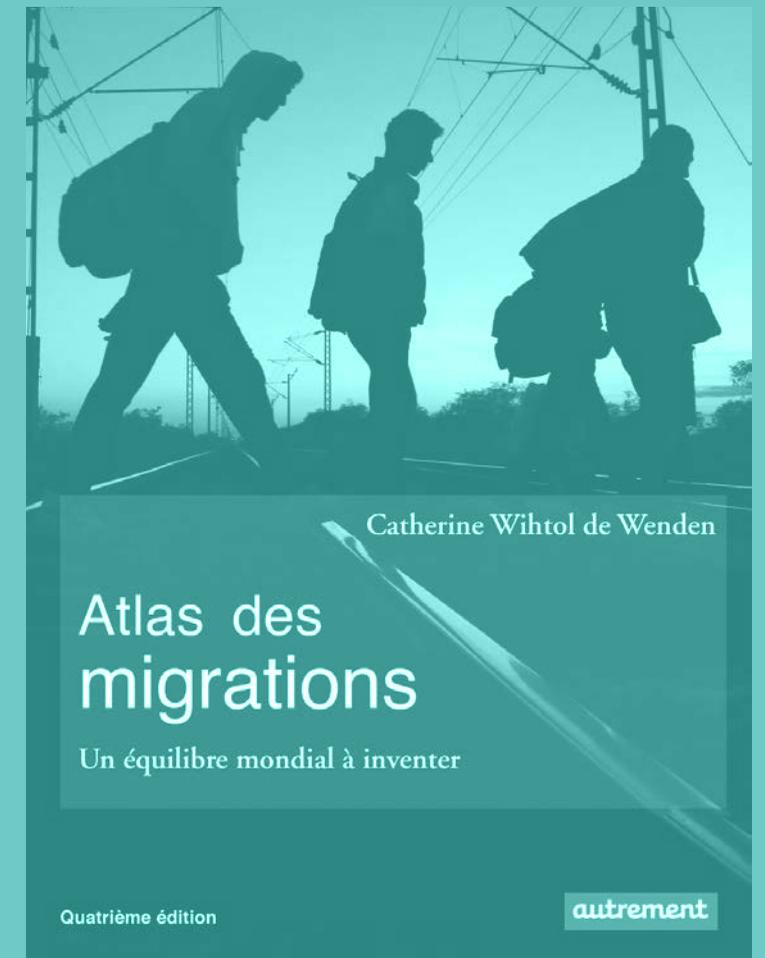
¹⁵ Some states withdrew from the process.

M2

TOWARDS GLOBAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE



AWARENESS
GROWS



Catherine Wihtol de Wenden, Atlas des migrations, 2016, pp. 90-91

3.

TERMINOLOGY

THE WORD FACTORY

A conflict, a natural disaster, etc. are crises. The movement of persons is not a crises!

M3

KNOWLEDGE TO ACQUIRE

AT THE END OF MODULE 3, YOU WILL BE ABLE TO:



- USE MIGRATION TERMINOLOGY ACCURATELY AND PRECISELY;
- ANALYZE THE POLITICAL, SECURITY, GEOPOLITICAL AND HUMANITARIAN ISSUES UNDERLYING PHRASES SUCH AS “REFUGEE CRISES”;
- CHOOSE THE TERMINOLOGY YOU DEEM TO BE FAIREST AND MOST APPROPRIATE, CONSULTING, AS THE CASE MAY BE, WITH YOUR EDITORIAL TEAM.

M3

THE WEIGHT OF WORDS

« Given the diverse nature of migration and the plethora of institutions engaged on diverse aspects of regional migration, a coherent framework, which insists on human rights at its core and which avoids language which can undermine a human rights approach, is key to the effective protection of the human rights of migrants.»

François Crépeau, former United Nations Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

M3

KEY DEFINITIONS

THE MIGRATION PHENOMENON

- Internal migration
- International migration
 - Labour migration, family migration and migration by students (about 90% of migrants are migrant workers, family members or students, etcetera)
 - Forced migration (or displacement) (10%)
 - Irregular migrants are significantly fewer than the regular ones (IOM, 10-15% of migration flows are made up of irregular migrants)
- Abusive forms of migration, as represented by the crimes of:
 - Trafficking in persons (internal or transnational)
 - Smuggling of migrants

THE PEOPLE, MIGRANTS

- Migrant workers (over 164 million in 2017, according to the ILO)
- Family members
- International students (4.8 million in 2016)
- Refugees (25.9 million) and asylum seekers (3.5 million) in 2019

The choice of words is neither a theoretical nor a formal question. The vocabulary, the use of one word rather than another, can have a direct impact on the lives of men and women. Referring to a migrant asalto (assault) on the high barbed-wire fences of Ceuta and Melilla, for example, to an *avalanche sin precedentes* (unprecedented wave) of migrants (ABC, 2014), or to the *péril noir* (black peril) (MarocHebdo, 2012), stigmatizes migrants as criminals.

In another example, it means something specific when you label someone a “refugee” – or not. Refugees are entitled to protection and have a specific status under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and regional legal instruments relating to refugees.

THE WORD “EXPATRIATE”, WHICH COMES FROM THE LATIN EX (“OUT”) AND PATRIA (“NATIVE COUNTRY”), IS NOT A TECHNICAL MIGRATION TERM.

In fact, it is not used in any instrument of public international law. Many articles have been written in the press on this subject, notably the interesting article by Mawuna Remarque Koutonin (2015).

It is therefore a genuine challenge for all editorial teams to use the right terminology. Discussion of the weight of words raises ethical, political and legal questions.

The journalist should note that, although the word “migrant” is used in international law, for example in World Health Assembly Resolution 61.17 of 24 May 2008, on the health of migrants, there is still no legally recognized definition thereof. For the purposes of this guide, the IOM working definition is used.

M3

DEFINITION OF MIGRANT



« AN UMBRELLA TERM, NOT DEFINED UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW, REFLECTING THE COMMON LAY UNDERSTANDING OF A PERSON WHO MOVES AWAY FROM HIS OR HER PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE, WHETHER WITHIN A COUNTRY OR ACROSS AN INTERNATIONAL BORDER, TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY, AND FOR A VARIETY OF REASONS. THE TERM INCLUDES A NUMBER OF WELL-DEFINED LEGAL CATEGORIES OF PEOPLE, SUCH AS MIGRANT WORKERS; PERSONS WHOSE PARTICULAR TYPES OF MOVEMENTS ARE LEGALLY DEFINED, SUCH AS SMUGGLED MIGRANTS; AS WELL AS THOSE WHOSE STATUS OR MEANS OF MOVEMENT ARE NOT SPECIFICALLY DEFINED UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW, SUCH AS INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS. »

OVERALL PICTURE: INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT POPULATION

As explained in detail below, the journalist should note that most of the world's migrants are workers.



Source: IOM, 2019, UNHCR 2019

REGULAR MIGRATION AND MIGRANT IN A REGULAR SITUATION

Regular migration is a “Migration that occurs in compliance with the laws of the country of origin, transit and destination.”*

A migrant in a regular situation is “A person who moves or has moved across an international border and is authorized to enter or to stay in a State pursuant to the law of that State and to international agreements to which that State is a party.”*

The term “migrant workers in a regular situation or documented”, as specified below, designates, within the meaning of the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, “Authorized to enter, to stay and to engage in a remunerated activity in the State of employment pursuant to the law of that State and to international agreements to which that State is a party” (Art. 5(a)).

IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND MIGRANT IN AN IRREGULAR SITUATION

There is no universally agreed definition of irregular migration, which can be defined as the “Movement of persons that takes place outside the laws, regulations, or international agreements governing the entry into or exit from the State of origin, transit or destination.”*

A migrant in an irregular situation is “A person who moves or has moved across an international border and is not authorized to enter or to stay in a State pursuant to the law of that State and to international agreements to which that State is a party.”*

Migrant workers “Are considered as non-documented or in an irregular situation if they do not comply with the conditions provided for in subparagraph (a) of the present article.” (Article 5 b).

From the point of view of the country of destination, irregular migration occurs when migrants enter, reside in and work in the country irregularly, i.e. without the authorizations or documents required under immigration law to enter, live and work in the country concerned.

From the point of view of the country of origin, irregular migration occurs when, for example, a person crosses an international border without a passport or other valid travel document, or does not meet the administrative conditions for leaving the country.

* IOM Glossary, 2019

A MIGRANT IN AN IRREGULAR SITUATION MAY BE ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES.



Irregular entry



Irregular residence



Irregular employment

MIGRANTS CAN MOVE BETWEEN REGULAR AND IRREGULAR SITUATIONS AS LAWS AND POLICIES CHANGE.-

Crossing the border



Irregular



No residence permit



Regular

Source: IOM Global Migration Data Analysis Centre, 2018

M3

MEASURING IRREGULAR MIGRATION

- The data vary depending on the institutions (governments, the media, associations, NGOs).
- By its very nature as an informal phenomenon, irregular migration does not fit into data-collection systems.

THE METHODS USED TO MEASURE IRREGULAR MIGRATION ARE:

- Surveys
- Registrations between arrival and departure
- Information from migrants detained after having attempted to enter the country irregularly and from rejected asylum seekers (if the latter have no other residence permit)
- Estimates based on registrations under regularization programmes

M3

~~ILLEGAL~~ MIGRANTS/ ~~ILLEGAL~~ MIGRATION

- The word “illegal” has a legal connotation that does not allow the migrant to plead his or her case.
- It is generally considered inappropriate to treat people committing reprehensible acts as criminals until they are proven guilty. Here again, in the context of migration, public figures and the press use the word “illegal” every day.
- Irregular entries, stays and professional activities should not be – and in many countries are not – crimes, but rather administrative offences. Not distinguishing between the two terms strengthens negative stereotypes of irregular migrants as criminals.



Picture: ILO/OHCHR, 2013

Many people, including journalists and official government representatives, think that migrants can be slotted into one of two categories: those who are “legal” and those who are “illegal”. This false dichotomy creates an atmosphere of opposition and is an impediment to constructive discussion:

¹⁶ Only an act can be illegal. For example, “illegal entry” shall mean crossing borders without complying with the necessary requirements for legal entry into the receiving State” (Article 3 of the 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime).

- Use of the word “illegal” as an adjective or noun poses a problem because it is wrong: it has a criminal connotation and reduces migrants to something less than human. How can a person be “illegal”?¹⁶
- The word “illegal” has a specific meaning in law and does not allow migrants to plead their case;
- Irregular entries, stays, and professional activities should not be – and in many countries are not – crimes, but rather administrative offences. Not distinguishing between the two terms strengthens negative stereotypes of irregular migrants as criminals;
- Given that irregular migration is not a crime and that irregular migrants are not criminals, the term “illegal migrant” should be banished and replaced by words used in international law.

According to international law irregular migration must be decriminalized.

• UNDER UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 3449 (9 DECEMBER 1975), THE WORD “ILLEGAL” SHOULD NOT BE USED TO DEFINE MIGRANTS IN AN IRREGULAR SITUATION.

- According to François Crépeau (2013, p. 3), former United Nations Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants: “Using incorrect terminology that negatively depicts individuals as ‘illegal’ contributes to the negative discourses on migration, and further reinforces negative stereotypes against migrants. Moreover, such language legitimates a discourse of the criminalization of migration, which in turn, contributes to the further alienation, marginalization, discrimination and ill treatment of migrants on a daily basis.”

To ram home the point, the journalist should read the article by Paola Pace and Kristi Severance (2016), and refer to the highly relevant editorial written by Jeffrey Toobin in The New Yorker (2015) “Should I use the term ‘illegal immigrant’” or to the article in the box below:



The Twitter bot that “corrects” people who say “illegal immigrant”

3 August 2015
 Blog by Sam Judah and Hannah Ajala

Two American journalists have created a Twitter bot that “corrects” people who tweet the words “illegal immigrant,” and offers alternatives. But not everyone appreciates the suggestion.

The “I” word has been called into question in recent years. Defining any human being as “illegal” is considered offensive by some, who think the term should be reconsidered.

That’s why Patrick Hogan and Jorge Rivas, journalists at Fusion.net, created a Twitter bot – a computer programme to compose and publish tweets automatically – to “correct” people who use the term on the social network.

Twitter users who include the phrase in any context may receive a message from the bot reading: “People aren’t illegal. Try saying ‘undocumented immigrant’ or ‘unauthorized immigrant’ instead.”

Tweets & replies

'Drop the I' Bot @DroptheIBot · 8h
 @ [profile picture] People aren't illegal. Try saying "undocumented immigrant" or "unauthorized immigrant" instead.

'Drop the I' Bot @DroptheIBot · 8h
 @ [profile picture] People aren't illegal. Try saying "undocumented immigrant" or "unauthorized immigrant" instead.

'Drop the I' Bot @DroptheIBot · 8h
 @ [profile picture] People aren't illegal. Try saying "undocumented immigrant" or "unauthorized immigrant" instead.

Screenshot from the article “The Twitter bot that ‘corrects’ people who say ‘illegal immigrant’”, BBC News.

As you might expect, many people weren't happy about being asked to rethink their use of the phrase, and were infuriated that the suggestion was generated by a piece of computer code. Without realising they were now debating a computer, some retaliated. "I don't recall asking for your opinion", and "They broke the law entering here illegally, that makes them illegals", two users replied.

Some appreciated the tip, however. "Good point! thank you!" said one. "I think you have a good goal in mind, but it makes me uncomfortable to be corrected by a bot," wrote another.

"We see the phrases 'illegal immigrant' and 'illegal alien' thrown around a lot in policy debates," Patrick Hogan tells BBC Trending. "It struck us as a very dehumanising way of referring to someone."

The first version of the bot replied to every instance of the term, but was sending more tweets than the network would allow, he says. The team have now amended it to send one reply every 10 minutes, and not to target the same user twice.

The phrase refers to those who have entered a country without legal permission to do so, and the debate centres on whether people themselves should be defined as "illegal". In 2013 the Associated Press issued new guidance to its journalists to stop using the phrase. "**Use illegal only to refer to an action, not a person:** illegal immigration, but not illegal immigrant," it read. Instead, they should refer to people as "living in" or "entering a country illegally". Campaigners argue that it is an unnecessarily loaded term, though others think it remains both straightforward and accurate.

Many American news organisations have moved away from using the phrase, but the BBC does not issue guidance on its use.*

* Read the article at https://www.bbc.com/news/blogs-trending-33735177?post_id=10153168829081848_10153168844926848#_=_

Next, journalists and media professionals should pay attention to the method used to measure the extent of irregular migration worldwide and to the IOM migration data portal (<https://migrationdataportal.org/themes/irregular-migration>; see also IOM, 2017d), which also covers irregular migration.

M3

DEFINITION OF MIGRANT IN AN IRREGULAR SITUATION

« A PERSON WHO MOVES OR HAS MOVED ACROSS AN INTERNATIONAL BORDER AND IS NOT AUTHORIZED TO ENTER OR TO STAY IN A STATE PURSUANT TO THE LAW OF THAT STATE AND TO INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS TO WHICH THAT STATE IS A PARTY. »

IOM, Migration glossary, 2019

- By entering the territory of a State irregularly; or
- By overstaying a visa or permit; or
- By avoiding the execution of a removal decision.

~~ILLEGAL MIGRANT:~~

Sometimes used as a synonym for migrant in an irregular situation. An expression that stigmatizes, and is contrary to the spirit of international law.

M3

USING THE RIGHT WORDS



WHAT TERMS DOES THE PRESS USE TO TALK ABOUT MIGRANTS ?

WHAT TERMS DOES THE PRESS USE TO TALK ABOUT MIGRANTS?

The journalist should focus on the debate triggered by Barry Malone on Al Jazeera, in August 2015, when he tried to substitute “refugees” for the more generic “migrants”, on the grounds that it was a more appropriate term for people fleeing war and arriving en masse in Europe. (2015; see also Canut, 2016)

Politicians rarely contest the fact, except in certain specific countries, that refugees are entitled to protection: in their eyes, refugees are “good” migrants, with understandable and justifiable reasons for migrating. There is a tendency, however, to group all other migrants in the category of “economic migrants” and to present them as “bad” migrants motivated solely by their own interests.

This simplistic classification is a major problem, because it refuses to see the specific situation of each migrant and often leads to the mistaken conclusion that these “bad migrants” can be summarily expelled.

There may be practical and legal reasons why migrants cannot go back to their country of origin, even if they have not been granted refugees status.

Hence the need to reconsider, in depth, each of the definitions, starting with that of “migrant”, an umbrella term for any person who has left his or her habitual place of residence.

MIXED MIGRATION

The term “mixed migration” is sometimes used as a synonym for irregular migration. It places individuals at the heart of the debate and of requests aimed at identifying needs for assistance and protection person by person.

This brings us back to the complexity of the phenomenon. A person can be authorized to cross one border, for example, but not another.

The term does not, however, refer to visa overstays; instead, it focuses on clandestine movements.

In that regard, note that **in the Maghreb, as everywhere else in the world, most migrants in an irregular situation entered the host country on a regular basis but then stayed beyond the allotted time.**

DISPLACED PERSON

The term “forced migration” or displacement is used to describe “A migratory movement which, although the drivers can be diverse, involves force, compulsion, or coercion.”

Here again, the journalist should refer to the annual UNHCR Global Trends report, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) report and to the information published by the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) (<https://www.globaldtm.info/>). As we said earlier, the DTM is a tool put together by IOM to track a population’s displacement. Conceptualized in 2004 in Iraq for evaluations of internally displaced persons, the DTM has been strengthened and fine-tuned over years of experience in countries convulsed by both armed conflicts and natural disasters.

M3

REFUGEE

A PERSON WHO, OWING TO WELL-FOUNDED FEAR OF BEING PROSECUTED FOR REASONS OF

- race
- religion
- nationality
- membership of a particular social group or
- political opinion

IS OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY OF HIS NATIONALITY AND IS UNABLE OR, OWING TO SUCH FEAR, IS UNWILLING TO AVAIL HIMSELF OF THE PROTECTION OF THAT COUNTRY, OR TO RETURN THERE, FOR FEAR OF PRESECUTION.

Based on Article 1, 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees

REFUGEE

A refugee is a person who meets the eligibility criteria set out in the definition of refugee, as stipulated in international or regional instruments relating to refugees, within the framework of UNHCR's terms of reference and/or in domestic legislation (UNHCR, 2006).

According to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, a refugee is a person who, "owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it."

The 1969 African Union Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa takes that definition a step further. Article 1 repeats the definition of the 1951 Refugee Convention, whereas Article 2 stipulates: "The term 'refugee' shall also apply to every person who, owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country of origin or nationality, is compelled to leave his place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another place outside his country of origin or nationality."

According to UNHCR statistics, in 2018 the world had over 25.9 million refugees, over half of whom were under 18 (UNHCR, 2019) and 5.5 million of whom were Palestinian refugees registered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

M3

REFUGEE

AT THE END OF 2018, THE WORLD HAD

25,9 MILLION
REFUGEES

OVER TWO THIRDS (68%) WERE IN SYRIA,
AFGHANISTAN, SOUTH SUDAN, MYANMAR
AND SOMALIA
AND

3,5 MILLION
MILLION ASYLUM
SEEKERS.

Source: Source: UNHCR, 2019

M3

REFUGEES

REFUGEES, INCLUDING THE PERSONS
WHOSE SITUATION CORRESPONDS
TO THAT OF REFUGEES.

Source: UNHCR, Global Trends, 2017

This map is for illustrative purposes. The boundaries and names shown do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



ACCORDING TO AN INCLUSIVE APPROACH, REFUGEES ARE MIGRANTS

Jørgen Carling recently wrote (2015): “We need to embrace the inclusive meaning of ‘migrants’ as persons who migrate but may have little else in common. In that way, we respect both the uniqueness of each individual and the human worth of all.”¹⁷

¹⁷ Carling, J. (2015) *Refugees are Also Migrants. And All Migrants Matter*. Disponible en ligne : <https://www.law.ox.ac.uk/research-subjectgroups/centre-criminology/centreborder-criminologies/blog/2015/09/refugees-arealso>. Voir aussi Long, K. (2013) *When refugees stopped being migrants. Movement, labour and humanitarian protection*, published by Oxford University Press.

M3

MIGRANT WORKER

The term "migrant worker" refers to a person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national.

The 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families covers specific groups of (temporary) international migrant workers, such as seasonal workers and project-tied workers.

Art. 2, International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990

The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, of 18 December 1990, is a human rights treaty aimed at protecting migrant workers that is – unfortunately – not well known.

« ARTICLE 2 »

For the purposes of the present Convention:

1. The term "migrant worker" refers to a person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national.

2.a) The term "frontier worker" refers to a migrant worker who retains his or her habitual residence in a neighbouring State to which he or she normally returns every day or at least once a week;

b) The term "seasonal worker" refers to a migrant worker whose work by its character is dependent on seasonal conditions and is performed only during part of the year;

c) The term "seafarer", which includes a fisherman, refers to a migrant worker employed on board a vessel registered in a State of which he or she is not a national

d) The term "worker on an offshore installation" refers to a migrant worker employed on an offshore installation that is under the jurisdiction of a State of which he or she is not a national;

e) The term "itinerant worker" refers to a migrant worker who, having his or her habitual residence in one State, has to travel to another State or States for short periods, owing to the nature of his or her occupation;

f) The term "project-tied worker" refers to a migrant worker admitted to a State of employment for a defined period to work solely on a specific project being carried out in that State by his or her employer;

g) The term "specified-employment worker" refers to a migrant worker: (i) Who has been sent by his or her employer for a restricted and defined period of time to a State of employment to undertake a specific assignment or duty; or

(ii) Who engages for a restricted and defined period of time in work that requires professional, commercial, technical or other highly specialized skill;

(iii) Who, upon the request of his or her employer in the State of employment, engages for a restricted and defined period of time in work whose nature is transitory or brief; and who is required to depart from the State of employment either at the expiration of his or her authorized period of stay, or earlier if he or she no longer undertakes that specific assignment or duty or engages in that work;

h) The term "self-employed worker" refers to a migrant worker who is engaged in a remunerated activity otherwise than under a contract of employment and who earns his or her living through this activity normally working alone or together with members of his or her family, and to any other migrant worker recognized as self-employed by applicable legislation of the State of employment or bilateral or multilateral agreements.

« ARTICLE 3 »

The present Convention shall not apply to:

a) Persons sent or employed by international organizations and agencies or persons sent or employed by a State outside its territory to perform official functions, whose admission and status are regulated by general international law or by specific international agreements or conventions;

b) Persons sent or employed by a State or on its behalf outside its territory who participate in development programmes and other co-operation programmes, whose admission and status are regulated by agreement with the State of employment and who, in accordance with that agreement, are not considered migrant workers;

c) Persons taking up residence in a State different from their State of origin as investors;

d) Refugees¹⁸ and stateless persons, unless such application is provided for in the relevant national legislation of, or international instruments in force for, the State Party concerned;

e) Students and trainees;

f) Seafarers and workers on an offshore installation who have not been admitted to take up residence and engage in a remunerated activity in the State of employment.

¹⁸Also applies to asylum seekers.

M3

MIGRANT WORKER



ECONOMIC MIGRANT



MIGRANT WORKER

WHY THE DISTINCTION?

International treaties, including ILO Conventions Nos. 97 and 143 and the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. Also see the 2019 IOM Glossary.

M3

FAMILY MEMBERS

« The term "members of the family" refers to persons married to migrant workers or having with them a relationship that, according to applicable law, produces effects equivalent to marriage, as well as their dependent children and other dependent persons who are recognized as members of the family by applicable legislation or applicable bilateral or multilateral agreements between the States concerned. »

Art. 4, 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

M3

MIGRANT WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES

MIGRANT WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES MAY BE

In a regular situation: Are considered as documented or in a regular situation if they are authorized to enter, to stay and to engage in a remunerated activity in the State of employment pursuant to the law of that State and to international agreements to which that State is a party;

Or in an irregular situation if they do not meet the above conditions.

Article 5, 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

The journalist should note that the Convention is a comprehensive instrument dealing with the migration process as a whole – from the migrants' departure to their possible return – and covering the situation of migrant workers and their families. It reaffirms the fundamental rights applicable to all migrant workers and their families, whether in a regular or an irregular situation, under the principle of equality of treatment with nationals (Part III). It is intended to enshrine additional rights for migrants in a regular situation, under the same principle (Part IV).

Sources to consult for further information on the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families:

- The full text of the Convention;¹⁹
- The Global Campaign for Ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;²⁰
- Thoughts on the Convention and its ratification published: in articles “Shining new light on the UN Migrant Workers Convention”²¹ and the article by Alan Desmond, and by Paul de Guchteneire and Antoine Pécoud published in the journal “Droits et société”; Les obstacles à la ratification de la Convention des Nations Unies sur la protection des droits de travailleurs migrants.”²²

According to the ILO, there were over 164 million migrant workers in 2017.

¹⁹UN General Assembly (1990) *International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families*. Available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CMW.aspx>

²⁰The Global Campaign for Ratification of the *Convention on the Rights of Migrants (2010) 20th Anniversary Ratification Campaign*. Available at: <http://www.migrantsrights.org/campaign.htm>

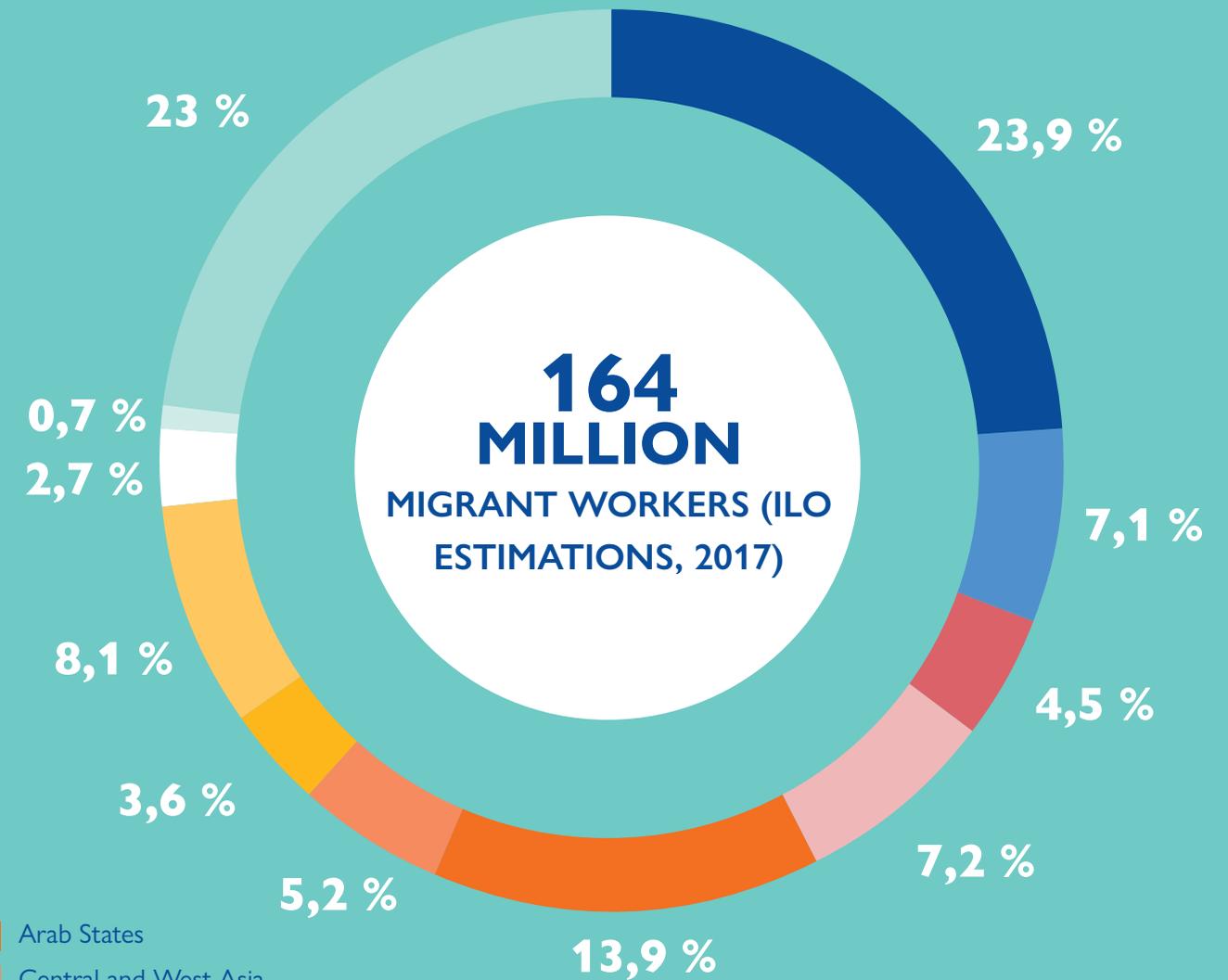
²¹Desmond, A. (2018) *Shining new light on the UN Migrant Workers Convention*. Disponible en ligne : <http://www.pulp.up.ac.za/latestpublications/200-shining-newlight-on-the-un->

²²Pécoud, A. (2010) *Les obstacles à la ratification de la Convention des Nations unies sur la protection des droits des travailleurs migrant*. *Droit et société*, numéro 75. Disponible en ligne : <https://www.cairn.info/revue-droit-et-societe1-2010-2-p-431.htm>

M3

MIGRANT WORKERS

DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS BY REGION, IN 2017



- Arab States
- Central and West Asia
- East Asia
- Eastern Europe
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- North Africa
- North America
- Western, Northern and Southern Europe
- Southeast Asia and the Pacific
- South Asia
- Sub-Saharan Africa



DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS

41,6% Women   58,4% Men

  8,3 % 15-24 old

Of those migrant workers:

- 111.2 million (67%) live in high-income countries,
- 30.5 million (18%) in upper-middle-income countries,
- 16.6 million (10.1%) in lower middle-income countries,
- 5.6 million (3.4%) in low-income countries.

Migrant workers constitute 18.5% in the workforce in the high-income countries, but only 1.2 and 2.2% in low-income countries.

From 2013 to 2017, the concentration of migrant workers in high-income countries decreased 74.7% to 67.9% while their weight in upper-middle-income countries increased.

This presumably can be attributed to the economic developments in those countries.

Almost 61% of migrant workers are in the three sub-regions:

- 23% in North America
- 23.9% in Northern, southern and western Europe
- and 13.9% in the Arab States

The other regions hosting a significant number of migrant workers – over 5% - are Central Europe, sub-Saharan Africa, South-east Asia, the Pacific, Central and Western Asia.

However, North Africa hosts less than 1% of the migrant workers.

In 2017, most international migrants were of working age, and one of every six international migrants was under the age of 20.

M3

MIGRANT WORKERS

- Migrants account for 47 per cent and 70 per cent of the labour force increase in the United States and in Europe, respectively, in the past 10 years.
- Migrants play a considerable part in both strongly growing markets and economic sectors in decline.
- Migration increases the number of working-age people in populations.
- Migrants make a significant contribution to labour market flexibility.
- Qualified migrants contribute to the development of human capital in countries of destination.
- Migrants also contribute to technological progress.

Source : OECD, 2014

M3

MIGRANT WORKERS

Contrary to the popular belief that migrant workers “take advantage” of the system, many studies have shown that they generally pay more in taxes and social contributions than they receive in benefits.



The idea that immigrants “are expensive” for their host countries is refuted by a number of recent studies. Apart from their undeniable contribution to the local economy, migrants are a source of social and cultural vitality and diversity, innovation and new solutions, and are more resilient in the event of an emergency. (UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative, 2017, p. 13)

MIGRANTS MAY ACCOUNT FOR A MERE 3.4 PER CENT OF THE GLOBAL POPULATION, BUT RECENT STUDIES SHOW THAT THEY GENERATE ALMOST 10 PER CENT OF GLOBAL GDP: IN 2015, THEY CONTRIBUTED USD 6,700 BILLION TO GLOBAL GDP, OR ABOUT USD 3,000 BILLION MORE THAN THEY WOULD HAVE IN THEIR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN. (WOETZEL ET AL., 2016).

An analysis of the many studies assessing the effects of lower barriers to emigration suggests that the positive effects of such policies could be enormous, particularly in terms of benefits potentially totaling hundreds of billions of dollars. (Clemens, 2011).

The 2.4 million immigrants employed in Italy on 1 January 2018 produced nearly 131 billion euros in added value per year, or 8.7 per cent of GDP. In the past five years, 570,000 out of a total 6 million Italian firms, or 9.4 per cent, were created by immigrants (Fondazione Leone Moressa, 2018). Tito Boeri, president of the Italian National Pension Agency, has informed Parliament that immigrants contributed 11.5 billion euros to the system, much more than they cost. A French study of 15 years of data revealed that immigration to France was positively associated with per capita GDP and had no impact on the level of unemployment in host communities (D’Albis, Boubtane and Coulibaly, 2013). In addition, a study carried out in 2018 in the United Kingdom showed that in 2016 and 2017, the average immigrants from the European Economic Area and living in the United Kingdom²³ contributed about £2,300 more to the public purse than the average adult living in the United Kingdom (Oxford Economics, 2018).

²³ Available at : <https://www.oxfordeconomics.com/recent-releases/8747673d-3b26-439b-9693-0e250df6dbba>

The evidence of the positive economic impact of immigration on developing countries is equally undeniable. An OECD 2018 study analyzing the effects of immigration in ten low- and middle-income countries (Argentina, Côte d’Ivoire, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Rwanda, South Africa and Thailand) revealed the globally positive effects of immigration on economic growth. The estimated contribution of immigrants to GDP varied from about 1 per cent in Ghana to 19 per cent in Côte d’Ivoire, averaging 7 per cent. Regarding public finances, the study revealed that the net fiscal contribution of immigrants was generally positive but limited, and that the impact on native employment was negligible.

A Harvard study, conducted in 2018, revealed major misconceptions as to the number and characteristics of immigrants (Alesina, Miano and Stantcheva, 2018). The study, based on a survey of 22,500 citizens of Germany, France, Italy, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, showed that the respondents in all those countries significantly overestimated the total number of immigrants. They also thought that the immigrants were culturally and religiously more different from them and economically weaker – less likely to be in school, more likely to be unemployed, poorer and in greater receipt of government funds. The facts show that these perceptions are mistaken. For example, in the United States, the real number of regular immigrants is 10 per cent, but people generally consider that it is 36 per cent. In Italy, the real proportion of immigrants is also 10 per cent, but the estimated proportion is 26 per cent. In addition, in all the countries, the respondents hugely overestimated the proportion of unemployed immigrants: in Germany, the gap between the estimate and reality was 30 percent, in Italy, 27 per cent, and in the United States, about 20 per cent. The misconceptions were the same in all respondent groups, no matter how they were broken down: by income, age, sex, education, political affiliation or sector of activity.

The demographic trends are also clear: a number of developed countries, notably in Europe, have unfavourable demographic curves (EUROSTAT, 2019). Every year, the industrialized countries are thousands of workers short. Not enough people will be contributing to maintain pension and social security systems.

M3

MIGRANT WORKERS



Source : IOM Media Library. <https://medialib.iom.int/>.

In its “2018 World Economic Outlook” report, the International Monetary Fund warned the industrialized countries that more restrictive immigration policies would considerably exacerbate the negative effects of population ageing on labour force participation. In the coming few decades, working-age adults will have to support twice as many elderly people in the industrialized countries, exerting enormous pressure on social protection systems and eliminating up to 3 per cent of potential economic production by 2050.

Among the positive aspects of migration, the journalist should also refer to the essential contribution of migrants to their countries of origin.

One of those positive aspects is the financial contribution migrants make through remittances. Remittances are cross-border, private, monetary or non-monetary (in kind) transfers made by migrants for the benefit of their families or communities. They constitute a bond of solidarity, as they are usually used to support the family’s direct consumption, raise its standard of living and mitigate shocks (economic, drought, natural disasters). According to World Bank estimates, remittances to low- and middle-income countries amounted to USD 466 billion, far more than overseas development aid, estimated at USD 147 billion in 2017. According to the International Fund for Agricultural Development, a 10 per cent increase in per capita remittances generally leads to a 3.5 per cent decline in the share of poor people in the population. It has been observed that the frequency, amount and use of remittances differ depending on gender. It thus appears that, while men prefer to invest the money, women transfer more funds to help their relatives.

All individuals possess and develop resources, lifelong, which we generally combine under the term “capital.” In fact, in addition to the economic benefits resulting from migration, the migrants bring with them a social and cultural dynamic, knowledge and skills which have a direct impact on their territory of destination and the communities living within it.

There are generally four types of capital that are distinguished:
Social resources: the trans-national formal and informal networks of migrants which make possible exchanges and the share of other resources between migrants and the host communities, but also between the territories of

origin and destination.

There are generally four types of capital that are distinguished:

- Social resources: the trans-national formal and informal networks of migrants which make possible exchanges and the share of other resources between migrants and the host communities, but also between the territories of origin and destination;
 - Human resources: professional skills (know-how) and relational (know-how-to-be, social behaviour, etc.), knowledge and qualifications of migrants;
 - Cultural resources: norms, ideas, habits, understanding, approaches, and manners of perceiving and appreciating the life migrants have acquired throughout their migratory experiences;
 - Financial resources: commercial transactions, investments, remittances and funds, etc.
-
- Migrants resources can stimulate technological innovation, the creation of new transnational networks, the dissemination of new ideas and, ultimately, the production of a greater variety of goods and services (Ager and Brückner, 2013).
-
- The impact of these resources on the development of countries and communities of origin and of destination varies in accordance to the nature of every individual, and the capacity of these institutional actors and partners of the civil society to create, at the regional and local level, the necessary structural conditions for permitting and allowing migrants to realize their full potential.²⁴

²⁴ Available at: <http://www.migration4development.org/en>

M3

MIGRANT REMITTANCES



- World Bank estimates that international remittances flows to low- and middle-income countries reached a record high in 2018, with USD 529 billion, an increase of 9.6 per cent over the previous record high of USD 483 billion in 2017. That amount is expected to reach USD 550 billion in 2019, to become the largest source of external financing.

- Remittances outstrip official development aid by far.

Source: World Bank Group, 2019

M3

MIGRANT REMITTANCES

DATA ON REMITTANCES

The measures of remittances – which are commonly understood here as being the money migrants send to their immediate family in their countries of origin - do not usually include the small-scale transfers of funds. Calculations are based on “compensation employees” and the “personal transfers.”

INSTEAD OF THAT, THE INFORMATION FOCUSES ON

Data on transfers of the World Bank (WB), based on statistics of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and information on the country. This data often fails to point out:

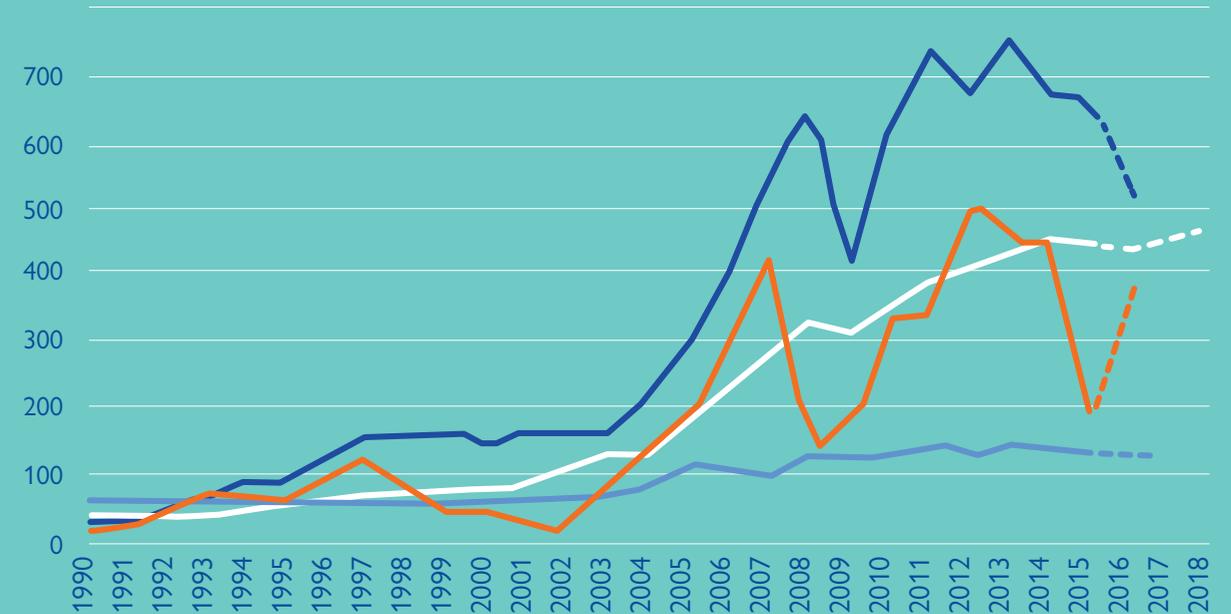


Small amounts are sent by migrants to their families via money transfer operators, post offices and not via banks.

All remittances in cash received by the residents in the country A, from or to persons residing in the country B, either migrants or not. The data confuse between remittances and the investment of the diaspora, savings and other financial transactions.

GROWTH OF REMITTANCES (1990-2018)

USD 800 BILLION

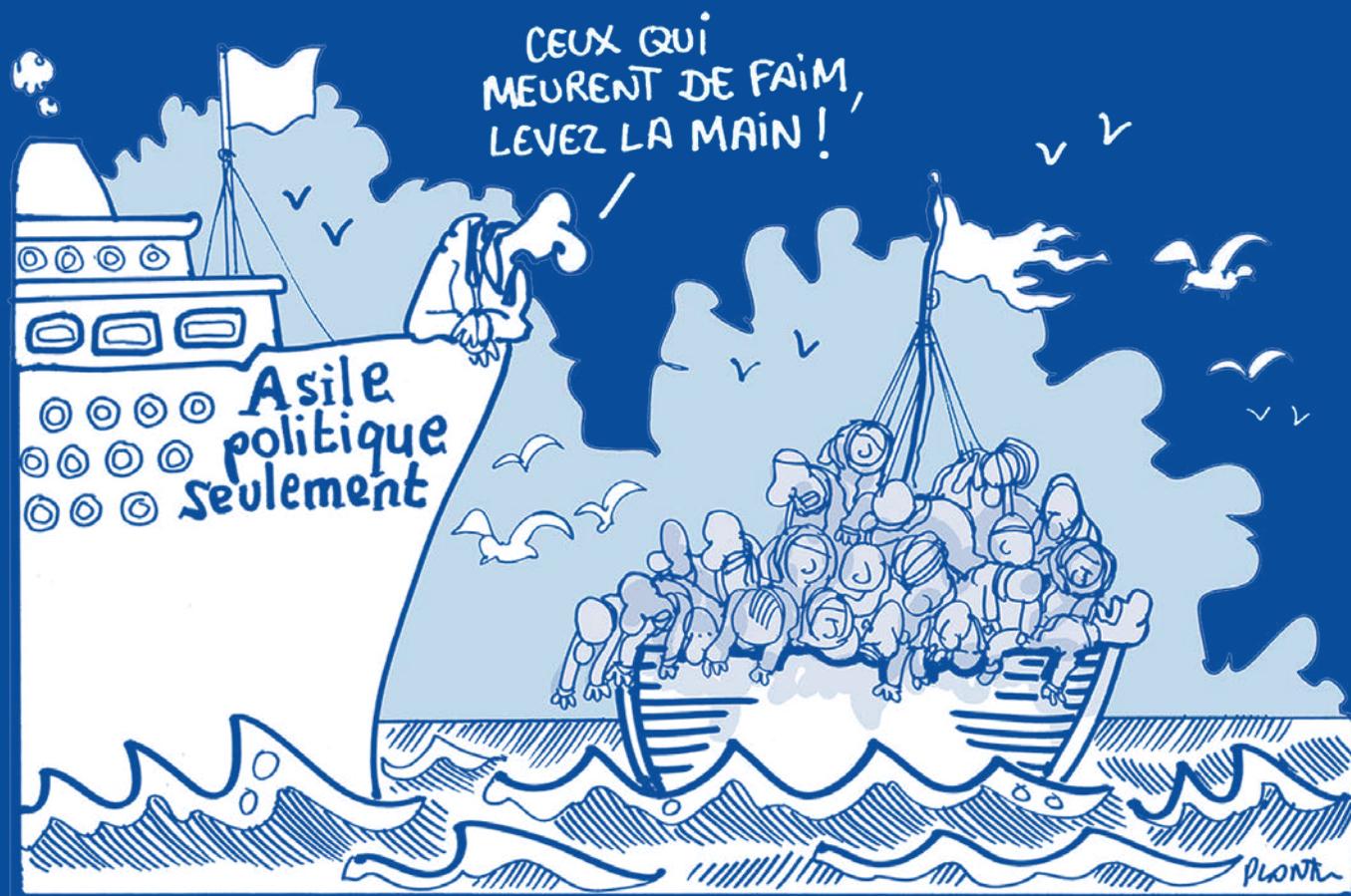


DIRECT INVESTMENT FUND (DIF)

REMITTANCES

PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT AID (PDA)

PRIVATE DEBT AND PRIVATE EQUITY FUND



This drawing by Plantu, published on the front page of Le Monde on 7 August 2016, presents a darkly humorous view of the distinction certain politicians and media are increasingly tending to make between refugees and the misnomer “economic” migrants.

Asile politique seulement = Only political asylum
Ceux qui meurent ... = Raise your hand if you're starving to death!

ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRANT

Hurricanes, violent flooding, rising sea levels – all are being exacerbated by climate change and have prompted numerous population movements. The United Nations estimates there may be as many as 250 million environmental migrants worldwide by 2050. Statistical forecasts, looking ahead several decades, must be taken with a pinch of salt, as there is no way of knowing how the States and other stakeholders will react in the meantime. What is certain is that millions of people are already concerned and have made a decision to migrate, in particular in Asia, because of climate change especially in Asia.²⁵

Stop and consider for a moment the term “climate refugee”, which has entered the mainstream press via political speeches and certain international organizations.

M3

CLIMATE REFUGEE?



SHOULD THE TERM
“CLIMATE REFUGEE”
BE USED?

²⁵ See the 2017 data on new displacements caused by disasters compiled by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, at <http://www.internal-displacement.org/database/displacement-data>.

M3

CLIMATE REFUGEE?



- Legally speaking, the term “climate refugee” is inappropriate (it is not covered by the definition of refugee in the 1951 Refugee Convention)
- The harm feared is not considered “persecution”, (including because there is no identifiable persecuting agent)
- Even if the harm is considered persecution, it is not inflicted for a reason set out in the Convention (race, religion, nationality, belonging to a certain social group or political opinion)
- The country of origin does not refuse the individual concerned protection
- Most people risk being displaced within their own country, rather than across an international border
- In addition, the “climate” factor often interacts with other factors, such as famine and poverty

While there is at present no internationally agreed definition of human mobility for environmental reasons, IOM has come up with a general working definition that seeks to address the complex questions raised:

“ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRANTS ARE PERSONS OR GROUPS OF PERSONS WHO, PREDOMINANTLY FOR REASONS OF SUDDEN OR PROGRESSIVE CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT THEIR LIVES OR LIVING CONDITIONS, ARE OBLIGED TO LEAVE THEIR HABITUAL HOMES, OR CHOOSE TO DO SO, EITHER TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY, AND WHO MOVE WITHIN THEIR COUNTRY OR ABROAD.”

The journalist may also consult Serge Dufoulon’s analysis, “Wrath of Times and Climatic Refugees: For a Sociological Approach,” in which he analyzes Jane MacAdam’s²⁶ (Climate Displacement and International Law: Complementary Protection Standards, 2011) report on the lack of legitimacy of the “climate refugee” concept.

²⁶ Dufoulon, S. (2013) *Colères des temps et réfugiés climatiques : pour une approche sociologique*. VertigO - la revue électronique en sciences de l'environnement. Available at: <https://journals.openedition.org/vertigo/13964>.
MacAdam, J. (2011) *Climate Change Displacement and International Law: Complementary Protection Standards*. Legal Protection Policy Research Series, UNHCR, The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/4dff16e99.pdf>

The most recent texts of international law on smuggling and trafficking - were all adopted on 15 November 2000²⁷ - are as follow:

- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;
- The Protocol supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (New York, 15 November 2000);
- The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

²⁷ All three texts are available at <https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>. See also *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking*, text presented to the Economic and Social Council as an addendum to the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2002/68/Add.1), at <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Traffickingen.pdf>.

M3

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

Article 3, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

DEFINITION OF TRAFFICKING (1/2)

Trafficking in persons

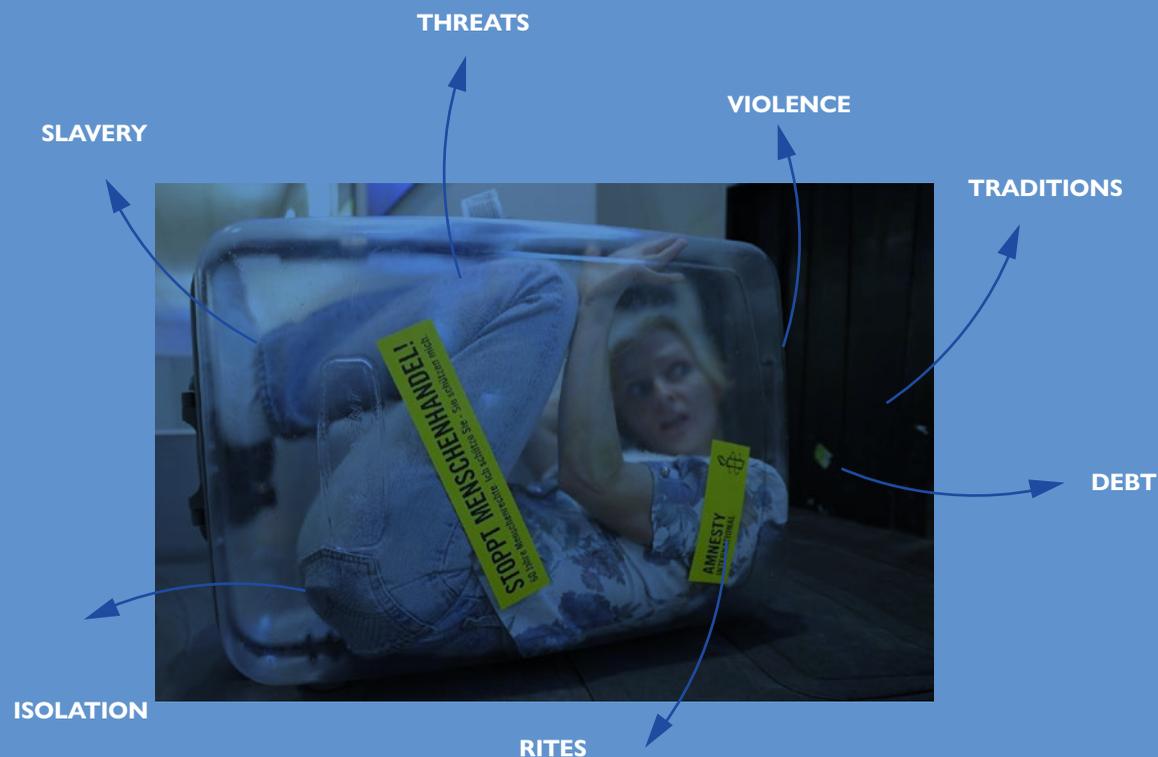
A complex crime simultaneously requiring:

AN ACT: recruitment, transfer, transportation, harbouring or receipt of persons

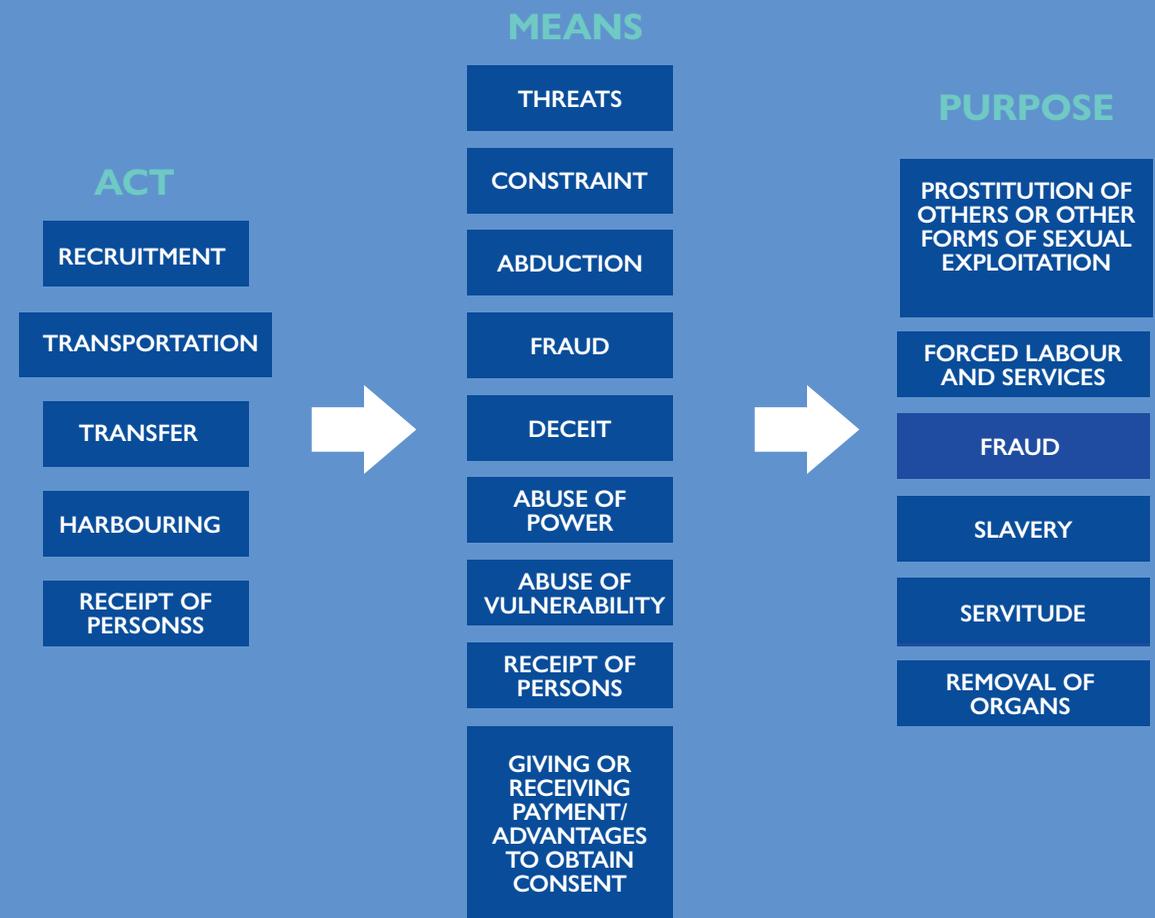
MEANS: impairs consent

A PURPOSE: exploitation

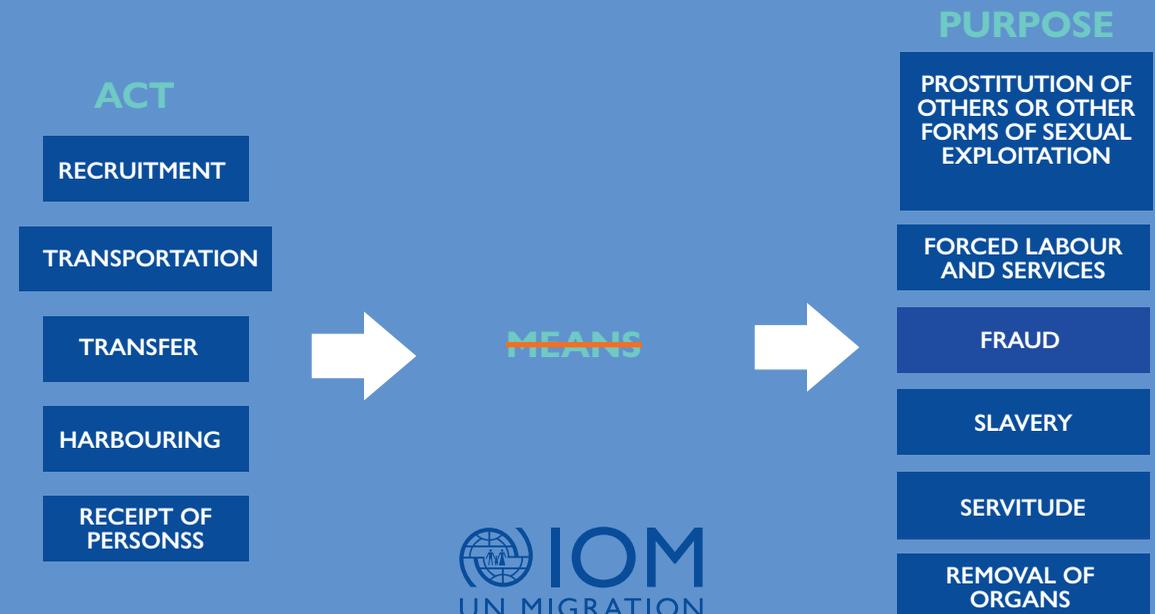
Victims of trafficking can be nationals exploited in their own country, or international migrants in a regular or irregular situation.



TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS



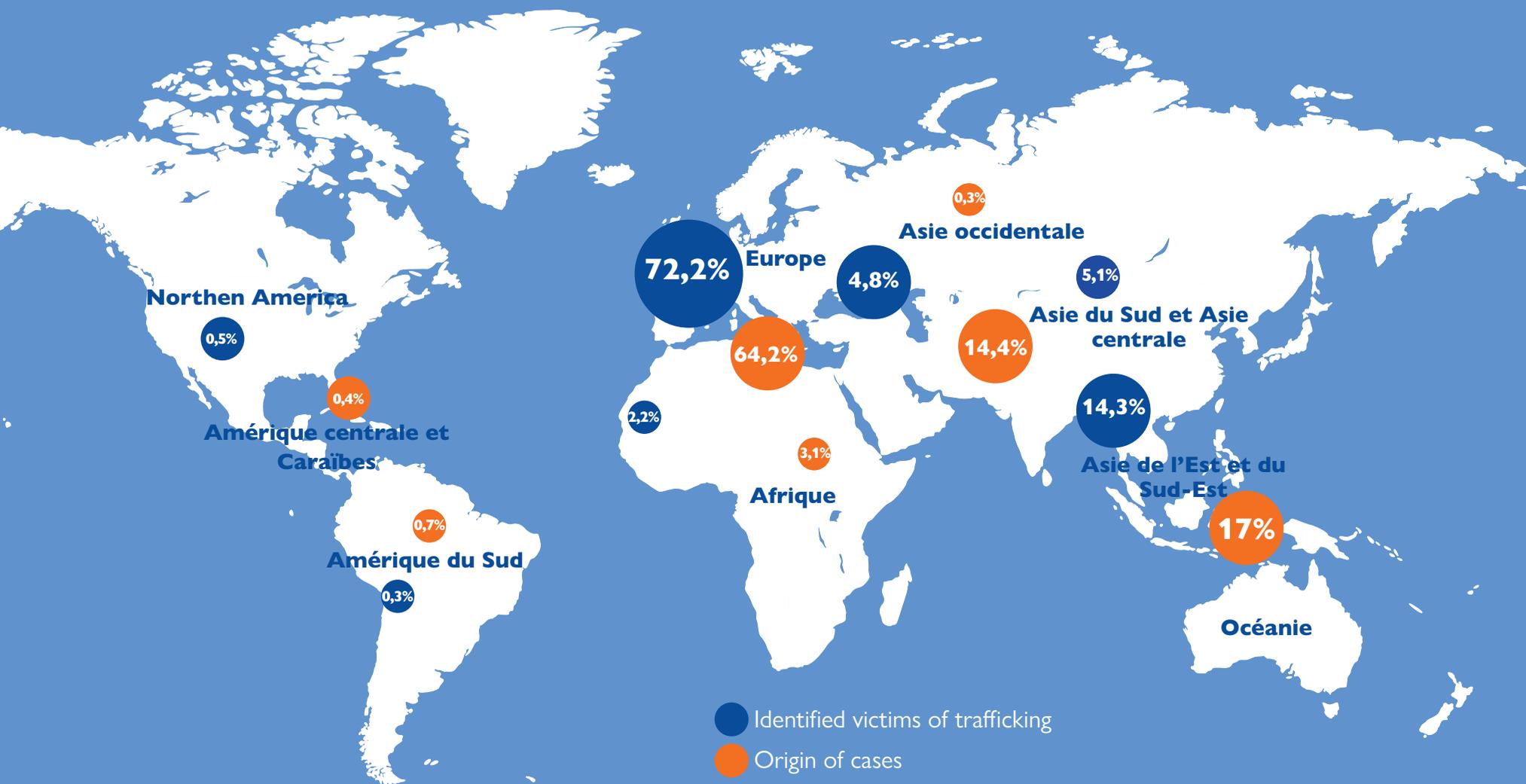
TRAFFICKING IN CHILDREN



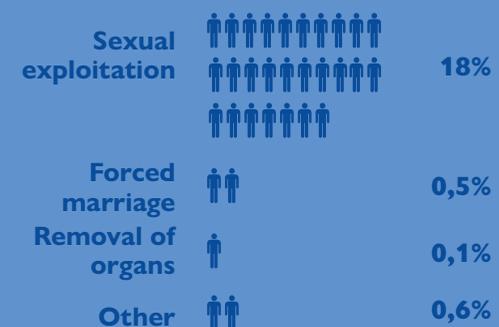
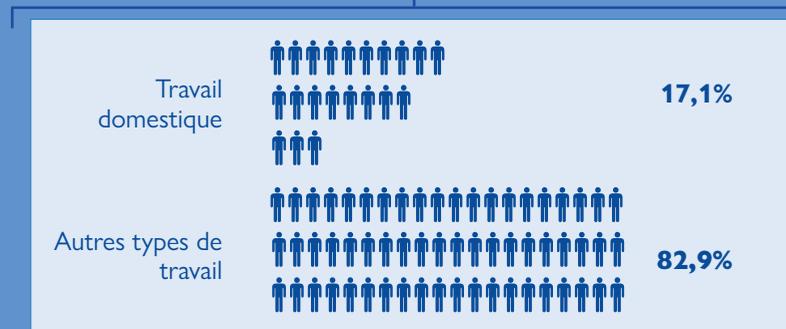
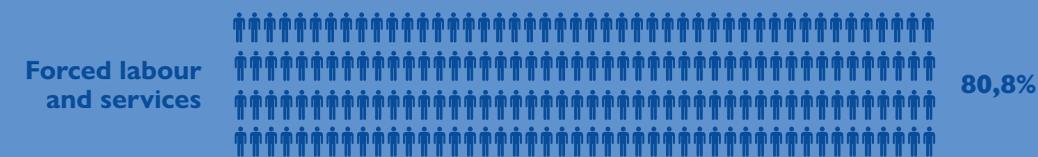
Fight against trafficking 2017

Regional and world statistics in focus

8 700 persons victims of trafficking and exploitation received assistance from IOM in 2017



By type of exploitation



By age



By gender



At the international and domestic level



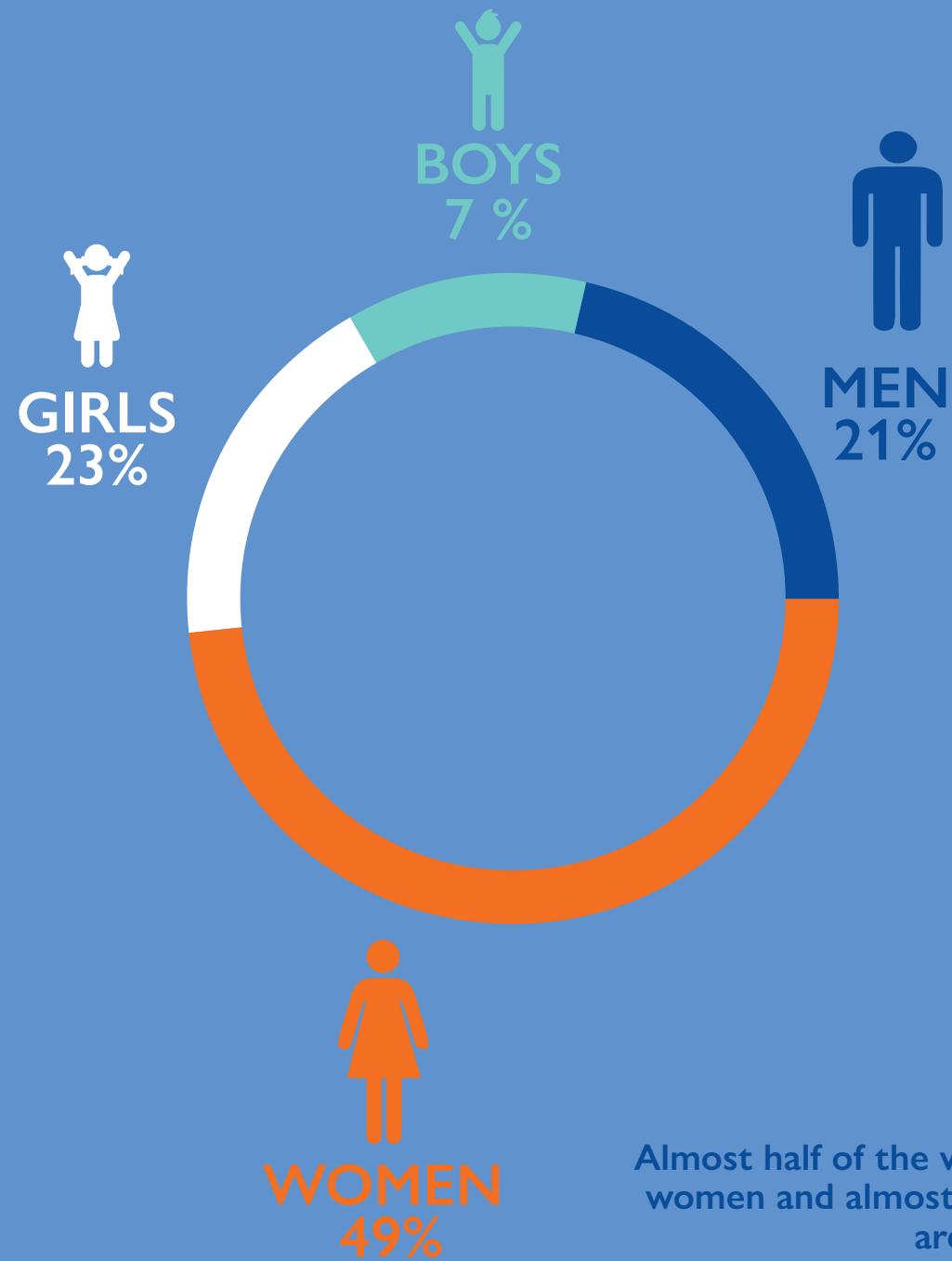
#EndHumanTrafficking

This map is for illustrative purposes. The boundaries and names shown do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



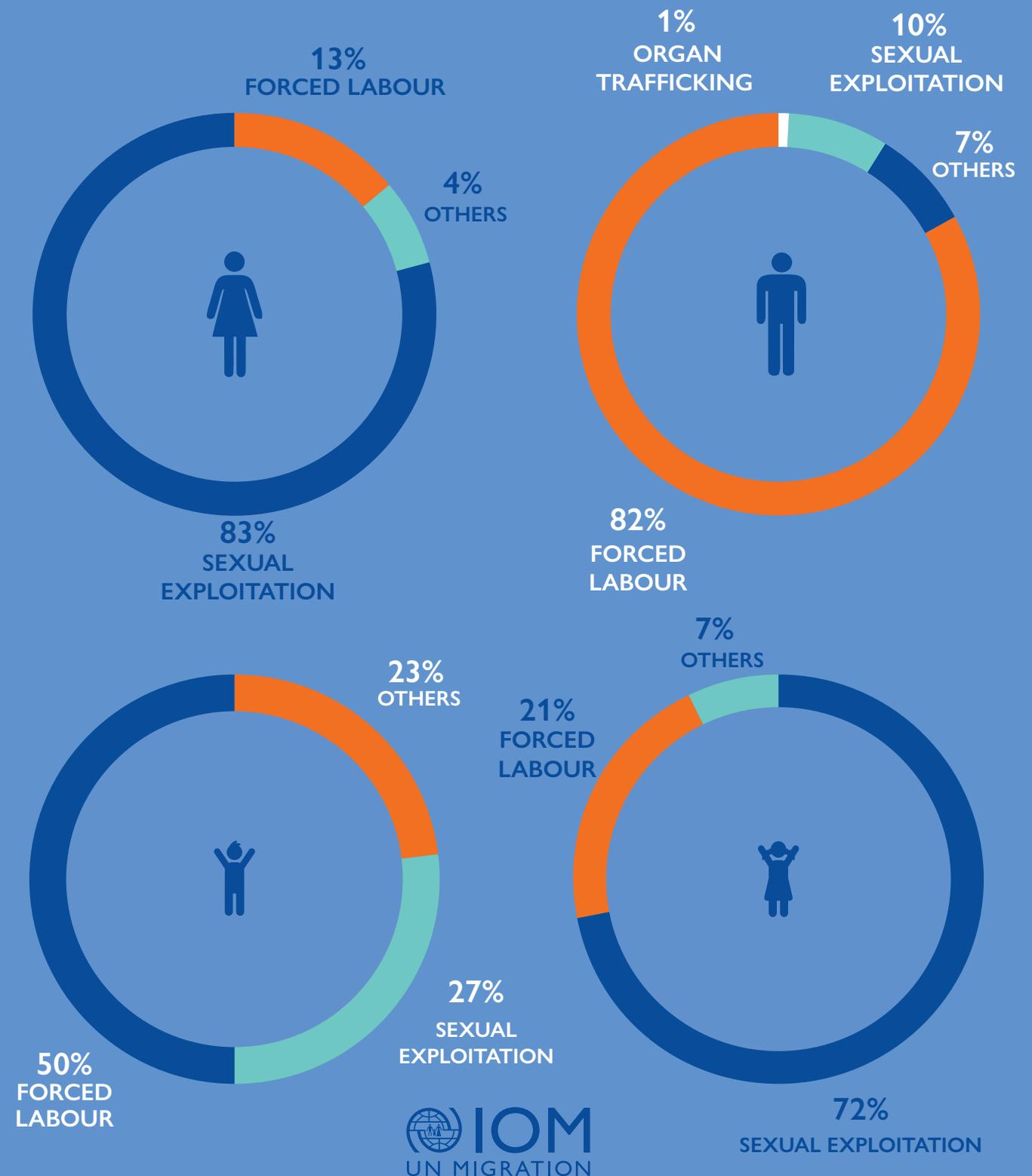
<https://www.iom.int/counter-trafficking>

VICTIMS IDENTIFIED OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS BY AGE AND GENDER, 2016 (OR MOST RECENT)



Source: UNODC, étude mondiale sur le trafic de migrants 2018, élaboration sur les données nationales.

FORMS OF EXPLOITATION AMONG WOMEN, MEN, BOYS AND GIRLS IDENTIFIED VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, 2016 (OR MOST RECENT)



M3

EXPLOITATION



Picture: Courrier international, 28 May 2008

Human trafficking can be international or local – traffickers work even within the borders of a country.

Migrants in regular situations can also be victims of trafficking. It would be a mistake to think that transnational trafficking involves only irregular migrants. See the case of Rantsev v. Cyprus and Russia.

In Africa and in the Middle East, children are the primary victims of trafficking. In Europe and in Asia, adults are.

AWARENESS-RAISING CAMPAIGN: IOM TUNISIA

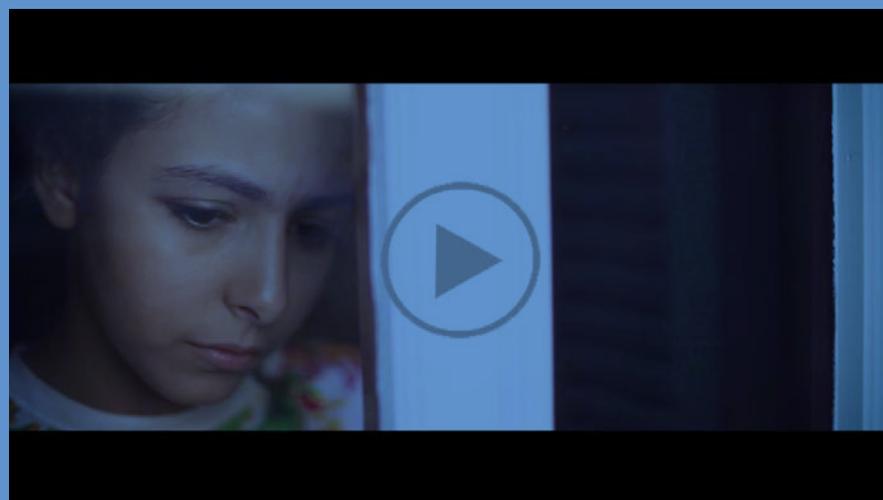


#Pas_à_vendre# ليسوا للبيع



#Pas_à_vendre# ليسوا للبيع

The journalist can also use the video films produced by IOM Tunisia for the counter-trafficking awareness-raising campaign “Pas à vendre” (Not for sale).²⁸



Extract of « Poupée de chiffon ».
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iGHvcdOR4fE>.

²⁸ The videos are part of the 2016 National Counter-trafficking Campaign mounted by the Tunisian National Counter-trafficking Committee. They can be viewed at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D1VATvucjGA>.

CAMPAIGN STANDARDS

- **Confidentiality:** the audiovisual elements were made without using pictures of the victims.
- **Integrity:** the campaign avoided the use of stereotypes and sensationalism.
- The logo was designed to respect the victims' **dignity** and **identity**.

First-hand account from a trafficking victim in Tunisia: Tensay, 24

« I couldn't find work in my country. One day, someone I knew contacted me about some well-paid work in Tunisia. He told me that I'd be working at a well-known hairdress. He paid my airfare, he said I'd have no problem paying it back out of my new salary. But when I arrived, I was taken to the home of a Tunisian family to work as household help. I worked like a slave and I wasn't paid; I had to pay back the money I owed for the trip. I couldn't go out, they threatened to denounce me to the police. In the end, I decided to run away to escape the situation. »

As an example, the journalist should refer to the report “Traite en Tunisie, les aveux d'une trafiquante” (Trafficking in Tunisia: Confessions of a Trafficker), which was produced in Tunisia by Inkyfada and contains useful charts and diagrams.²⁹

²⁹ Available at: <https://inkyfada.com/2017/12/traite-tunisie-migrants-traffic/>

M3

MYTHS ABOUT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

- All traffickers are men.
- Trafficking in persons = trafficking in women.
- People are only trafficked for sexual exploitation.
- Trafficking in persons is a purely international problem.
- Trafficking in persons = unlawful smuggling of migrants.

Point five leads us to the distinction between trafficking and smuggling, which are often confused.

For French-speakers, use of the word “trafficking” for traite and “smuggling” for trafic illicite sometimes only adds to the confusion.

M3

MIGRANT SMUGGLING

The term smuggling of migrants

« refers to the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident. »

Smuggling of human beings necessarily implies crossing a border.

M3

MIGRANT SMUGGLING

ACT:

Procuring the illegal entry of a person into a different State

CONSENT:

Freely given, illegal crossing of a border, with the help of a smuggler and in exchange for payment

PURPOSE:

for the migrant, to cross the border illegally **Necessarily international**
For the smuggler, to earn money or another material benefit by bringing someone illegally across the border

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MIGRANT TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING

TRAITE

TRAFIC

In the case of **human trafficking**, two additional elements beyond smuggling must be present: there must be some improper form of recruitment, such as coercion, deception or some abuse of authority; activity must have been undertaken for some exploitive purpose, although that purpose need not necessarily have been fulfilled.

The **smuggling of migrants**, while often undertaken in dangerous or degrading conditions, involves migrants who have consented to the smuggling.

Trafficking victims, on the other hand, have either never consented or, if they initially consented, that consent has been rendered meaningless by the coercive, deceptive or abusive actions of the traffickers.³⁰

Trafficking
Legal, illegal border
crossing or no
border crossing
(internal trafficking)

Smuggling
Illegal border
crossing
Illegal documents
(fake or stolen, no
documents)

Coercion, document
seizure

Limited movement

Flawed consent

The individual is the
product

Victim = the
individual

**Profit-making
business involving
human beings**

Criminal networks

Voluntary

Product: a service,
a movement

Victim = the State

³⁰ Available at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/HT-toolkit-en.pdf>

M3

FORCED LABOUR

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION ESTIMATES THAT WORLDWIDE MOSTLY

24.9 MILLION OF PERSONS

(migrants as well as nationals)

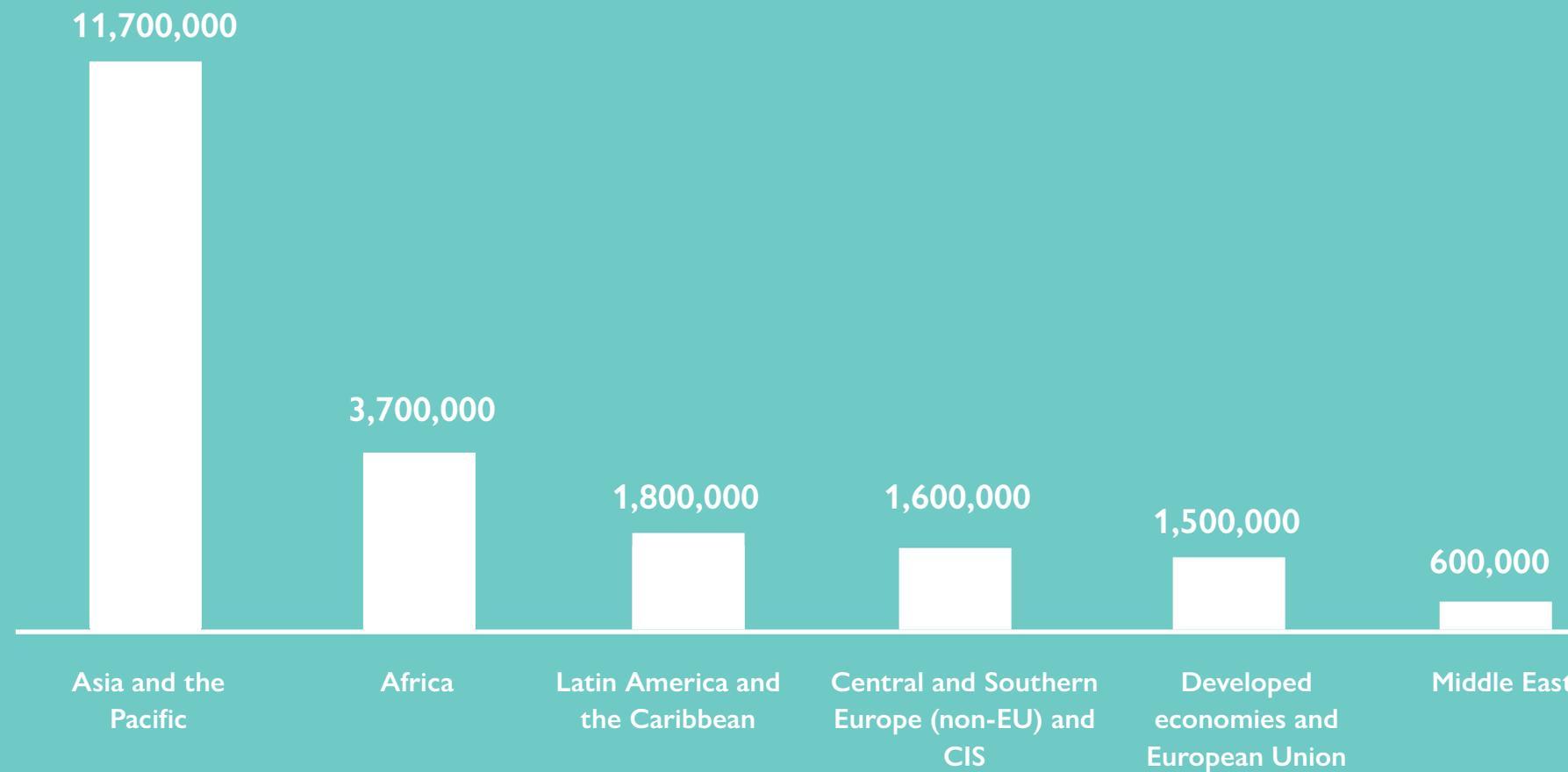
ARE VICTIMS OF FORCED LABOUR IN THE WORLD.

- 16 million are exploited in the private sector such as in the domestic work, construction and agriculture.
- 4.8 million are of victims of sexual exploitation.
- 4 million are bound into forced labour imposed by public authorities.

The most affected areas are agriculture, domestic work, building and industry

M3

FORCED LABOUR



We should handle these statistics with caution: the statistics can only be approximations

Source: ILO, 2012

M3

DON'T FREEZE THE VOCABULARY

Terminology is important, but using it too rigidly is counterproductive and can make people forget the complexity of migratory processes.

Migration by definition involves **movement**, and leads to movement in different directions over time.

“In the complex reality of contemporary mobility, it can be difficult to neatly separate people into distinct categories as people may simultaneously fit into several categories, or change from one category to another in the course of their journey.”

Source: OHCHR, Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders

There are many useful tools available for understanding migration terminology, in particular IOM glossaries such as that on “Migration, the environment and climate change” (IOM, 2014, <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/>). Other references include:

- Pace, P. K. and Severance (2016). L'importance de la terminologie migratoire (the importance of migratory terminology). *Forced Migration Review*, 51: 69-70.
- Carling, J. (2015). “Refugees are also Migrants. All Migrants Matter.” *Border Criminologies*, 3 Septembre. Available online: <https://bordercriminologies.law.ox.ac.uk/refugees-are-also-migrants/>
- UNAIDS (2015). *UNAIDS Terminology Guidelines*. UNAIDS, GENEVA. Available online: https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/uedoa_asset/2015_terminology_guidelines_en/pdf
- Long, K. (2013). *When refugees stopped being migrants: Movement, Labour and humanitarian protection*, Published by Oxford University Press.
- UNHCR (2006). *UNHCR Master Glossary of Terms, Rev. 1*. Available online: <https://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/refworld/rwmain/opendocpdf.pdf?docid=42ce7d444>

4.

**REPRESENTATIONS:
THE Picture FACTORY**

For over 20 years, from Mexico's northern border to the Mediterranean, from the Balkans to south-east Asia, coverage of migration issues has produced pictures and representations that it is important to understand and deconstruct.

In Europe, the general public tends to associate migration with the plight of those shipwrecked in the Mediterranean. Those dramatic but simplistic pictures have shaped the collective picture of migration.

The word "migrant" has thus come to be associated with the sort of picture illustrated below.

M4

DECODING THE PICTURES



Image: Lukas Mastis



Source: http://www.safecom.org.au/pictures/laura_the_hero.jpg



Source: <http://www.safecom.org.au/pictures/nosedive.jpg>

In 6 October 2001, an incident that happened off the coasts of Australia had decisive consequences on the federal parliamentary elections a month before election day. A vessel carrying several hundreds of persons sank off the coast of Australia. In the following days, several members of the federal government, including the Prime Minister, used photographs to make the case that the vessel had been intentionally sunk by the passengers and that they had thrown children into the sea to force the authorities to rescue the passengers and bring them into the Australian territory.

These assertions, later refuted by investigators, influenced public opinion in favor of the ruling party, which used the incident to legitimize and strengthen its security-focused position on the issue of border and immigration control. Testimony, not recognized by the Prime Minister, indicated that this Government intentionally promoted this narrative, without evidence, for electoral reasons.

It is important to stress the importance of depicting migration in all its complexity. Other representations, other figures of the migrant exist alongside that of the tragic shipwreck victim. They can cast another light on the migrant reality.

For example, explain that the photo below depicts another reality of migration. Why?



Picture: Alexandros Avramidis

This picture of “connected migrants” charging their cell phones is an accurate depiction of the daily lives of travelers who, far from being isolated, are in constant touch, via social networks (Facebook, Twitter) and mobile messaging and call apps (Facebook Messenger, WhatsApp, Skype, Viber, Snapchat, etc.), with their families and friends. On the migration route, it is absolutely crucial to have a cell phone, which can be used to do myriad things – receive money, change route, stay in touch with family and friends.

4.2 USE AND MISUSE OF PICTURES

Let's talk about how the media can use pictures of migration, deliberately or involuntarily, in such a way that they reinforce myths and justify certain points of view.

Here the picture becomes a tool in the service of skewed words. The journalist and media professional can develop his/her own introduction by distributing University of Western Australia's Jane Lydon pertinent analysis of the power of images.³¹

Let's take the same events – the tragic drownings of migrants in 2015 and 2016 – and see below how they were covered on the title pages of two European magazines.

³¹ Available at: <http://theconversation.com/friday-essay-worth-a-thousand-words-how-photos-shape-attitudes-to-refugees-62705>

M4

DECODING PICTURES



Images: The Economist (April 2015) and Valeurs actuelles (April 2016)

The cover pages of two weeklies, two boatloads of migrants, and two visions of the world.

Photo 1 – *The Economist*

In this picture of drowning migrants, photographed from afar, the reader looks on, powerless to help. The British weekly's subtitle, "A moral and political disgrace", points a finger at those responsible for this passivity, because these new "boat people" are those of "Europe". Economically liberal, The Economist uses the issue of migration to underscore its very anti-European stance. The text inside reads as follows: "The European Union likes to boast that it is a force for good. But in the past ten days as many as 1,200 boat people have drowned in the waters of the Mediterranean. An unknown number were refugees from Syria, Eritrea and Somalia fleeing war or persecution. They perished in part because the EU's policy on asylum is a moral and political failure."

Photo 2 – *Valeurs actuelles*

The French weekly Valeurs actuelles also depicts a boat, but in a radically different way and to serve another purpose. The raft is shot close-up and headed right towards us. The migrants are not in distress but in formation, in neat lines, as though they were part of an "invading" army. In a highly specious reference to the Allied landing in Normandy in June 1944, the capital "D" of the word "Débarquement" signifies that this is a concerted, almost military action. The cover page reads "One million refugees at our shores, yet 68% of French people are against taking in migrants" [IOM translation]. Here we see how the choice of pictures by Valeurs actuelles serves and reinforces the editorializing headline. This is how an event that is fundamentally tragic and deadly is transformed into an "invasion" in pictorial terms.

Note that the weekly, which is to the right of the right wing in the French press, does not hesitate to contradict itself, given that its motto – in the red rectangle at the top of the page – cites the economist and philosopher Jean Bodin: "The only wealth is man".

M4

DECODING THE PICTURES

Pictures are a powerful way to suggest the supposed “wave” of migration from Africa northwards – even though South-North and South-South flows are much more complex, as we have seen. The “invasion” discourse is built using an iconography that foments the reader’s feelings of fear, as in the two examples below.

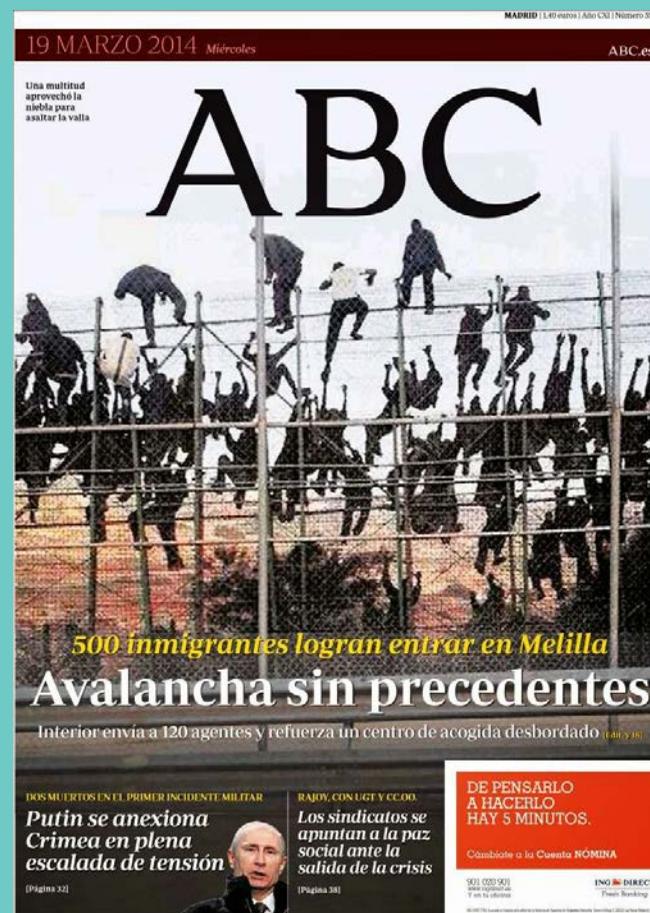


Image: The Spanish daily ABC, 19 March 2014, “Avalancha sin precedentes” (An unprecedented avalanche)

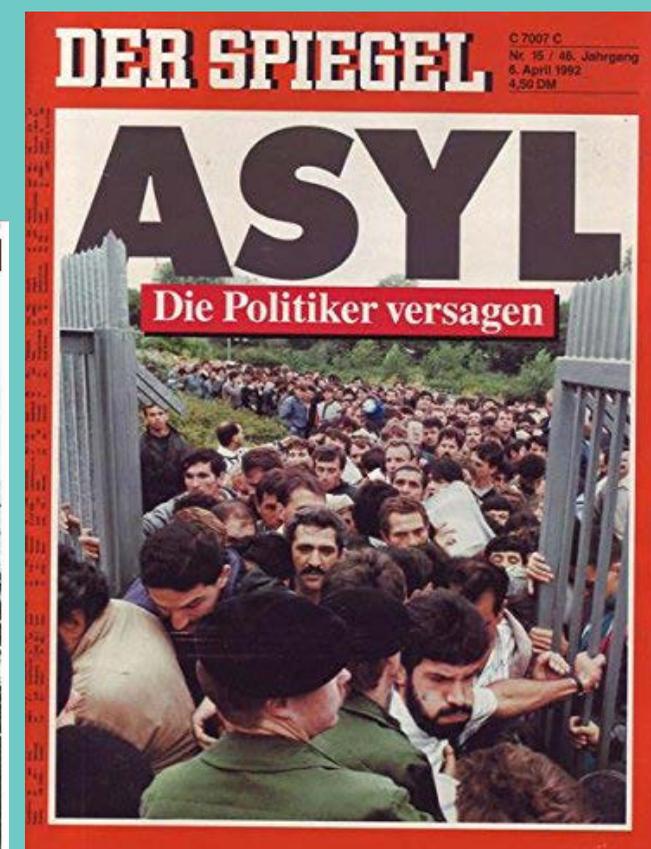


Image: The German weekly Der Spiegel, 15 August 1992, “Asyl. Die Politiker versagen” (Asylum. The politicians fail)



Die Roma kommen: Raubzüge in die Schweiz

Familienbetriebe des Verbrechens.
Von Philipp Gut und Kari Kälin

Image: Die Weltwoche, 5 April 2012, "Die Roma kommen" (The Roma are coming (...))

Sometimes, a specific minority is stigmatized, like the Roma below. Note the crudeness of the attack by the Swiss weekly Die Weltwoche, which uses the headline "The Roma are coming" and the picture of a child, face not blurred, to incarnate the supposed congenital violence – or delinquency – of an entire community.

Roma, one of Europe's most stigmatized communities, have tragically few opportunities to express themselves in the media: their point of view is rarely, if ever, heard. They have few spokespersons, and few means of direct expression. As a result, we talk "about" the Roma, but the Roma themselves have all too few opportunities to make their voices heard.

There are countless examples of media bias in the world press and, after considering the pictures of the supposed "invasion", take a moment to discuss another powerful factor they depict: fear.

M4

DECODING IMAGES



Picture taken in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, not in France

Train to Béziers?

"Free schools, housing and allowances for everyone"

With this cover page, the municipal paper of the town of Béziers, in southern France – the mayor is Robert Ménard, former journalist and founder of the NGO Reporters Without Borders – clearly and even deliberately manipulated the picture. The cover picture, taken in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, was tampered with the words on the train window – "Béziers 3 865 km" and "Scolarité gratuite, hébergement et allocations pour tous" (free schools, housing and allowances for everyone) – were photoshopped in. The headline "Ils arrivent!" (They're coming!) makes the picture a militant poster.

Image: Le journal de Béziers (municipal paper; 9 September 2015)

M4

MEDIA BIAS



Image: Daily Express, 31/07/2015



EVERY MIGRANT COUNT



Image: Corriere della Sera, 29/09/2017 (IOM Translation)

(...) Refugees will be assisted in the countries of transit and then resettled in all Europe. In other words, and from the same countries of transit, assisted voluntary **repatriation** and resettlement in the places of origin will be offered to **economic migrants**.

This inability to consider the situation of every migrant individually, causes violations of rights (ex: collective unlawful deportations, arbitrary detentions).

Details of expulsion of **clandestine-immigrants** from Choucha camp.



The regional authority of Medenine authorized on Monday June 19, the transfer of 29 **African clandestine-immigrants** into another residency in the capital of Tunis to examine **their-illegal-status** in Tunisia and their deportation as soon as possible. Two research papers have shown that their presence represents a threat to the public safety.

Image: nouvelles nationale, 19/06/2017. (IOM translation)

أذنت السلطة الجهوية بمدنين يوم الاثنين 19 جوان بنقل 29 إفريقيًا مهاجرًا غير شرعيًا إلى إقامة أخرى بالعاصمة تونس للنظر في وضعياتهم غير القانونية في تونس وترحيل بصفة قسرية كل من أثبتت الأبحاث أن تواجده يمثل خطراً على الأمن العام.

4.4 AYLAN, OR HOW A PICTURE
BECAME AN ICON

M4

AYLAN KURDI, AGE 3



Image: the headlines in several European newspapers on 3 September 2015 (see <https://www.lorientlejour.com>)

M4

A CROPPED PICTURE



Images: Newspaper cover stories on 3 September 2015, France info, The Independent, Le Monde

Wednesday, 2 September 2015. It's about 6 a.m. Nilufer Demir, a photographer working for the Turkish agency Dogan News Agency (DHA), is on a beach in Akyarlar, near Bodrum, in Turkey. The pictures she takes for DHA very quickly go viral, first in media outlets and social networks.

The hashtags “#humanity washed up” (in Turkish) and “#AylanKurdi” quickly start trending in Turkey. By mid-day, Peter Bouckaert, Human Rights Watch Emergencies Director, had retweeted the picture, helping to amplify its spread.

In the evening, many newspapers around the world put the picture of Aylan Kurdi on next day's cover page, and it promptly went viral.

The original picture (top left) by Turkish photographer shows two coast guards, one of whom is holding a camera. In the background, we can even see other people, who may be tourists.

Cropping the picture to show only the coast guard with Aylan emphasizes the intensity, the horror of the situation, with the man discovering the tragedy on his own.

According to A. Gunthert, a specialist in picture semiotics, the famous 1972 picture of the “Napalm girl”, which was widely picked up in the press at the time, had been cropped in the same way, also eliminating from the field of view someone taking pictures.

The simpler and more unique the message, the more compelling a picture will be.

POINTS OF VIEW



Images: Front page news on 3 September 2015, *Daily Mail*, *Trouw de Vae-dieping*, *La Stampa*

CROPPING OR CHOICES OF OTHER MOMENTS, OTHER ANGLES, TO TELL THE TRAGEDY



Here, the Daily Mail prefers to show, not helplessness, but the compassion of the coast guard acting as a first-aid worker.

Many others, like Italy's *La Stampa*, chose to highlight the crude horror of the event, printing a close-up of the little lifeless boy's body washed up on the beach – a choice that heightens the feeling, abandoned, with no one to help him.

Why did the picture have the impact that it did?

No doubt people identified with it. The death was of a young white child. The question may be provocative, but it must be asked: if the picture had been of a black child, it would have sparked the same sense of compassion? Might it not have been associated in the public mind with "African tragedies"? Sub-Saharan Africa, when it comes to pictures and representations, is unfortunately often associated with abject poverty and disasters; a result, those things becoming horribly banal in the public mind.

The way in which the child is dressed – summer clothes that could have been worn by many young tourists, children on vacation, at the beach – and the location – the holiday area of Bodrum – means something to Western readers.

But the reason the picture had the impact that it did is also largely tied to the moment's political context at the time. In fact, dozens of pictures of dead or injured children had appeared in the press before and after that of Aylan, without causing an equal reaction. Why not?

An additional factor may have been the political context in Germany in the preceding weeks. The political, social and media climate demanded a more humane response to the tragic situation in the Mediterranean. On 31 August 2015, two days before Aylan drowned, German Chancellor Angela Merkel announced that Germany was willing to take in 800,000 people. In other words, European and global public opinion was informed and alert to the situation at the time.

The picture of Aylan thus crystallized a budding awareness. As such, it did not so much trigger a global groundswell of emotion as it incarnated or reflected it at a given point in time. In the intensely emotional atmosphere sparked by the global impact of the picture, Ms. Merkel announced, five days later, a new financial package of 6 billion euro to take in and integrate refugees³². The picture was only one element in this global context, but it no doubt it served to stimulate public opinion.

The picture of Aylan – or the different pictures of Aylan – became more than pictures; they became symbols that withstood the daily waves of words and pictures and to remain etched in our memories. This explains why it was subsequently copied in all kinds of media, by amateurs and artists alike.

³² Madelin, T. (2015) *Accueil des réfugiés: Merkel lance un plan à 6 milliards*. *Les Echos*, 7/09/2015. Available at : https://www.lesechos.fr/07/09/2015/lesechos.fr/021310384490_accueil-des-refugies-merkel-lance-un-plan-a-6-milliards.htm

M4

AYLAN, GLOBAL ICON



Image: painting by Gunduz Aghayev
Image: caricature by Michel Kichka



Image: Aylan's death is replicated on a Moroccan beach

“AYLAN”, SIX MONTHS LATER



Image: Libération, 19 February 2016

Six months later, on 19 February 2016, the French daily Libération published this cover page and wrote:

Since September, the situation has not improved: two migrant children die every day in the Mediterranean. Nothing has changed since the world was shaken by the plight of little Aylan Kurdi [...]. Since then, 340 children have died, according to the figures of the International Organization for Migration, UNHCR and UNICEF, but there could be many more: those lost at sea are not part of this macabre count. (IOM translation)

This front-page story proves that the extraordinary tale of the picture of little Aylan was the result of specific circumstances, a political context, a particular moment in the news and public awareness.

4.5 ANOTHER WAY TO DEPICT MIGRATION

How can we continue to make the public aware of migration issues?
What pictures should we use?
How can we move beyond the obligatory figures, the fixed pictures of migration, and continue to depict migration in all its dimensions?

For example, let's consider this picture that was the World Press Photo of the Year 2013. Taken by John Stanmeyer for National Geographic, the picture shows migrants on a beach in Djibouti, stretching their cell phones skyward to get a network connection. The picture is sober and poetic, centred on the human being. It is an aesthetic way of showing “connected migrants” and their indispensable means – the telephone – of staying connected to the world.

In terms of documentaries, refer to, among many other examples, Zaineb takrahou ethelj (Zeineb hates the snow), by Kaouther Ben Hania (2009), which tells the story of an introduction to life, to the adult world as seen through the eyes of a child growing up physically and emotionally. Zaineb is 9 years old and lives with her mother and little brother in Tunis. Her father died in a car accident, and her mother is getting ready to start a new life with a man living in Canada. Zaineb is told that in Canada she'll finally see snow. But she doesn't care. She's mistrustful of both her stepfather and Canada and in any case she hates the snow.

M4

OTHER VIEWS

IOM
UN MIGRATION

Image: picture by John Stanmeyer for National Geographic

M4

OTHER VIEWS



Image: Mathieu Pernot; pictures taken during the summer of 2009 along the Canal Saint-Martin, in Paris

The work of photographer Mathieu Pernot is darker, but it engages the public. By showing bodies sleeping on the streets of Paris, wrapped up as if in shrouds, Pernot sought to bear witness to “silence and non-visibility, rather than comment on current events”. In an article published in *Libération* on 10 October 2012, he stated: “These pictures are pretty violent, but they are also of people sleeping, of moments of peacefulness. I didn’t want to wake them”. This may be the only moment of escape they still have.”

AND WHAT IF WE SPEAK OF SOMETHING MORE THAT OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION?



Picture: Ipswich Star, 01/04/2019

How sharp rise in migration has changed Ipswich

(...)

The face of Ipswich is changing.

A four-fold increase in the town's foreign-born population in the past generation has brought an influx of new cultures, languages and ethnic groups.

The number of people living in the town who were born outside the UK, reached an estimated 24,000 in 2018 – up from 6,000 in 1991 – accounting for 17.6% of the total population. In areas such as Westgate ward, a quarter of residents were born outside the UK, according to official data.

(...)

This rapid change has become a talking point; for good and bad. Over recent months, we met with people from dozens of different nationalities to find out how these changes have affected the town.

For the most part, newcomers describe Ipswich as a welcoming place, where they have been able to contribute and build new lives. Surveys found 79% of migrants were satisfied living in Suffolk.

But concerns are growing that work supporting harmonious relations is at risk. Funding for some groups is dwindling and hate crimes against foreigners more than doubled, fueled, some groups say, by the Brexit vote.

(...)

The Bangladeshi Support Centre (BSC), which helps new arrivals integrate, claims “short-sighted” cuts could undo years of progress. Without support, BSC director Shayra Begum said Ipswich risked becoming “another Luton”, where migrants lead segregated lives, fueling community tensions.

(...)

While Ipswich remains less diverse than many larger cities, the recent influx has happened faster than any other time in its history. And although 74% of Suffolk natives responding to a survey said migration had a positive impact on their area, they were more concerned about its impact on services. Just 24% said its effect had been positive in this regard.

(...)

And immigrant groups still face prejudice and challenges to overcome. New arrivals regularly say they feel they must work harder to enjoy the rewards available to others. Anti-racism campaigners claim subconscious bias can still make it difficult for minorities to access services, from business support, through to healthcare and justice.

(...)

For all the changes Ipswich has been through, the town's future remains far from certain. It will be for all sections of community to shape that future together.

(...)³³

³³ Extract from Ipswich Star “How sharp rise in migration has changed Ipswich” by Andrew Hirst, published on 02/04/2019. <https://www.ipswichstar.co.uk/news/ipswich-immigration-has-changed-town-s-population-1-5968291>



Picture: *The Conversation* 19/03/2019

We asked Senegalese migrants why they leave home. Here's what they told us (...)

Why Senegalese migrate is one of the main questions that we investigated in our research programme “Migrations between Africa and Europe”. This involved several research centres in African and European countries.

We interviewed nearly 2,000 Senegalese migrants, return migrants and non-migrants in Senegal, France, Italy and Spain – the main European destinations of Senegalese.

We found that the major factors driving migration were labour demand in Europe and economic insecurity and low incomes in Senegal. In a nutshell: for most, migration was a strategy to diversify income sources and improve well-being and social standing.
(...)

Migration impact

Migration has had a huge impact on households in Senegal. We found that about half of migrants in Europe regularly send money home – and, considering the low and irregular wages of migrants, the amounts sent were surprisingly high.

These remittances help to diversify and substantially increase household incomes, allowing families to invest in education or housing. They also protect people from instability, ill-functioning markets, failing state policies and a lack of state-provided social security.

On the national level, remittances have proved to be an increasingly important and reliable source of foreign currency. Although migrants remit to their family members, these resources set off a process that affects the whole economy.

Better management

Despite the seemingly win-win situation between labour demand in Europe and increased aspirations of Senegalese to migrate, the migration process, as we have seen, is not smooth.

A substantial part of migration is undocumented and involves danger for those seeking to leave home and travel to Europe. In addition, Europe's highly restrictive migration policies have made the situation worse. And they have made the integration of migrants into European societies much more difficult.

In any event, EU and national policies have failed to significantly curb irregular arrivals.

Opening legal migration channels, for permanent and temporary migration, would greatly benefit migrants and their families. It would also allow for realistic labour immigration quotas that reflect the demands of the job market in Europe.
(...)

Other provisions that are needed include family reunification, study visas and enhanced assistance and protection of migrants in transit and destination countries.³⁴

³⁴ Excerpt from *The Conversation* “We asked Senegalese migrants why they leave home. Here's what they told us” Pau Baizán, Research Professor, Pompeu Fabra University, published on 19/03/2019. <http://theconversation.com/we-asked-senegalese-migrants-why-they-leave-home-heres-what-they-told-us-113760>



Image: UNHCR, 2016

Changing people's views of migrants means showing migrants outside the migration journey, in other situations. The example above is of the team of refugees that participated in the Rio Olympic Games in 2016 – a first in Olympic history. Ten athletes, including an Ethiopian marathon runner, two Congolese judokas and two Syrian swimmers, were selected by the International Olympic Committee to compete under the five-ring flag.

The journalist may also refer to *The new arrivals* (2014), an original project comprising texts and pictures published in the European press. For 18 months in 2017 and 2018, four well-known European newspapers – The Guardian, Le Monde, Der Spiegel and El País – told the story of a family of migrants in their respective county, from arrival to integration.

5.

PROFESSIONAL CHALLENGES

Working as a journalist on migration is no insignificant choice. It is the emblematic of someone open to the world, who is curious and who shares an awareness of others. No doubt also someone determined to confront certain stereotypes and clichés that have muddied the debate on immigration in our societies for years, north and south of the Mediterranean.

But does that make it “politically committed journalism”? In all other respects, the journalist must continue to be guided by professionalism, demand for facts and respect for ethics, as in any field, without falling silent or engaging in complacency.

M5

OBJECTIVES

AT THE END OF THE MODULE, YOU WILL BE ABLE TO:

- Respond to the main clichés about migration;
- Reach the best sources of information;
- Give a voice to migrants;
- Cover migration ethically and professionally.

M5

WHO ARE THEY?



5.2 COMBATTING CLICHÉS

WHO ARE THEY?

The journalist will notice that we are all victims of the schemas and representations of migrants naturally present in our minds. Our imagination has fixed the picture of the migrant in certain ways and journalists, like anyone, can be misled.

The pictures on the preceding slide are of Cécile Kyenge, member of the European Parliament for Italy and former Italian Minister of Integration; Rachida Dati, member of the European Parliament for France and former Justice Minister; Adil Rami, French international football player; Ian Khama, the former President of Botswana; Janvier Nzigo, a Norwegian international civil servant; Naomi Campbell, a British model, singer, producer and actress; a French family that immigrated to Canada and was denied a permanent resident permit for their daughter because she suffered from a mental illness.³⁵



Images: various pictures taken from the Internet

³⁵ Perreaux, J. (2010) *Disabled girl's family fights order to leave. The Globe and Mail*, 22/02/2010. Disponible en ligne : <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/disabled-girls-family-fights-order-to-leave/article1476637/>.

FIGHTING BIAS

TRUE or FALSE:

The overwhelming majority of migrants are men.

FALSE: In 2019, women were almost half of all international migrants. The share of migrant women in the total number of international migrants fell from 49.3 per cent in 2000 to 47.9 per cent in 2019. The share of migrant women was highest in Northern America (51.8 per cent) and Europe (51.4 per cent), and lowest in sub-Saharan Africa (47.5 per cent), and Northern Africa and Western Asia (35.5 per cent).

TRUE or FALSE:

Migrants have few qualifications and in general no diplomas.

FALSE: According to the French National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE), 63 per cent of migrants arriving in France in 2012 had a baccalauréat or equivalent diploma. See also Module 3, Migrant workers.

TRUE or FALSE:

Most refugees find asylum in developed countries.

FALSE: UNHCR statistics show that nine out of ten refugees are taken in by developing countries. People fleeing their countries usually seek asylum in a neighbouring country. For example, most Syrians go to Lebanon and Turkey, and most Afghans to Pakistan and Iran.

³⁶ See *Recommendations on access to health services for migrants in an irregular situation: an expert consensus 2016*. Available online: <http://equi-health.eea.iom.int/index.php/9-uncategorised/336-expert-consensus>

³⁷ IOM, *Developing Financing Mechanisms to support the Implementation of the draft Policy Framework for Population Mobility and Communicable Diseases in the SADC Region, Draft Proposals for Financing Mechanisms and Involvement of the Private Sector*.

TRUE or FALSE:

- Migrants and immigration undermine public health;
- Migrants carry diseases.
- Migrants burden on health systems.

FALSE: Contrary to a commonly held public belief, migrants do not, as a rule, a burden on host country health systems (see Module 3). Their average age – generally lower than the average age of nationals – and the fact that they often have less access to public health system are among the factors explaining this phenomenon.

Migrants very often:

- Have significantly lower mortality rates, especially with respect to cancer and cardiovascular disease, and a lower child mortality rate;
- Make less use of emergency and specialized health services;
- Are less likely to have diabetes, cardiovascular disease and other chronic and non-communicable diseases;
- Have a better self-perception of their state of health.

Unfortunately, migrant health tends to deteriorate in the host country over time, notably due to difficulty of accessing health services, the lack of suitable housing and the prevalence of tough working conditions.

Research in Europe³⁶ and Africa confirms the cost-benefit of including migrants in health systems. For example, in the countries of the Southern African Development Community – between which 3.1 million people migrated in 2012 and 2013 – the cost of inaction – that is not providing health services to migrants – was estimated to be 0.16 per cent of regional GDP, or three times the cost of providing such services (0.05 per cent of GDP).³⁷

Thus the economic argument for inclusion complements the public health arguments and the right to health of migrants.

To conclude this section on fighting stereotypes, the journalist may refer to various initiatives, such as the United Nations “Together” campaign.³⁸ Launched in October 2016, “Together” aims to fight mounting xenophobia and discrimination by promoting respect for and the security and dignity of migrants. You can also consult the “Safarni” campaign,³⁹ which was set up in Egypt by the start-up Bassita, IOM and other partners. It is intended to launch initiatives promoting social cohesion and relations between Egyptian children and migrant children in different Cairo neighbourhoods.

³⁸ United Nations (2016) *Together, our objective*. Available online: <https://together.un.org/our-aim>

³⁹ Safarni, *About us*. Available online: <http://safarni.org>

⁴⁰ Go to https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-dgreports/-dcomm/-publ/documents/publication/wcms_652001.pdf for the most recent global estimate.

⁴¹ At <https://www.unhcr.org/figures-at-a-glance.html>.

⁴² Available at: <http://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/UNHCR%20Central%20Mediterranean%20Route%20SB%20Jan-Dec%202017%20-%2017JUL17.pdf>.

⁴³ Available at <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/infographic/2017/04/21/trends-in-migration-and-remittances-2017>.

⁴⁴ Go to <http://www.oecd.org/migration/international-migration-outlook-1999124x.htm> for the latest issue.

⁴⁵ At https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics.

STATISTICAL TOOLS ON THE INTERNET

The Internet is a goldmine of information on migration, a fact many journalists are unaware of or have not taken the time to discover.

IOM has developed a series of tools providing access to different types of information on migration, including:

- The migration data portal (<http://migrationdataportal.org>);
- The interactive application quantifying the migration stock worldwide (<https://www.iom.int/world-migration>);
- The Displacement Tracing Matrix (<https://www.globaldtm.info/>);
- The Missing Migrants Project, which tracks data on migrants who have died or gone missing worldwide (<https://missingmigrants.iom.int/>);
- Regularly updated infographics

(<https://www.iom.int/press-room/infographics>);

- Reports “The state of migration in the world” presenting statistics and complex issues in a simple way;

- Monthly newsletters

(https://www.iom.int/press-room/mission_newsletters) and the daily newsletter (<https://www.iom.int/subscribe>).

The DESA Population Division maintains a database containing information on the number of international migrants and statistics by age and sex, destination and country of origin (see <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/index.shtml>). The data were recently updated to 2019; they had been previously updated in 2017 and 2015.

The ILO and other organizations also publish relevant data. The ILO publishes global estimates on international migrant workers.⁴⁰

UNHCR provides statistical overviews⁴¹ and issues publications on refugees and asylum seekers such as *The Central Mediterranean Route: Working on the Alternatives to Dangerous Journeys*.⁴²

The World Bank regularly publishes reports on international migration, in particular the economic benefits of migration and remittances, such as *Trends in Migration and Remittances 2017*.⁴³ The OECD, for its part, publishes the *International Migration Outlook* annually;⁴⁴

Eurostat, the European Commission Statistical Office, also compiles data on migration.⁴⁵

Finally, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) produces annual reports on internal displacements (GRID)⁴⁶.

The debate on migration is flooded with all manner of statistics. The figures are always estimates and must be viewed with caution. Too many figures are published in the press without explanation to the public, with no indication of the source and little analysis. When used without thought, they lose their credibility and quite rightly spark suspicion. Every journalist would be wise always insist on knowing the source of any statistic.

⁴⁶ Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, *Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID)*. Available at : <http://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report>

NETWORKED SPECIALISTS

In order to ensure sources are reliable and to obtain contextualized and in-depth information, the journalist can consult and work in networks, with universities, civil society organizations, governmental organizations and other specialized journalists, who can be valuable sources of information.

The journalist may refer in particular to the initiatives listed below:

- The Ethical Journalism Network (<https://ethicaljournalismnetwork.org/>) produces analyzes of media coverage of migration in recent years. The journalist may consult as an example the report on migration coverage in 2015, covering 17 countries and carried out with Euromed Migration and the ICMPD.
- Migreurop (<http://www.migreurop.org/123>) is a European and African network of militants and researchers.
- Migrinter (<http://migrinter.labo.univ-poitiers.fr/>) is a research laboratory specializing in the study of international migration, hosted by the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme et de la Société in Poitiers, France.
- The Chair in Exile and Migration (<http://www.fmsch.fr/fr/college-etudesmondiales/24296>), which has been hosted by the Collège d'études mondiales in Paris since September 2016, works with the voluntary sector, aid organizations and the arts community.
- The International Fact-checking Network (<https://www.poynter.org/channels/fact-checking>) is a worldwide media community tracking fake news and disinformation. It supports the initiative of Turkish journalist Gülin Çavuş, who founded the migration site Teyit.org, which he describes as follows: "The aim is to create a database on disinformation on migrants that all media members of the IFCN can add to and that the public can access via a site constructed like a search engine."

« WE HAVE TO LET MIGRANTS SPEAK, AND NOT JUST SPEAK FOR THEM. »

A journalism student, Institut supérieur de l'information et de la communication, Rabat, 2016.

In the written and audiovisual press, migrants are heard above all telling their stories and talking about what are often traumatic events. What they say is not very political, and yet they obviously have more to tell than simply a victim's account. We speak "for" them or "about" them, but rarely give them the opportunity to analyze or reflect on their situation, to think about the world they live in.

Migrants have interesting things to say about the countries they travel through and the societies in which they settle. Migrants are interviewed in critical situations, but less often asked to talk about their resettlement, their experiences, their integration into society in the country of arrival.

On this subject, the journalist should refer to the exceptional story of José Antonio Vargas (2011), a Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist who lived for years as an undocumented immigrant in the United States. You can also refer to the migrant stories collected by IOM as part of the "I am a migrant" campaign⁴⁷, which show how varied migrant journeys can be. The "Together" campaign mentioned earlier, can also be of consulted.

It is important to allow migrants to speak when reporting, not least because doing so enhances the story's credibility.

The aim of the "I am a migrant" campaign is to promote diversity and the inclusion of migrants into society. The site was especially conceived to support groups of volunteers, local authorities, companies, associations, groups and all good-willed people concerned by mounting public hostility towards migrants. By learning about a wide variety of migrant profiles, readers are more easily able to identify with migrants, thereby encouraging empathy with them.

⁴⁷ Available at: <https://iamamigrant.org/stories>



STORIES DRAWN FROM THE “I AM A MIGRANT” CAMPAIGN

#IAMAMIGRANT

“I have a dual-lens which I think allows me to see a more balanced picture – the best of both worlds.”

“I was born and raised in the United States to Sri Lankan parents, but I was no stranger to the homeland, visiting every few years as a child. Although we lived in the U.S., my parents made sure to instill Sri Lankan values in me. At home, the rules and norms were traditional and conservative, compared to those of my American friends and classmates. For example, all adults were to be addressed as “Uncle” or “Aunty” regardless of whether they were related to me or not – whereas my friends were all on a first-name basis with the adults they knew! Furthermore, in my household, there was a huge emphasis on education and academic performance. Participating in any activities that were seen as a distraction from school was frowned upon. I admit that this was a bit difficult growing up; especially during my teenage years, I really felt the culture clash between my Sri Lankan household and my American reality. I missed school dances and sleepovers, and my friends started to go out on dates before I was even allowed to attend a football game!

Looking back, however, I understand how the traditional foundation my parents set has impacted my identity, my interests, and the decisions I have made throughout my life so far. My background and the exposure I had to the world, through my travels and interactions, really drove my interest in my studies, leading me to pursue a bachelor’s degree in Sociology and a Master’s in Social Policy and Development. From a young age, I sought to understand why there were such stark differences between the U.S. and Sri Lanka, and between the developed and developing world in general. I became committed to international development and to



Maya
Occupation: humanitarian aid worker
Current country: Sri Lanka
Country of origin: United States

service – I felt there was so much I could do to help others in need. So, I moved to Sri Lanka after my studies, mainly to pursue my career in development work.

I found a new home in Sri Lanka, and finally felt like I could connect with and relate to people who had cultural upbringings similar to my own. In my time away from the U.S., I’ve learned so much more about the world and its people. I have a dual-lens which I think allows me to see a more balanced picture – the best of both worlds. I really hope to contribute to Sri Lanka by showing an example of how to reverse brain drain. Sri Lanka is a marvelous country with marvelous people, and its potential should be recognized.”

Source: <https://iamamigrant.org/stories/sri-lanka/maya>

“A lot is happening outside, but what never changes is how kind people can be to you.”

“I have been in Libya since 1995. At that time people in Romania were facing many difficulties due to the economic situation, which was not good enough for me to build my dreams. I applied to an agency to work abroad and the first offer was for a job in Libya, so I came here. I was 25 years old back then. I dreamed of having my own house and improving myself. I still remember how friendly people were with us. They would bring us lots of food all the time. I really felt good from the beginning. At first, I worked in Gharyan hospital in western Libya. For the first week, the agency actually booked us a hotel and we spent some time off. They took us to see the ruins and different parts of the city. I still remember how crazy it was in Gharyan hospital. What I loved most was when I worked in the Gynecology unit. It was a very happy moment when you helped a woman give birth and saw a baby come alive. I felt so happy, I felt very useful. Every night we dealt with 20 cases. And believe me when I say it’s hard work to deal with three women delivering at the same time. I remember one night, I was in the nurse’s room when someone came to us and said, ‘delivery on the stairs!’ We were running quickly and actually found the woman on the stairs.”



Liliana
Occupation: nurse
Current country: Libya
Country of origin: Romania

Source: <https://iamamigrant.org/stories/libya/liliana>

i am a migrant



Mawdo
Occupation: journalist
Current country: Netherlands
Country of origin: Gambia

Source: <https://iamamigrant.org/stories/netherlands/mawdo>

"I love the Netherlands, but I always said that if possible, I would return to Gambia."

It's summer 2013 and Mawdo is on his way to Groningen, not far from the border with Germany. He is travelling through a taut parceled landscape of meadows and water. He had left Senegal, where he was forced to take refuge as a journalist from Gambia. But even there he was no longer safe.

Earlier that year an article he worked on had been published on the front page of the Gambian Newspaper Foroyaa; a story about the disappearances of journalists and politicians who opposed the regime of President Jammeh.

Mawdo had been hassled as a journalist before, but after this article his life was at stake. He had to flee. His wife and two-year-old daughter stayed behind.

A year after his arrival in the Netherlands he received a residence permit, and one year later he was reunited with his family.

Then something special happened at the end of 2016. After more than twenty years Gambia elected a new president. For a moment there was the threat of a civil war, because Jammeh did not want to give up power, but this was averted by international pressure.

Jammeh disappears from the scene and Adama Barrow becomes the new leader.

"On his first day in office he spoke about the freedom of speech," Mawdo says.

Mawdo then decided to go back with the help of IOM. It is safe for him now and he has a strong desire to further contribute to the development of his country as a journalist.

i am a migrant



Sana
Occupation: entrepreneur
Current country: France
Country of origin: Morocco

Source: <https://iamamigrant.org/stories/france/sana>

"I want to continue to be that bridge where migrants contribute to the development of their host & home countries."

"I left home in 2014, to continue my high education studies. When I moved to the new country it was a different feeling, it was an incredibly beautiful town and very lovely.

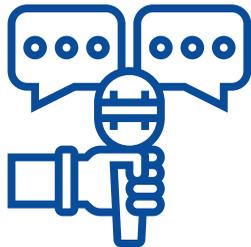
I felt integrated easily, I believe that's thanks to my previous travels abroad for work in different countries covering stories of women; including Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Kenya, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka. There were moments when I felt like a stranger, but I think it is normal, at the end of the day I come from another environmental background and that's the beautiful thing about being migrant; you see the world from other people's eyes perspectives.

It was easy task to manage the new mix of cultures, since I come from a country full of diversity, I always loved that, cultures are beautiful, and for me I got to eat delicious food thanks to that.

What I miss most from back home is my social life and family. Yet, technology made our life easier, basically I feel like I'm home thanks to that. I'd say my home is everywhere; I'm a citizen of the world.

Every day, I bring a new perspective and try to set an example that a migrant is a source of positive energy and an added value of sustainable development. I have founded Women entrepreneur, an initiative that bridges between women in MENA and European regions, we empower women to be active agents of changes, and through that platform those women to share their beautiful experiences.

My mission in life is identifying, promoting and providing support for women and youth to be agents of change. I want to continue to be that bridge where migrants contribute to the development of their host and home countries."



Interviewing migrants while on their migration journey requires specific professional skills. Not only does it involve someone in a situation of vulnerability, the situation makes it harder to cross-check what's been said.

INTERVIEWING MIGRANTS EN ROUTE: DOS AND DON'TS

1. DECIDE FOR YOURSELF WHO TO SPEAK TO

Be wary of migrants “pre-selected” by NGOs, associations, the clergy, the local authorities or the migrants themselves. Of course, journalists must at times use intermediaries to reach migrants, but they must take care not to be deliberately directed towards certain mandatory contacts. Once in the field, they have to understand the local power structure, how intercommunity relationships are organized – where migrants gather, they are often highly structured. After an initial impression of disorder, even chaos, journalists realize that relationships in a camp or a settlement or any other migrant gathering and may be highly regulated along national, ethnic and/or religious lines and further complicated by power relations with smugglers and intermediaries of all kinds. Each community tends to be represented by one or several leaders who are its spokespersons. It is up to the journalists to understand and respect this power pyramid, even though they may subsequently approach whoever they choose for first-hand accounts.

2. OBTAIN THE MIGRANT'S “INFORMED CONSENT”

While en route, the migrant is an interlocutor like anyone else. This is a person who is sometimes in vulnerable situation – which is all the more reason to respect their picture rights and their right to protect their personal lives. Some migrants, for example, do not wish to be photographed or to give their names, so as not to be recognized in their country of origin. Victims of violence, especially women, must especially be protected. Journalists breaking these rules can do serious harm to the privacy and security of the people those they interview.

What's the best approach? The migrants should be informed from the outset about the conditions in which their words will be used, and where (written press, with or without pictures; television; social networks). The journalist must clearly identify himself and for whom and in what context he or she works. This will allow him or her to obtain the migrants' “informed consent”.

The journalist also must be careful about the “breathless” interview of migrants the instant they step off a boat or as they’re crossing a border, for example. Migrants cannot talk about their lives and recount traumatic episodes in interviews conducted “on the fly”, as it were. Journalists must, whenever possible create the right interview conditions: choosing a place and a time that ensures that the migrant is not, for example, being watched by someone else or any kind of superior with authority over him or her.

Hardest of all is no doubt interviewing children. Journalists must obtain the consent of the children as well as their parents – if they’re present – or of a person in charge of them, a legal guardian. The journalist must take care to blur faces and to use aliases, and inform the readers, listeners or television audience accordingly, so as not to infringe on the child’s security and dignity.

3. HOW TO CROSS-CHECK THE INFORMATION?

It is no easy task to check the veracity of an account when migrants tell you their stories or recount their journeys over several years, and you have no means of cross-checking the information.

How to proceed? In order to gauge the credibility of an account, it is extremely useful to be very familiar with the typical route the migrants take, the geography and the obstacles they encounter. The account must be published in the first person with the customary provisos, and journalists, who can never be sure of what they’re told, must keep a certain distance – “according to so and so” – when revealing these life stories.

Time is another means of counteracting these difficulties. The journalist must take the time to have a long conversation so as to get a better picture of the migrants’ personalities and journeys. Journalists must remember to get the migrants’ phone numbers, so as to be able to contact them again later, and to have them repeat or clarify what they said in the light of other observations or information collected throughout the feature or investigation.

4. NEVER PAY FOR AN INTERVIEW

The journalist in the field is often confronted by money issues. Should he/she pay to have access to a place, a contact or an interview? The principle is that he/she should never pay for an interview. Doing so constitutes a violation of the basic ethics of the profession and would, moreover, erode the trust between the journalist and the contact: what is the value of the story being bought?

Buying information can also have legal consequences. If the payment of a sum contributes to the commission of an offence or a crime, if the journalist suborns a criminal, he/she may be considered accomplice and may him/herself fall foul of the law in the country in which the crime was committed.

But refusing to put a monetary value on an interview or information does not mean that a journalist may not make a gesture towards or exchange something with the migrants, preferably after the interview. These are people facing huge financial difficulties, and a gift in kind, a shared meal, even valuable advice about how to contact an organization, a social service or a hospital, can serve as a welcome and gratifying “currency” for both parties.

Media coverage of migration often opens the door, as we have seen, to regrettable missteps: pictures and headlines leaning towards sensationalism, stigmatization, xenophobic words that fan the flames of hatred.

Migrants, especially those in an irregular situation, are often in situations of great vulnerability. The basic ethical rules of the profession remain the same, but they take on particular importance here, given the potential harm that can be done: respect for picture rights, concern for people's security, respect for minors must be uppermost in every journalist's mind at all times. Not respecting a migrant's request not to be named, for example, can have serious consequences for his environment, his relatives and his family at home.

Several organizations of journalists have drawn up codes of conduct and recommendations for dealing with migration issues, often in connection with migrant defense associations.

THE CHARTER OF ROME

In 2008, the Italian Journalists' Association and National Press Federation adopted, together with UNHCR, a code of conduct on migration issues – the Charter of Rome (Carta di Roma)⁴⁸ – that has since become a reference on the subject. The Charter invites journalists to:

- Adopt appropriate terminology reflecting international law;
- Avoid spreading inaccurate, simplified or distorted information, and to publish only accurate and impartial information;
- Safeguard the identity of migrants who wish to speak with the media on condition of anonymity;
- Consult experts and organizations with specific expertise on the subject so as to provide the public with information that is clear and analyzes of the migration phenomenon.

The Charter also proposes that migration issues be included in the training of journalists.

The journalist may also consult the five-point guide for migration reporting⁴⁹ issued for journalists by the Ethical Journalism Network.

The journalist may also use the campaign, “#WordsMatter”, which was launched in 2014 by the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants, a network of over 159 organizations mobilized in defence of migrant rights. The campaign aimed to eliminate use of the word “illegal” and to replace it with more neutral terms like “irregular” or “undocumented”. It targeted chiefly political decision-makers and the media, but also lawyers and translators. It reached over 10,000 people via social networks, and many well-known people and political institutions pledged to remove the word “illegal” from their vocabularies. The President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Anne Brasseur, for example, and the former European Commissioner for Migration and Home Affairs, Cécilia Malmström, were among those who signed the appeal.

The guidelines published by Human Rights Watch,⁵⁰ can also be consulted.

Interesting documents may also be found on the website of Migrants Rights International⁵¹, a network of several dozen organizations on five continents that aims to defend migrant rights “at all levels of policy-making”. The network is based in Geneva and is in special consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

In the field, certain NGOs may want to impose their own ethical rules on journalists. The journalist may consult the code of conduct that Doctors Without Borders required journalists to sign when they boarded the rescue ship “Aquarius” in 2017. The journalist should note the specific instructions regarding pictures of children, sick people and the deceased.

⁴⁸ See <https://ethicaljournalism-network.org/resources/publications/moving-stories/charter-of-rome>.

⁴⁹ See <https://ethicaljournalism-network.org/resources/infographics/ethical-guidelines-on-migration-reporting>.

⁵⁰ See https://www.hrw.org/news/2014/06/24/human-rights-watch-guidelines-describing-migrants#_ftnref3.

⁵¹ See <http://www.migrantsrightsinternational.org>

MEDIA COVERAGE OF TRAFFICKING

WHAT CAN THE MEDIA DO TO HELP COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS?

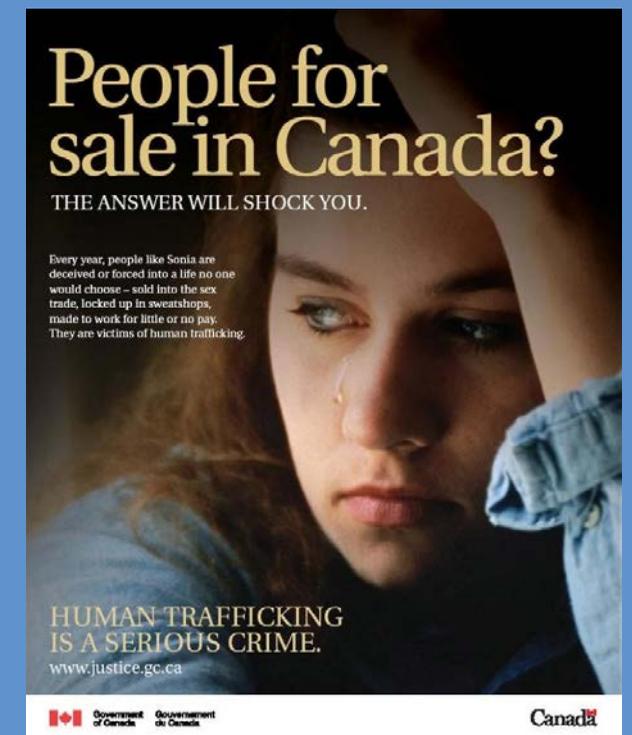
- Heighten awareness among and mobilize the public
- Know the different types of trafficking
- Use proper terminology
- Promote investigative journalism on the subject

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Not to harm
 - Stress the difficulties the victims face and not their trauma
 - Promote investigative journalism on the subject
 - Go to places of origin → Al Jazeera's Nigerian connection
 - Cover the case in court and mention any legal shortcomings
 - Shield the victims' identity and dignity
 - Avoid revealing people's identities, place of residence or nationality
- Inform the person being interviewed about their rights (the right not to reply, to change their replies, to be informed about how the interview will be used)
 - Be careful not to victimize women, with a view to their empowerment
 - Advocate for the identification of traffickers
 - Uphold a professional ethical line in order to ensure the victims' safety
 - Hand out hotline numbers and the numbers of call centres



Image: *Courrier international*, 28 May 2008



Source image: Government of Canada

DON'T

- Treat the victim as an object
- Use the word “victim” only
- Forget to use pictures with care
- Forget to respect the interviewee’s dignity → in particular in cases of sexual exploitation
- Use a tabloid style or attention-grabbing headlines
- Engage in a media trial

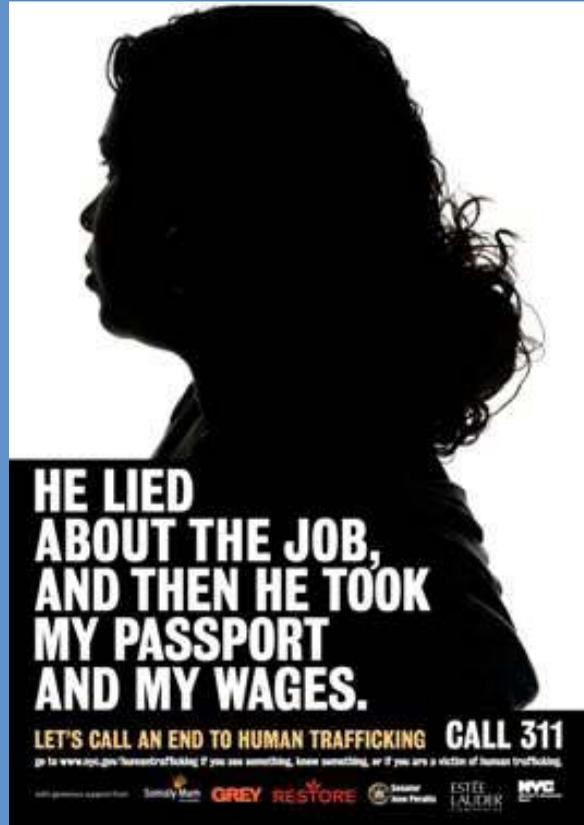


IS THIS REALLY THE BEST WAY TO REPRESENT THE VICTIMS? ...NO



IOM VISUAL CAMPAIGNS

OR ARE THERE
OTHER WAYS TO
COMMUNICATE?



Source image: www.nyc.gov



Source image: UNICEF

OIM
TUNISIA



OIM
NIGER



OIM
FINLAND



Source image: OIM

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

M6

OBJECTIVES

**AT THE END OF THE MODULE,
YOU WILL BE ABLE TO:**

- RESET THE PUBLIC DEBATE
- CENTRE YOUR ACTIVITIES ON INVESTIGATION AND FEATURE REPORTING
- TAP GOOD SOURCES OF INFORMATION
- SEE THE BROADER PICTURE, LOOK BEYOND THE PURELY NATIONAL CONTEXT
- COLLECT THE WORDS OF MIGRANTS



M6

THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA

- ACCOUNTABILITY
- ETHICAL CONDUCT
- NOURISH THE PUBLIC DEBATE
- RESPECT THE PERSON

The recommendations set out below echo the main principles of journalistic ethics as known to journalists and set out in the 1971 Munich Declaration of the Duties and Rights of Journalists in particular.

SENSATIONALISM

We have seen what sensationalism leads to: a journalistic stalemate whereby migration is covered as the need arises, under pressure of current events, and emotionally, to shock, to flatter good – or bad – sentiments, rather than to enhance understanding.

The sensationalist, spectacular approach to migration can stigmatize migrants (see the newspaper headlines already discussed), but it can also, in what is meant to be a more positive approach, trap them in victimhood, an equally undesirable outcome. Seeing migrants solely as victims does not do justice to the full range of migrant rights.

By addressing only feelings – of rejection or empathy – rather than appealing to reason, sensationalism limits the debate on migration and does not go to the root of the problem. It precludes any discussion of responsibility.

COMPLACENCY

In view of the flood of pejorative pictures and words directed at migrants from different countries, some journalists are tempted to advocate “positive journalism”, to offset that trend. Yes, a “positive” attitude towards migration can simply signify the will to consider the human being above all else. But “positive journalism” embodied, for example, by the will to highlight “success stories”, the stories of migrants who have “made it”, also has its limits.

There is no such thing as positive journalism, only good and bad journalism. Detached reporting means not hiding anything about the reality of migration, even certain aspects that may trouble journalists or run counter to their convictions or preconceived views: being able at all times to “think one thing and its opposite”, in the words of Edwy Plenel, founder of the online publication Mediapart, may not be an easy thing to do, but it does guarantee that the journalist misses nothing of what he or she is going to discover and tell the public. For example, journalists who describe a migrant’s journey but conceal certain aspects that do not correspond to the empathetic vision they want to convey – the migrant may have been a smuggler at one time, may have taken momentary advantage of the vulnerability of other migrants – do not render justice to the complexity of the phenomenon and convey a caricatured, and therefore distorted, view of migration.

M6

THE SIX RULES

- USE THE RIGHT WORDS.
- USE SHOCKING PICTURES APPROPRIATELY.
- FOCUS ON THE HUMAN.
- DECONSTRUCT MYTHS AND FIGHT CLICHÉS AND STEREOTYPES.
- LET THE MIGRANTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.
- CHAMPION FACTS, GROUNDWORK AND RIGOROUS ANALYSIS.

The six rules listed here repeat and summarize the guidance given in the previous modules.

1. USE THE RIGHT WORDS

Journalists specializing in migration issues master the terminology. They know international law. They know that using the right word is not a purely philosophical or terminological matter, and that failure to do so can endanger the people concerned. (See above, the recommendation NOT to use the expression “illegal migrant” or to use the term “migrant” including that of “refugee”).

2. USE SHOCKING PICTURES APPROPRIATELY

Pictures, as we have seen, are sometime exploited to serve a specific goal. Specialized journalists are careful not to distort the meaning of a picture or a film sequence with a devastating caption, comment or headline.

3. FOCUS ON THE HUMAN

La migration est d’abord un parcours humain, semé de difficultés, car il est souvent douloureux de quitter son pays, ses amis, sa famille. Face à ces parcours, ces histoires toutes différentes, le journaliste fait preuve d’écoute et de sensibilité car il travaille une « pâte humaine », des récits de vie qui engagent des individus.

4. FIGHT CLICHÉS AND STEREOTYPES

Migration is first and foremost a human journey riddled with difficulties, as it is often painful to leave one’s country, family and friends. In the face of such journeys, such very different stories, journalists must have the ability to listen and be sensitive – they’re working with “human material”, the life stories of individuals.

5. LET THE MIGRANTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

Racism, prejudice, false ideas – all have taken root over decades in public opinion north and south of the Mediterranean. Fighting clichés with facts, figures and the truth on the ground is one of the main goals of reporting on migration. It involves a long job of teaching and informing, the aim of which is to make the debate on migration in our societies less hysterical, less imbued with fear and delusion.

6. CHAMPION FACTS, GROUNDWORK AND RIGOROUS ANALYSIS

It should go without saying that media professionals need to practice “informed journalism”. And yet, while many of the media biases mentioned earlier stem from ill will, but equally from ignorance: using the right sources, leaving your office and going to the field so as not to regurgitate “sentiments” and “impressions” that often take hold of public opinion, is the first duty of the specialized journalist.

In addition to the six rules listed above, it is important to encourage diversity among journalists. This has been acknowledged in long-standing host countries, including the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, which actively encourage diversity among journalists by imposing ethnic quotas during recruitment procedures.^{52, 53}

The journalist can also refer to the useful analysis and recommendations made by Anna Triandafyllidou in the document “Media Coverage on Migration: Promoting a Balanced Reporting”.⁵⁴

⁵² Allen, W., S.Blinder and R. Mc-Neil, *Couverture médiatique des migrants et de la migration dans État de la migration dans le monde 2018*, OIM, Genève (2018). Available at : https://publications.iom.int/fr/system/files/pdf/wmr_2018_fr.pdf

⁵³ Triandafyllidou, A., *Media coverage on migration: promoting a balanced reporting*, IOM, (2017) https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/media_coverage_on_migration.pdf

⁵⁴ International Organisation for Migration (IOM) (2017) *Media Coverage on Migration : Promoting a Balanced Reporting*. Available at : http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/media_coverage_on_migration.pdf

6.4 INVESTIGATING AND FEATURE REPORTING

If the public debate on migration in our societies is usually imbued with prejudice, fear and ignorance, that is in particular because it is based more on comments and perceptions than on real observations. Specialized journalists are here to nourish the debate with things they have seen and heard, that convey the reality on the ground in the face of the stereotypes that tend to characterize the public debate.

Journalists specializing in migration issues must therefore focus on investigation and feature reporting, the two fundamentals of the profession that serve to put into practice the six commandments mentioned earlier.

Both investigation and feature reporting require time and therefore money: journalists will have to convince their editors that this investment is key. And it pays off in the long term in terms of quality of information, but also of readership, listeners and viewers: the public always pays attention, intuitively, to reports that provide fresh perspectives, that are informed, and the fruit of original field work.

6.5 MIGRANTS AND THEIR MEDIA REPRESENTATIONS: A MIRROR OF OUR SOCIETIES

Tell me how you treat your migrants and I'll tell you who you are: the words may sound trite, yet they make ample sense. They can be applied anywhere in the world. How migration is presented is thus, in a way, a mirror of our societies: it reflects an picture of a country. It tells us about the extent of migrant rights but also about the rights of citizens in general in their society. Indeed, the presence of migrants in a country can lead to questions about the right to access to health, to school, perhaps the right of association, of freedom of expression. These are all questions relating to the status, often fragile, of migrants in a country, but they also raise issues pertaining to citizens' rights – and their limits – in their own society.

Migration journalists are thus not observers of a phenomenon that is external to their societies. By looking at migration from the point of view of the economy, security, education, health or discrimination, they query society from the inside. And that view of “others” – the migrants – thus becomes a view of “us”, citizens in a host or transit country.

TUNISIA

Sana Sbouai

Independent journalist, co-founder of the Tunisian web magazine *Inkyfada*, former staff reporter with *Nawaat*

MODULE 3: TERMINOLOGY – THE WORD FACTORY

When, starting in 2015, journalists started to use the word “refugee” a lot instead of “migrant”, they were no doubt well intentioned, but widespread use of the word “refugee” leads to great confusion. I believe we have to come back to the legal definition of the word, as set out in the 1951 Refugee Convention.

In my articles, I continue to use the word “migrant”. I use “refugee” when the person has refugee status, otherwise I use “asylum seeker” or “failed asylum seeker”, etc. I prefer to use the exact word corresponding to rights. It is crucial to use the right words, not for the pleasure of using them, but to determine the rights related to a specific status.

MODULE 5: PROFESSIONAL CHALLENGES

Given the political situation, in Tunisia we’re fairly free to say what we want, but migration tends to be covered anecdotally, often in connection with an incident. I know no journalists who regularly investigate racism or inequality, for example.

In Tunisia, we’re concerned about the ill-treatment of Tunisians outside our borders, but not yet enough about sub-Saharan Africans in Tunisia itself.

“WHAT WILL I GET OUT OF IT?”

The migrants we want to interview regularly hesitate and ask us, “What will I get out of it. You’re earning your living by exercising your profession as a journalist, but what about me? What do I get out of it?”

It’s a good question. The answer is complicated. The person we interview may well get nothing out of it. The interview may serve to change legislation. It may help potential migrants learn more, but all of that is long term. The people we meet are in an emergency situation, in a camp, in a tent, they don’t care about these arguments. And it’s understandable that they don’t care.

TABOOS

Holding centres are one of the hardest subjects to work on in Tunisia. I’ve knocked on every door in the past few years. There is no official list of holding centres. I have never been able to find out how many there are (even if they’re not called “holding centres”) and how many people are being held.

BROADENING THE THINKING

We have to resituate discussion of migration in a broader geographical and historical framework. We have to look at migration from the global perspective, not from the restricted national point of view, or we’ll go wrong. Migration is all too often covered from the strictly national angle, whereas we should be thinking globally, like we do about the environment, taking into account exchanges and gaps in wealth worldwide.

MOROCCO

Salaheddine Lemaizi

Journalist specializing in migration matters since 2008, Senior reporter with the Moroccan economic daily *Les Inspirations Éco* (see his blog: www.journalinbled.com)

MODULE 3: TERMINOLOGY – THE WORD FACTORY

In Morocco, all journalists cover migration news. That may sound surprising. For decades, Moroccan media have naturally been interested in what happens when Moroccans migrate to the four corners of the world. Morocco, a country of emigration, has several million people living outside its borders. The press covers what happens to them, their failures and successes, their departures and their return for holidays. That coverage is not perfect, it’s seasonal, but it has the advantage of mastering the story the production of language elements. The story is that of a country of the South, with the concerns of the local emigrant population.

At the start of the millennium, Morocco went from being a country of origin to being a country of transit and residence for migrants, essentially from sub-Saharan African countries, wanting to reach Europe. Morocco has since come to terms with its outsourced role as the manager of Europe’s southern borders. That transition has gone hand in hand in the media with the introduction of a migration vocabulary imported from the debate in Europe. The migration story, as picked up nowadays in the Moroccan media, is that of Europe, and more broadly that of the major international institutional players in this field.

Around 2005, the Moroccan media were “confronted” – caught up short – by the subject of irregular migration. Many mistakes were made. They left a mark on the rest of the story. “Clandestine” migrants are omnipresent in migration news in Morocco, they occupy an oversize place in terms of their statistical reality. European, Asian and Arab migration do not figure in media round ups.

I have been covering migration news in Morocco and North Africa since 2008. I am regularly confronted with the Eurocentric story, dominated by the terminology of surveillance, barbed wire and rejection, with its share of human tragedy. I refuse to conform to the narrative of Moroccan and European officials on the subject, an act of daily journalistic resistance.

MODULE 5: PROFESSIONAL CHALLENGES

In Morocco, the media are lucky enough to work in a political context that is favourable to immigration. A public policy has existed since 2013 to regularize migrants. This national strategy is also imperfect, but it opens broad media horizons for the construction of another migration story, in a global and regional context that is allergic to the mobility of persons, in particular the most vulnerable among them.

The Moroccan media don’t take proper advantage of this media window. A review of 400 articles in the written press, published in 2015, led to two major observations. The first is that migration is an “invisible” subject, with the risk that we are face to face with a forgotten or neglected subject. This is because the journalists mastering the subject, the legal terminology and various related issues are few and far between. At editorial level, this “invisibility” precludes a shared approach codified in editorial guidelines. We tend to report case by case, in the light of the media agenda.

The second observation is that migrants, refugees and asylum seekers are barely mentioned in those articles. The press review clearly reveals the almost total absence of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers as sources in articles covering their situation. They are absent, and thus de facto dispossessed of their own stories.

Today, the big challenge for the Moroccan media is to report on migration issues from the local point of view while bearing in mind what’s at stake internationally. I would really like to see them cover not only “positive” stories, but migration in all its complexity. They would have to highlight the diversity of mobility, by which I mean immigration of foreigners to Morocco, but also emigration of Moroccans abroad.

ALGERIA

Leila Beratto

Radio France Internationale correspondent in Algeria; together with photographer Camille Millerand, launched the Terminus Algeria project, documenting the presence of sub-Saharan migrants in Algeria

MODULE 3: TERMINOLOGY – THE WORD FACTORY

The words of migration: today, the word “migrant” has a political meaning – it refers to someone in an irregular situation. I think that even in Algeria, the word conveys the idea of “a sub-Saharan person in an irregular situation”. It is rarely used to talk about Chinese, Moroccan, Spanish or French workers. And yet, the field of migration logically covers any movement of people from one point to another: I’ve worked on sub-Saharan students studying in Algeria on scholarships, and on Franco-Algerians who grew up in France and settled in Algeria at the age of 25 to 30. My job is to use the word that allows the reader/listener to clearly understand. A refugee is someone granted that status. It’s a legal definition. That NGOs and politicians use words the way they want is their problem. But words have a meaning. It’s important to bear that in mind. A refugee is not an asylum seeker.

THE PITFALLS

The biggest trap you can fall into is believing you’ve understood it all. Every story is different, every person has their own story. It’s important not to generalize. No matter how many first-hand stories you’ve already heard, you always have to let the migrant tell his or her story using his or her own words. The second trap is believing that lives are set in stone. Someone you saw at T may say they want to live in Algeria. At T+1, they may want to go back home. At T+2, they may be on another continent. They’re not lying, it’s just that views and opportunities change. You have to be ready to hear that. The third trap is believing that migrants are “victims who need aid”. Some of them don’t need aid, some of them are not victims, on the contrary. It is important to understand that you can have an unrealistic picture of a migrant, and when that person doesn’t behave as expected, you may be shocked or disappointed. Such reactions are human. But there is no room to express it in our profession.

MODULE 4: REPRESENTATIONS – THE PICTURE FACTORY

THE PICTURE OF MIGRANTS IN THE ALGERIAN PRESS

The most commonplace idea is that migrants are a threat to security and health. Many people also think that Algeria can’t afford to “take them in”. The fact is that most sub-Saharan migrants work. Violence, crime, prostitution, drugs – those are the clichés. To fight them, people have to be pushed to talk to each other. As a journalist, I try to put the news in context. Example: an Algerian official is interviewed about the expulsion of migrants. He refers to the number of criminal cases involving migrants. The thing is, irregular status is considered a crime in law. Which means that a migrant counted in the statistics as an offender may have been brought before the courts simply for overstaying his visa, and not for a serious crime.

MODULE 5: PROFESSIONAL CHALLENGES

SOURCES

Official sources in Algeria are chiefly security sources. Consequently, the media tend to cover migration through the prism of security. The way the issue is being covered by some Algerian media is tending to stigmatize migrants.

As for sources from associations or NGOs, don’t forget that they each have their own interests. Remember always to step back if you don’t want to be used.

You also have to understand who is funded, how and by whom, and the relationships between these agents and States. NGOs and associations are valuable sources of information, they mustn’t be pointlessly undermined, but they can’t be blindly trusted either, just because they’re doing humanitarian work.

ON THE DIFFICULTY OF COVERING CERTAIN SUBJECTS

Generally speaking, migration from West Africa is harder to “sell” because it is not the result of violent conflict like in Eritrea, Syria or Iraq.

The subjects that it would be worth covering in greater depth include the economic contribution of migrants to the host country and the country of origin.

ADVICE FOR YOUNG JOURNALISTS

Take the time to talk to people, even if no article results at the start. Never make a promise you can’t keep. Show an interest in people. It’s their life journeys that make good stories. Never believe a source just

because you get along well or because they’re a friend. Always cross-check your information.

DIFFICULTIES

I tried to calculate the contribution of migration to the Algerian economy. It takes time to conduct all the interviews. And I haven’t been able to investigate migration from Niger, for want of a reliable translator.

MALI

Mahamadou Kane

Reporter with Radio Kledu in Bamako (Mali), has specialized in the subject of migration for nearly ten years

MODULE 3: TERMINOLOGY – THE WORD FACTORY

THE ADVENTURER

In Mali, we have our own terminology for the people who leave for other horizons, in search of a better life. Here, migrant is translated as “adventurer”. In Bambara, which is our lingua franca, we use the words toukaranke or tamaden, which mean “adventurer”, to talk about anyone leaving Mali to study, work or engage in an income-generating activity.

When it comes to the word “refugee”, I have to admit that I sometimes get lost. When the crisis broke out in northern Mali in 2012, many of my compatriots had to flee their places of origin (Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal) and sought refuge either in Niger or in Burkina Faso. So far so good – these are refugees. But what about the people who left those same places because of the war and went to the capital, Bamako, or to regions like Sikasso or Koulikoro; they’re called “internally displaced persons”. I’m not entirely happy with that terminology, but we live with it.

MODULE 4: Representations – The picture factory

A GOOD PICTURE OF MIGRANTS

On the whole, migrants are fairly well perceived in Mali. They’re a financial godsend for their kin and the local economy. According to the Ministry of Malians Abroad, in 2017 alone Malians from the diaspora sent home nearly one billion dollars, or nearly 500 billion CFA francs. That’s far more than the public

development aid that Mali receives from its partners.

Despite the message conveyed by the Malian media, here, the population considers that migrants are the victims of the incapacity of our leaders both to engage in good governance and to fairly distribute wealth, the key to development. It has difficulty digesting the fact that European migration policy has become more severe.

Migrants tend to be well perceived here. Many consider those who succeed at the adventure of illegal immigration, after a journey that is perilous at the best of times, simply as “heroes”.

MODULE 5: PROFESSIONAL CHALLENGES

TIME

It takes time to cover migration issues. To conduct a good interview of migrants talking about their journeys, their ambitions, takes at least two or three days. That’s the time it takes to make contact, to get to know the person, to talk about what the interview means, to earn the person’s trust before you can do your job. And sometimes, you have to agree with your editor, to manage your unavailability for the paper during that time. We can’t always manage, because we work for small papers employing few journalists. And migration is really not a “sexy subject” for the media here.

SENSATIONALISM AND “COMMISSIONED REPORTS”

Most of the media here in Mali, like more or less everywhere else on the continent, are generally only interested in migration when a boat sinks in the Mediterranean with sub-Saharan migrants on board, or when Malians are expelled from Algeria or Libya, or abandoned by smugglers in the Sahara. The coverage thus tends to be “sensationalist”.

Some radio stations broadcasting from the capital, Bamako, or the Kayes region – the area Malian migrants usually depart from – do make an effort to incorporate migration coverage into their programme schedule, but the coverage is minimal when one considers the complexity of the subject. For example, there are no regular discussions of substance that examine the root causes of emigration, its impact on society, the responsibility of migrants, of the authorities, and so on.

Most of the time, our media are dependent on the ministerial departments working on these issues, on migrant organizations or associations to distribute or publish a report on migration in their journals. In other words, “commissioned reports” that are not

very objective, to meet people's expectations.

When the Maison des Maliens de l'extérieur (House of Malians Abroad) was inaugurated in Bamako in March 2018, local media coverage was in some cases so institutional (speeches by the President of the Republic, the President of the High Council of Malians Living Abroad, State medal holders, etc.) that the migrants and associations of migrants that had turned out massively were overlooked or given no time to speak. That's the sort of thing to avoid if you want to give balanced coverage to this news, which concerns first and foremost migrants.

Conversely, in March 2018, when the Algerian authorities engaged in the mass expulsion of sub-Saharan migrants, the Malian media talked about it daily, to draw the attention of political leaders to the migrants' plight. For example, Radio Kledu, in its programme Tounkan (adventure) interviewed a returning migrant who spoke about how black-skinned Africans are mistreated by certain Algerians. (...)

SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT

The overwhelming majority of Malians living abroad – 80 per cent according to the Malian government's official 2017 statistics – are located in African countries: Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Niger, Senegal, Togo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Congo-Brazzaville, Angola, etc. They are interregional migrants.

Only a tiny minority sometimes tries, at the risk of their lives, to reach Europe. But unfortunately, those are the ones who are in the Western or African media spotlight, because talking about the tragedy of migrants in the Sahara or on the Mediterranean creates a media buzz.

In Mali, we have over 4 million people, almost one quarter of the population of Mali, living outside the country (out of a total population of 18 million/official 2017 figures of the Malian government). In the Kayes Region, Mali's first administrative region and the place most migrants leave from, 90 per cent of households live off migrant remittances. In 2016, I visited two villages in Kayes Region, Aourou and Oussoubidiagna, where the people have everything, or almost everything, they need: health centres, schools, water supply, solar energy, places to worship, etc. Those facilities are 95 per cent built by citizens living abroad, in other words by migrants.

DESCRIBE THE REALITY IN THE WEST

Migrants returning home for a few weeks (to Mali, Senegal, Niger, Burkina Faso, etc.) put on their "dream merchant" hat. They work hard in a field in Italy, in

a security firm in France or in a cleaning service in Germany, without papers, but give their families the impression, once they're back home, that they live well in Europe and earn a lot of money. They express this above all in the clothes they wear and how they talk. It would be a good idea to take a closer look and to talk about them in the media. This is an aspect of migration that is insufficiently covered, to my way of thinking. And it plays a big role in encouraging more to migrate.

I appreciate journalism that describes the reality of immigrants in the West, in France, for example. It's a strong message able to dissuade many candidates for departure in African countries. It's important to make our brothers and sisters aware, to push them to think about the usefulness – or not – of spending a fortune, in a mad endeavour subject to constant upheaval, for an El Dorado that basically exists only in books. Can't they try to earn a living on the spot, among their own people, with less difficulty?

NGOS, ASSOCIATIONS

Journalists, NGOs, associations – they all work on their own, almost totally cut off from each other. NGOs come to us when they've obtained funding to organize training workshops lasting a few days (on the risks of irregular migration, for example, or to investigate a migration-related subject). Ideally, the aim should be not to constantly wait for the donors to launch projects and activities. The same goes for associations, which think of the media only when they have to organize a press conference or an activity.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY

We keep telling national public opinion that if only a single Malian dies in the Mediterranean or trying to cross the border to Libya or Morocco on the way to Europe, it's the fault of the Malian State, yes, because it didn't want to, or didn't know how to, create ideal conditions, coherent policies to keep people at home. But it's also our fault, as journalists, because we haven't dared fulfil our role as media, as civil society participants, and systematically remind our political leaders that they are accountable to their citizens for their actions.

To combat irregular immigration, we have to emphasize local initiatives above all. The key question is what development policy we are proposing to young people and women so that they have absolutely no inclination to go elsewhere. I think that's the direction our discussions should go in.

DIFFICULT TOPICS

One of the most difficult subjects to raise in our editorials is the acute question of what our families

do with the money sent home by migrants. It's a thorny issue that I once submitted to my editors, but I have to admit that it is extremely difficult, when the time comes to collect information, to find people available to talk about it.

More often than not, remittances are used by relatives of the migrant (first and foremost, the family: brothers, cousins, uncles, etc.) living in France, Angola or Spain for other purposes. Sometimes the money was sent to build a toilet in a house or for some other site ... In some cases, the migrants come and check up on the various projects and works. This often causes friction between the members of a family.

It's also very hard to talk in our media about the anguish of parents with no news of a son who left to seek his fortune elsewhere and to help his family back home. It's an extremely complex subject to tackle. The mother and father live in a kind of haze. Sometimes, the son is no longer alive, but the parents have no news of him and continue to tell their relatives that he's left and will soon come back.

FRANCE

Haydée Sabéran

Independent journalist based in Lille (France), working in particular with Libération and the information site Mediapart, author of Ceux qui passent (Éditions Montparnasse, 2012)

MODULE 3: TERMINOLOGY – THE WORD FACTORY

MIGRATION LANGUAGE

There are a lot of words that shock me: the word "swarm", for example, used by former British Prime Minister David Cameron in 2015, had already been used in the British tabloid press and by CNN.

Another expression I find unfortunate is "migration crisis" – a crisis occurs at a specific point in time, it's something unexpected.

When the "crisis" goes on and on, with plenty of time to react, to organize, to anticipate, it means that the aim is to do nothing.

What's more, in France, the "crisis" concerns only a few tens of thousands of people. How does that compare with what's happening in Lebanon, if France dares to speak of a "crisis"? "Scandal" would be a better word to describe the offhand way in which a large organized country like ours is treating those who have escaped disasters.

At the start of the millennium, I would write "refugees", because that's how the locals and the local press referred to them, after the war in Kosovo. A reader took me to task, pointing out that I was misusing the word from the legal point of view, which is true. I gradually stopped using it and started using "migrant". It's a lovely word in and of itself: it refers to someone who moves, who goes on, who has the strength to leave, the pioneer in the North American sense of the term, someone who's always pushing the frontier.

"Migrant" is how the Afghan and Iranian migrants I know refer to themselves, in Persian. They use the Arab word mohadjer – which, by the way, has the same root as "hegira", which refers to the journey, Mohammed's journey from Mecca to Medina. For Muslims, at all events, the word "migrant" no doubt has very noble connotations. I'm always a bit embarrassed when it's used pejoratively. I remember this Syrian in Calais, an angry man – the trauma he had experienced could be read in the tenseness of his face, a survivor who lived under Daesh administration, who refused to be called a "refugee". He found the term humiliating, undignified, victimizing. He said, "Don't write that I'm a refugee, I'm a migrant." (...)

MODULE 4: REPRESENTATIONS – THE PICTURE FACTORY

The pictures of migrants: they're often represented as a threat, as invaders, as half-starved wretches, the "miserable of the world", a mass. They are first and foremost presumed victims and people who belonged for the most part to the middle class in their countries, so tending to be well educated. While there's no shame in dying of hunger, it so happens that the people who come to our countries do not come because they're dying of hunger. Those who are dying of hunger stay home, they generally don't have the means to leave. We mustn't look on them as a human flood, a faceless mass, shadows flitting by on the edge of our roads. I try to let them speak, to restore their stories (if they agree, it's not always so straightforward) and their humanity, to individualize them in the eyes of the public. Migration is almost always presented as a problem. But the problem is the failure to receive migrants. Especially in countries with the requisite infrastructure.

MODULE 5: PROFESSIONAL CHALLENGES

The fundamental difficulty is the lack of time and space to talk about the complexity. Another difficulty: finding something new to say on a subject that seems to be going in circles. My editors often say to me, “I get the feeling I’ve already read that somewhere else.” The problem is, on this subject, there’s hardly ever anything new to say. It’s our role to write even when nothing new has happened, to instruct the public about the daily lives of migrants. Basic human rights are being flouted, we have to alert the public to that outrage, educate to show the humanity, explain that not only is it possible to take in migrants, it’s in our interests to do so, even if it’s not always easy.

Editors exert pressure on us to relate “what’s new”, it’s inherent in the job. What’s “new” is often spectacular and violent (dismantling of camps, murder, accidents, clashes, and so on). We have to talk about daily events, the scandal experienced, when the situation is calm, to take the emotion out of things, stand next to the migrants to show their humanity, and enable the public to stand in their shoes. We don’t stand in their shoes when we identify them with violence.

Countless pitfalls await the journalist covering migration: the temptation to see people as from above, or to pity or admire them to excess. The temptation to take everything at face value. To forget that by our mere presence, we are modifying the reality we want to describe. The temptation to engage in casting, as well: “I’ll find the ideal migrant, the perfect story that fits neatly into the box.” And thereby, to hide what is real and its complexity. The temptation to believe that we’ve understood, just because we spent an afternoon on the spot. This subject in particular takes time. You can never have fully understood, because there’s an invisible component, where dissimulation is by definition possible. So, you have to stay objective and offer the reader that objectivity.

In addition, people suffering from post-traumatic stress, from the stress of life outside, from the stress of clandestine travel, from the stress of the danger represented by the smuggler or the police, and even by the secret services of the country of origin, from the stress of asking for asylum, from the fear of having “their story stolen” or of compromising their asylum request once they’ve arrived in Great Britain – people like that think they can’t say everything, they have trouble trusting others, they may lie, they can be aggressive, ill at ease. In other words, they don’t satisfy the journalist and may even disturb him. You have to be able to accept that, to make allowances for it.

Another pitfall: relying too heavily on associations. They are the link to the migrant, but can also act as a filter. You’ll find yourself always dealing with the same kind of migrant. NGOs and associations are crucial in helping us earn the migrants’ trust. The limit is that we don’t reach the migrants that don’t trust them, meaning that we have to use multiple approaches.

My customary sources for covering the migrants in Calais, in the jungles in northern France: exiles, associations, municipal authorities, locals, lawyers, ministries (usually of the Interior). But also policemen (who usually speak off the record), truck drivers (employees and employers), judges, lawyers, smugglers, researchers, psychiatrists, human rights practitioners.

HOW BEST TO FRAME THE DEBATE ON MIGRATION?

In figures, for example. In 2017, France had on its territory fewer than two asylum seekers for every 1,000 inhabitants, Germany 2.4, Greece 5.3, the United Kingdom 0.5 and Lebanon 292. Understanding of the migration issue is also growing outside what we write as journalists. It is growing through non-journalistic stories and works that move the public: I’m thinking of *Welcome*, Philippe Lioret’s film (2009) with Vincent Lindon, which left a mark, a documentary imbued with poetry called *Nulle part en France*, by Yolande Moreau, and the humoristic comic book *Les nouvelles de la jungle de Calais*, by Lisa Mandel and Yasmine Bouagga (Casterman, 2017). I think that fiction, in particular in the form of movies, is the best means of rekindling the public’s interest in these questions.

COUNTLESS SUBJECTS TO START INVESTIGATING

There should be an investigation, for example, of the absurdities of the reception system, on the real cost of not taking people in, to compare with what happens in other countries, and tease out best practices. A major investigation of the global environmental impact of migration. Investigations of smugglers, an area in which it’s difficult to investigate.

MEMORIES, HIGHLIGHTS

When I followed a group of migrants and their smuggler along the Eurotunnel rails. When I bumped into a migrant with whom I’d made the trip in Birmingham. Each time a migrant calls me to tell me he’s got through: I know he won’t be risking his life anymore.

Advice for young journalists covering migration: are you going to “make news” out of migrants, treat them like “fodder for news”, for “stories”, or are you going to stand by them and write about what they’re living, explain, teach, reveal so as to enhance understanding? Some journalists treat these people like fodder for newsprint. Migrants aren’t stupid, they feel used. “You’re making money out of our misfortune”, they say. I would advise young journalists to be careful of this.

SPAIN

Jesús Blasco de Avellaneda

Photojournalist and cameraman, fixer for many journalists from around the world, lives and works in Melilla, on the border between Spain and Morocco

MODULE 3: TERMINOLOGY – THE WORD FACTORY

THE FLEETING HEADLINE

Migration is a natural phenomenon linked to the existence of man and of societies. Animals and human beings move to survive, to find water, food, a refuge, work, to settle, to start a family, or simply to see something new. Migration should be a natural component of the news, generally. Obviously, however, for information on migration to be published it has to comprise various factors: draw attention, spark empathy, be out of the ordinary, even shock.

STEREOTYPES

The stereotypes of migrants are often the same: that they’re poor, victims, illiterate, untrained. There’s also the stereotype of the criminal. We see migrants as coming to steal our jobs, sleep with our wives and invade our country while they “steal” our

subsidies.

MODULE 4: REPRESENTATIONS – THE PICTURE FACTORY

I work in Melilla, on Europe’s southern border. It’s a tightly controlled, highly militarized border. A border where human rights are often violated. The public authorities conceal information, and what information they make public is often modified, distorted or sometimes manipulated. Obviously, if you try to reveal the truth freely and independently, you run into problems, into the black parts of the State. I’ve been put in prison, denounced, chased, deprived of my working tools, they erased pictures, removed memory cards, hit me, insulted me, humiliated me, threatened me. Who? The security forces, institutions ... just because I was trying to do my job.

I don’t know what my country has to say about migration issues, I don’t think there’s even a serious public debate on these issues in Spain. So many people deal with the issues with what little information reaches them, chiefly from institutional messages presenting immigration as a problem. The foreigner is presented as someone who hurts you and destroys your moral and ideological foundations.

THE PICTURE OF NORMALITY

I think that the picture you never see in the press is the picture of normality. We tend to victimize or criminalize without ever reaching a medium point of normalization. Immigrants and migrants are people, like us, no more and no less, no better or worse, and we have to treat them as such. The media often do not understand that a normal person, a normal life, a normal story is sometimes the news that can help the reader. Apparently the only acceptable news involves violence, or death, or a wounded person, or blood. Sometimes you have to tell a life story, a context, a journey, for people to understand immigration, for them to give migrants a name and a face, for them to feel empathy.

MODULE 5: PROFESSIONAL CHALLENGES

FIVE PITFALLS

When you write about migration, you can fall into five major traps: victimize the migrants; criminalize them; present migration as a problem when it is in fact migrants that are almost always part of the solution. The fourth is to focus only on the phenomenon of migration and not on the people, and the fifth is to focus on the media event – people charging barbed wire, shipwrecks – without looking into the information and the protagonists before and after.

We journalists often concentrate too intensely on a place, an event, a humanitarian disaster, a moment, and we forget the before and after. We forget to contextualize, to explain the why and wherefores. (...)

DIFFICULTIES

I've had a lot of problems with the subject of human trafficking: the use of women on migration routes, prostitution on migration routes, in camps. I've been hit, robbed, I've even had a gun pointed at me. Investigating violations of migrant rights in Spain (expulsion, violent death, etc.), I've been arrested three times and, in Morocco, seven or eight times. My family and I have suffered a lot so that I can continue presenting reality, but I've also come across terrific people in my work. There are many magnificent migrant stories. Stories of hope, happiness, some that are very painful ...

FIGHTING YOURSELF

I've been working mainly as a freelance for six years. I have to fight the system, the institutions, the rules drawn up by the agenda and the media. I also have to fight myself and self-censorship. You have to fight every day not to start trivializing events or to be less than professional. In today's media system, being the first wins out over being the best. Publishing something that creates a buzz is better than publishing something that's true and contradicts the prevailing thinking. I try to tell real stories, to present the protagonists as though it could be you or me tomorrow. I try to make people feel empathy, to get them to understand the situation. What's important is that it's people's stories, even though you have to use statistics, databases, social sciences, research – they lend credibility and provide the information that helps us be professional.

"TELL THE TRUTH"

Always tell the truth. Be as objective as possible, even if we can never be impartial. We try to move people, to stir feelings, to make them aware. We must always position ourselves on the side of human rights, of the weakest, of those who have no voice.

MYANMAR (BURMA)

Sophie Ansel

Independent journalist living in Asia, Australia and Europe; between 2005 and 2013, reported on the migration of Rohingya refugees from Myanmar; author of the graphic novel Lunes birmanes (with Sam Garcia, Delcourt, 2012); published D'abord ils ont effacé notre nom (De la Martinière, 2018), a first-hand account of the plight of the Rohingya as told to her by Habiburrahman

MODULE 3: TERMINOLOGY – THE WORD FACTORY

From 2005 to 2011, when I was trying to alert western opinion to the plight of the Rohingya, I was all too aware that no one was really interested.

In 2012, I started to use the word “genocide” in different articles in the international press to describe the ferocious repression of the Rohingya. But no one heard, they thought I was exaggerating. (...)

THE “TERRORIST” STEREOTYPE

In the words of the Burmese authorities, the Rohingya are “illegal”. They're said to be Bengali. This mystification, which excludes a Burmese minority from the national scene, is hard to deconstruct because international opinion knows very little about the complexity of Burmese society.

Starting in 2016, the “subject” of the Rohingya started to attract international press interest, when news of the so-called “terrorists” attacking Burmese soldiers got out. That construction of the Rohingya Muslim “terrorist” – to stigmatize a population that was in fact for the most part unarmed and defenseless (as we subsequently saw with the mass exodus of 2016–2017) – was picked up by international public opinion, which had been traumatized by Islamist terrorism.

The media in Muslim communities (in France, for example) were the first to become aware of the plight of the Rohingya, out of empathy for fellow Muslims.

Since the doors to the non-specialized media (written press or television) turned out to be hard for me to open, I opted for other forms of writing. Comic books in the form of the graphic novel *Lunes Birmanes* allowed me to explore the subject in depth and give life to the characters' sensibilities, without locking them in the role of victims. It allowed me to convey their desire to fight, their resilience, their sense of humour, their love stories. The hero of the novel does not exist in real life, but I consolidated in his character a huge number of things that I had seen or heard in the field.

That's a piece of advice that I can give my colleagues when they experience difficulty in getting a report or an investigation accepted in the “classic” way: you can find other means of expression that allow you to tell the story differently, and maybe to touch another target group.

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