MIGRATION CURRICULUM

For Bachelor's/Master's students of Faculties of Law, Economics, Social and Political Sciences, International Relations, and Journalism and young professionals of state institutions and non-state organisations

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Introduction

The Curriculum was developed based on the Migration Textbook produced within the EU-funded project "Support to the Implementation of the Mobility Partnership with Azerbaijan (MOBILAZE 2)" implemented by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD). The Curriculum was designed for the needs of academia as well as beyond, such as the Regional Training Centre on Migration (RTCM) of the State Migration Service in Azerbaijan (SMS) and training centres of related migration authorities and relevant non-state organisations. Its use is intended not only for academia but also for non-academic environments to provide updated information on migration management in Azerbaijan amongst relevant stakeholders. In case of academic circles, the faculties of Law, Social and Political Sciences, Economics, International Relations and Journalism can primarily benefit from the curriculum in introducing these faculties to migration studies together with more complex topics concerning migration as an interdisciplinary subject.

The Migration Curriculum consists of 6 stand-alone Modules, being:

1. Introduction to Migration
2. Migration Data and Data Management
3. Legal Aspects of Migration
4. Migration Governance and Securitisation
5. Migration Management in Azerbaijan and neighbourhood countries
6. Migrant Integration

Given that migration is an interdisciplinary and intersectional subject, students and overall practitioners with different disciplinary backgrounds will be able to participate in migration-related courses. Therefore, this curriculum provides an opportunity for inclusivity of all faculties dealing with migration in this or another way, but mainly focusing on the above-mentioned faculties. Yet only two Modules – Introduction to Migration and Migration Management in Azerbaijan and Neighbourhood Countries are compulsory for all the faculties envisioned in this curriculum. For the rest of the Modules and their participant and faculty scope, more detailed information is provided under each Module.

Why the Need for a Migration Curriculum?

Migration is a global phenomenon that has become an academic subject for various teaching and research activities in many parts of the world. This Curriculum is based on the Migration Textbook, which is the pioneer of its kind in both academic and non-academic environment in Azerbaijan thus far. The purpose of the Curriculum is to provide the foundation for further development of migration (related) subject(s) in the country which strongly takes into account the interdisciplinary nature of migration as a phenomenon for further learning and research both in formal and non-formal education. The Curriculum together with the Migration Textbook aims to equip the students, teachers, and practitioners in the field with thorough knowledge – both theoretical and evidence-based as well as information, including the use of statistics and data in migration to serve the gaps for better management and research in the field. Given that migration is multidimensional, this Curriculum provides the necessary grounds for macro, mezzo and micro level

migration management to better educate existing and future specialists in the field in relation to data management, policy making, local and international legislative frameworks, existing theories, social and political aspects of migration as well as economic implications including labour market as such. It is advised that higher education institutions are aware of the interdisciplinary nature of migration to prepare qualified migration specialists for the needs of macro, such as government and mezzo-level actors, such as civil society organisations and their effective collaboration. Therefore, this Curriculum aims to provide the foundation and well-grounded reason for an introduction of a complex and comprehensive approach for migration with a number of topics related to different dimensions of migration.

How does one use the Migration Curriculum?

Each Module included in the Curriculum contains Units which are designed to be conducted by different lecturers with relevant specialisations and backgrounds, guest lecturers in some cases as well as trainers in case of non-formal education. Moreover, each Module also includes some practical exercises, both individual and group work-based, recommendations for invitation of guest lecturers, and evaluation methods of the participants in both academic and non-academic environments.

Each of the Modules follows the same structure:

Short Module Description (a):

Short Module Rationale describing the main elements of the Module so that the user can understand immediately what topics are covered by the Module. The description also includes an overview of the intended target groups for the Module both academic and non-academic as well as the lecturer's/ trainer's profile. The information on target groups includes indications of faculties for which the Module (or its respective Units) are compulsory, as well as those for which they might be optional. The information is also provided about who could be invited as guest lecturer(s).

Learning Objectives and Values (b):

Intended learning outcomes indicate what a student and a practitioner should know after completion of the Module.

Outline of the Module (c):

Detailed structure of the Module with recommended Units and specific topics.

Central Module Questions (d):

These questions are to be used for evaluation, discussion, and feedback at the end of the Module. The questions will help participants to streamline and reaffirm knowledge gained during formal and non-formal education activities. The lecturer/ trainer will receive feedback on their delivery and effectiveness.

Suggested Timeframe of the Module (e):

This information is indicative in nature and helps to provide an overview of how much time should be planned for the completion of the course. The time frame also depends on the size of the groups/participants as well as the intention of the course, especially within the framework of non-formal education.

Indicative Content of the Module(f):

This part provides a detailed indicative overview of the Module and its Units and of the main questions/ issues to be covered by the Module. The content of the Module also includes a description of other activities within the Module, such as empirical work and overall evaluation, which aims to guide the lecturer/trainer in their preparation for the class/workshop/training as such.

Resources and Further Reading (g):

This part provides an indicative list of resources and further readings for each Module. All of the resources in fact come from the Migration Textbook, yet due to the page limit, it was not possible to include all of the resources used in the textbook. Therefore, for more, please refer to the Textbook as well. Moreover, it is important to note that the provided list in both curriculum and textbook is not exhaustive, and lecturers/ trainers can also refer to other resources.

Table of Contents

Structure of the Curriculum for academic circles

Module	Faculties									
	Law		Socio-Political sciences		Economics		International relations		Journalism	
	Hours	Class	Hours	Class	Hours	Class	Hours	Class	Hours	Class
Module 1. Introduction to Migration										
Unit 1.1 Interdisciplinarity in Migration Research	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
Unit 1.2 Typologies of migration as a process	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
Unit 1.3 Typologies of Migrants as the Agents of Migration	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
Unit 1.4 Overview of the main migration theories	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2
Unit 1.5 Empirical work/ Evaluation	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
Subtotal	**12**	**6**	**12**	**6**	**12**	**6**	**12**	**6**	**12**	**6**
Module	Law		Socio-political sciences		Economics		International relations		Journalism	
Module 2. Migration Data and Data Management	Hours	Class	Hours	Class	Hours	Class	Hours	Class	Hours	Class
Unit 2.1 Concepts and definitions in international migration statistics			2	1	2	1				
Unit 2.2 Primary sources of data			2	1	2	1				
Unit 2.3 Institutional framework for migration data management in Azerbaijan			2	1	2	1			2	1
Unit 2.4 Empirical work/ Evaluation			2	1	2	1				
Subtotal			**8**	**4**	**8**	**4**			**2**	**1**

Module	Law		Socio-political sciences		Economics		International relations		Journalism	
Module 3. Legal aspects of Migration	Hours	Class	Hours	Class	Hours	Class	Hours	Class	Hours	Class
Unit 3.1 Legal migration etymology and main international migration legal principles	2	1								
Unit 3.2 Empirical work/ Evaluation	2	1								
Subtotal	**4**	**2**								

Module	Law		Socio-political sciences		Economics		International relations		Journalism	
Module 4. Migration Governance and Securitisation	Hours	Class	Hours	Class	Hours	Class	Hours	Class	Hours	Class
Unit 4.1 Securitisation of the migration phenomenon	2	1	2	1			2	1	2	1
Unit 4.2 Migration management at different levels	2	1	2	1			2	1	2	1
Unit 4.3 Links between migration governance, globalisation, and securitisation	2	1	2	1			2	1	2	1
Unit 4.4 Guest lecture	2	1	2	1			2	1	2	1
Unit 4.5 Empirical work/ Evaluation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Subtotal	**8**	**4**	**8**	**4**			**8**	**4**	**8**	**4**

Module	Law		Socio-political sciences		Economics		International relations		Journalism	
Module 5. Migration management in Azerbaijan and in neighbourhood countries	Hours	Class	Hours	Class	Hours	Class	Hours	Class	Hours	Class
Unit 5.1 Migration management in Azerbaijan	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
Unit 5.2 Migration management in EU and beyond	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
Unit 5.3 Empirical work/ Evaluation	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
Subtotal	**6**	**3**	**6**	**3**	**6**	**3**	**6**	**3**	**6**	**3**

Module	Law		Socio-political sciences		Economics		International relations		Journalism	
Module 6. Migrant Integration	Hours	Class	Hours	Class	Hours	Class	Hours	Class	Hours	Class
Unit 6.1 integration as a social concept and integration policy			2	1	2	1				
Unit 6.2 Integration of migrants and refugees in Azerbaijan			2	1	2	1				
Unit 6.3 Empirical work/ Evaluation			2	1	2	1				
Subtotal			**6**	**3**	**6**	**3**				
Total	30	15	40	20	32	16	28	14	30	15

Module 1
Introduction to Migration

Short Module Description

This Module provides an introduction to migration studies, which lays the foundation for all the other modules in this Curriculum. It starts with describing the interdisciplinarity of migration and its significant aspects, including such an approach to migration research and why it might be important also in involving all migration actors as well as in collaboration of government with academia. Furthermore, it sheds light on different definitions of *migration* and of *a migrant* relying on internationally determined frameworks, while also providing various types of migration according to its duration, distance, legalisation, reasons and purposes that drive the process both internally and internationally. It also thoroughly explains and introduces theories from different disciplinary perspectives (sociological, economic, political, as such) that attempt to explain the migration process.

This Module serves students of all faculties envisioned in this Curriculum and all practitioners involved in migration management in Azerbaijan due to its nature of foundational knowledge which aims to provide them with a solid background before embarking on the more complex and comprehensive journey in migration studies. Therefore, the Module is compulsory for all participants included in the Curriculum in both academic and non-academic circles due to its wider scope.

Participants	Lecturers/trainers
All Units of this Module are compulsory for students representing **all Faculties** envisioned in this Curriculum as well as practitioners in migration management envisioned in this Curriculum. This Module should be treated as an Introduction to all the further Modules envisioned in this Curriculum due to its significance.	In academic circles, this Module should jointly be lectured by teachers with research backgrounds in migration or generally in social sciences as well as those with legal and economic backgrounds. Moreover, a guest lecturer might also be invited having solid work experience in migration management either locally or internationally. In non-academic circles, this Module is advised to be delivered by a trainer having some empirical or theoretical knowledge about migration, or prior experience in migration-related matters.

Learning Objectives and Values

At the end of this Module, the participants will:

- Have increased knowledge about the interdisciplinary nature of migration as well as how different disciplines explain migration.
- Understand the role of an interdisciplinary approach in migration research and in collaboration of government with academia, as well as other relevant actors.
- Be able to define terms frequently used in migration studies, critically view them and engage in discussions on their use and compliance with the reality/evidence.
- Be informed about migration theories and approaches across different disciplines and their primary hypothesis.
- Improve analytical skills based on the cases provided to them for study as well as presentation skills.
- Improve research and literature review skills.

Outline of the Module:

Unit 1.1 Interdisciplinarity in Migration Research

1.1.1 The meaning of interdisciplinarity and its use evolving from a historical perspective.
1.1.2 The difference between interdisciplinary and multi-disciplinary approaches
1.1.3 The ways different disciplines explain and analyse migration.
1.1.4 Integrated interdisciplinary approach in the field of migration studies, including use of mixed methodologies, country and migrant groups comparisons.

Unit 1.2 Typologies of Migration as a process

1.2.1 Migration and Distance:
- Internal and international migration
- Emigration and immigration

1.2.2 Migration Duration:
- Permanent and temporary migration
- Tourism and migration
- Seasonal and circular migration
- Long-term migration and naturalisation

1.2.3 Migration driving forces:
- Voluntary and forced migration.

1.2.4 Legal status and migration:
- Regular and irregular migration

Unit 1.3 Typologies of Migrants as the Agents of Migration

1.3.1 Forced migration:
- Refugees, asylum seekers, unaccompanied migrants, environmental migrants
- Trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling

1.3.2 Voluntary migration:
- Labour migrants, returnees, student migrants, migration for family reunification purposes

Unit 1.4 Overview of the Main Migration Theories

1.4.1 Rational choice theories:
- Push-pull models
- Neoclassical Approach

1.4.2 Social Network theory, Institutional and Transnational theories
1.4.3 The New Economics of Labour Migration
1.4.4 Dual Labour Market theory
1.4.5 Cumulative Causation theory
1.4.6 New trends in migration theories

Unit 1.5 Empirical work/Evaluation

1.5.1 The final evaluation of students should be provided to them in the form of a choice of either a short research paper or a written exam including case study analysis.
1.5.2 For non-academic circles, the group work on case study analysis is advised, depending on the number of participants.

Central Module Questions

The below-mentioned questions can be used as guidance for discussions during the lecturing of the Module and evaluation of students'/practitioners' knowledge.

- Are migration studies interdisciplinary or multi-disciplinary and why?
- Why is it important to understand the interdisciplinary nature of migration?
- What should be done in Azerbaijan in order to integrate migration aspects into other disciplines and vice-versa at:
  a) University level (preparing migration specialists)?
  b) Policy-making level (deciding on migration legislation)?
  c) Society level (informing/educating the population on migration and legal pathways)?
- Why is it difficult to define migration and its categories?
- What are the push and pull factors of international migration?
- What are the most common types of migration?
- Why is it important to explain migration?

- ◆ Is it possible to explain migration using one single but comprehensive theory?
- ◆ Justify your answer.
- ◆ Why push-pull factors models and neoclassical approaches have been criticised in recent times? What is your opinion about that?
- ◆ What role do social networks play in the decision to migrate?
- ◆ Which theories of migration are migrant (individual) focused?

Timeframe:

Units of Module 1	Timeframe for course (hours)	
	Hours	Class
Unit 1.1 Interdisciplinarity in migration research	2	1
Unit 1.2 Typologies of migration as a process	2	1
Unit 1.3 Typologies of migrants as the agents of migration	2	1
Unit 1.4 Overview of the main migration theories	4	2
Unit 1.5 Empirical work and Examination	2	1
Total	**12 hrs.**	**6 cl.[1]**

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1   The hours of each unit within each module are referred to the academic hours, whereas one class is comprised of two academic hours to be applied in academic circles (2*45 min= 1 hr 30 min). In case of non-formal education, the hours can be adjusted according to the needs and number of the participants given they might represent different organisations.

Indicative Content of the Module

Unit 1.1 Interdisciplinarity in Migration Research

The concept of "Interdisciplinarity" spans across the social sciences, natural sciences, humanities and various related professions which was pioneered by Julie Klein in her book "Interdisciplinarity: History, Theory and Practice" in 1990. She argued that whether the context is a need for short-ranged instrumentality or the aim of long-range reconceptualisation of the way we know and learn, interdisciplinarity is the only means for solving problems and answering questions that cannot be satisfactorily addressed using singular methods or approaches. "Interdisciplinarity" approaches an issue "from a range of disciplinary perspectives" and integrates "the contributions of the various disciplines" to provide "a holistic or systemic outcome". Interdisciplinarity involves researchers, students, and teachers with the goals of connecting and integrating several academic schools of thought, professions, or technologies – along with their specific perspectives – in the pursuit of a common task. It may be applied where the subject is felt to have been neglected or even misrepresented in the traditional disciplinary structure of research institutions such as, for example, women's studies or areas of ethnic studies. Although both "interdisciplinary" and "interdisciplinarity" are frequently viewed as 20th-century terms, the concept has historical antecedents, dating back to Ancient Greek philosophy. In recent years, many interdisciplinary programmes have been introduced, based on the widely shared conviction that traditional disciplines are unable (or underequipped) to address important current issues with existing research methods and tools.

"Interdisciplinarity", however, is more than "multi-disciplinarity", with the latter involving more than one discipline in answering a common question but without integrating the different disciplines and their methods into one joint approach. Thus, in a multi-disciplinarity setting, each discipline makes a separate contribution, but their insights are brought together without resulting in a global answer to the question at hand. Applied to the case of migration profiles mentioned above, multi-disciplinarity would imply that one section of the profile deals solely with the statistical data on immigration, emigration and population, while another section analyses the traditional factors to describe the economic situation of the country in question (e.g. GDP, growth, investment, trade, labour market, fiscal situation, etc.). In this way, the resulting separate sections would give an idea of how migratory and economic aspects might be interrelated but would not provide sound facts on such inter-linkage.

In this regard, it is worth noting that migration is tackled by different disciplines, explaining it from various perspectives. For ex: demography explains how demographic changes, such as low fertility, ageing or demographic growth affect migration, including migration rates and balances as such, while history provides an insight into the migration/mobility patterns between countries and regions relying on the historical ties as well. On the other hand, economics attempts to explain the interrelations of economic factors causing emigration/immigration, and the economic impact on receiving and sending countries, including the GDP growth per capita, wage differentials, (un)employment rates, dual labour markets, inflation rates etc. As such, every discipline provides its scope for studying migration dynamics which becomes significant in a comprehensive approach to the subject matter.

Modern society and its political systems are shaped by a broad variety of actors, with the main actors representing the trias politica: the legislative, the executive and the judiciary power. Apart from the three Montesquieu main powers, many other societal and political actors, such as employers, trade unions, religious institutions, NGOs, journalists, and, not least, academia, play an active and decisive role in society

and politics. Obviously, their interests, short and long-term objectives, and work methods do not always coincide with those of the administration. However, the functioning of the modern state and society cannot rest solely on the three main powers but instead must rely on all actors – even in cases where there is no legal obligation to involve them. Moreover, acceptance, appreciation and trust in society are key prerequisites for legitimating any state policy. Decision-making in the case of migration depends on the attitudes, involvement and – most importantly – knowledge of each of the actors mentioned above. Interaction, exchange of views and cross-fertilisation are of great importance in this regard.

Migration studies are "naturally ripe" for interdisciplinary thinking, and in studying migration "multi-disciplinarity with a multimethod approach should be a basic premise". This is even more apparent considering the nature and the understanding of international migration have changed over the past few decades. In his paper "Towards a New Map of European Migration", Russel King noted significant changes in migration types, patterns and motivations leading to "new geographies and typologies of international migration". These changes have important implications for defining and studying migration and call for a more "integrated approach to migration studies". In this regard, King defines four main priorities for the field of migration studies:

- ◆ Follow an integrated interdisciplinary approach, which recognizes paradigmatic plurality and the value of mixed methodologies.
- ◆ Focus on comparisons between countries, the various migrant groups, and across time.
- ◆ Address migration at both the micro-level (individual) and the macro-level and understand it in the context of societies and within social processes in countries of origin and destination.
- ◆ Better document and measure migrations and improve the quality of migration data and statistics.

Unit 1.2 Typologies of Migration as a Process

In a general sense, migration refers to the movement and mobility of people, across or within state borders, for any reason. As there is no universally agreed definition of "migration" or "migrant", various definitions are used for legal, administrative, research, and statistical purposes. It is important to differentiate between the terms "mobility" and "migration". Human mobility comprises all types of movement outside of the usual place of residence. While being a subset of mobility, migration involves the change of residence across administrative borders. Tourism, family visits, and business- related mobility do not typically qualify as migration, irrespective of the space and time elements implied. If the migration occurs within the borders of a national territory, it can be referred to as "internal migration" (or, less commonly, "intra-country migration"). If the migration involves crossing an international border but remains within a continent, it can be defined as "interstate migration" (or "regional migration"), while if the migration takes place between continents, it can be termed "intercontinental migration" (or "interregional migration"). The latter two phenomena are usually defined collectively as "international migration".

"International migration", denoting movement across an international border and a change of residence, can be temporary, long-term (lasting at least one year in duration), or permanent. In the case of temporary migration, the discourse distinguishes short-term stay abroad (e.g. for work or study purposes) from long-term stay abroad, typically involving longer-term employment (or driven by family reunification or other reasons). Permanent international migration is referred to as "emigration with no" and implies the absence of the intention to return to the CoO for permanent stay. "Emigration" occurs when a person leaves their state to settle in another state, causing positive and negative effects on the CoO. "Immigration" occurs

when a person enters a foreign country to live, leaving their country of origin for the purpose of residing in that state. In this way, every migrant is seen as an emigrant, from the perspective of their country of origin, with the same migrant understood as an immigrant from the perspective of the receiving country.

Moreover, a frequent type of temporary migration is "seasonal migration", in which the employment of the migrant is dependent on seasonal conditions and is undertaken only during a certain part, or certain parts, of the year. Seasonal migration typically involves the movement of people to undertake employment in industrial sectors, such as agriculture and tourism. On the other hand, "circular migration" as "a repetition of legal migration by the same person between two or more countries". This type of migration is receiving ever greater levels of attention. The basic concept underlying circular migration is that migrants are attracted to countries of destination that are experiencing labour shortages, where they are expected to work for a limited period of time, returning to their home countries thereafter. "Student migration" is the movement of people across an international border, away from their habitual place of residence to undertake a programme of study. Spurred by globalisation, the internationalisation of higher education has greatly increased and become a market-oriented activity, whereas "family migration" refers to the migration of people due to new or established family ties, encompassing several subcategories: reunification with a family member who previously migrated; family members accompanying the main migrant; marriage between an immigrant and a national; marriage between an immigrant and a foreigner living outside their CoO; and international adoption as such. Furthermore, this unit also offers insights into the other typologies of migration, including labour migration, forced migration, and naturalisation as such.

Unit 1.3 Typologies of Migrants as the Agents of Migration

One widely accepted definition is provided in the 1998 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, which defines an "international migrant" as "any person who changes his or her country of usual residence", and a "long-term migrant" as one who moves to another country for at least a year, and a "short-term migrant" as one who moves to another country for at least three months. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), refugees and asylum seekers form a specific group, given that these people leave their homes due to serious threats to their lives and freedom. Unlike the term "migrant", the "refugee" is defined legally and internationally. The 1951 UN Refugee Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees defines a refugee as: "Someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion." UNHCR warns that it is risky to confuse refugees with other migrant groups. While other groups affected by migration change countries for economic or social reasons, to improve their quality of life, refugees are, by definition, forced to do so to save their lives or preserve their freedom.

Moreover, "unaccompanied children" or "unaccompanied minors" are referred to as children who have become separated from both parents and other relatives and who are not under the care of an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for their care, while "separated children" refers to children who have become separated from both parents, or their previous legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives. These children, therefore, may include children accompanied by other adult family members. There is also a term which has emerged quite recently due to climate change, describing those who are forced to leave due to such consequences. However, there is no legal or internationally accepted definition for migrants who move due to environmental factors, and at times they are also referred to as "environmental refugees", "climate refugees", or "eco migrants".

In addition to the typologies mentioned and identified above, there are also a number of others that are discussed in detail in the Migration Textbook, including migrant smuggling and victim of human trafficking, returnees as such, which might be familiarized more in the relevant Module of the Textbook.

Unit 1.4 Overview of the Main Migration Theories

Explaining migration by using migration theories provides a tool to identify a particular problem and design appropriate measures to either deal with the consequences or alert actors to similar situations in future. This also means that the more we understand how the migration processes work, the more we can assess or even forecast future migration flows and their consequences on different levels, as well as design or adjust legal, institutional, political, social, economic and other frameworks related to migration. There are a number of theories that regard migration as the individual process and decision-making relying on the costs and benefits calculations. One of them is the push-pull approach, which explains migration through the lenses of detrimental factors that pushed individuals to migrate, which might potentially be poverty, unemployment, lower social status, insecurity as such, and desirable factors pulling individuals to certain destinations, being education abroad, better social status and wages, political freedom as such. Similarly, the neoclassical approach also regards migration as an individual process primarily referring to economic reasons driving the flows. Yet, explaining migration from such a limited scope might result in overlooking other potential factors contributing to migration being not only individually focused decision-making in the end. On the contrary, social network theory tackles migration from a more collective prism, especially relying on the existing networks in destination countries that also contribute to safer migration. Massey et al. (1996) define migrant networks as "sets of interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non-migrants in origin and destination areas through ties of kinship, friendship, and shared community origin". Such networks can contribute to reducing the "social, economic, and emotional costs" borne by the individual migrant. Network connections can therefore be considered a form of social capital that people can draw upon to gain information as well as material and psychological support, facilitating both their migration projects and the adaptation process.

Moreover, one of the more recent approaches in migration theory, which explicitly builds on the increasing mobility of people in the age of globalisation, is the theoretical concept of "transnationalism". It primarily highlights that the development of international transportation systems has decreased transportation costs, while the acceleration of money and information transfer has "led to the growth of populations socially, culturally, and physically anchored at multiple sites, often characterised by high mobility both between the state of origin and the state of residence. Another theory of new economics of labour migration emphasises the rational choice of an individual in migration decision-making, yet with the influence of the family/community/households overall that eventually lower the costs and the risks of migration. In addition, dual labour market theory explains the primary and secondary division of the host labour market whereby the former is mainly employed by the nationals of the host country, while the latter by the migrants is heavily represented in certain occupations. Concluding, the unit also discusses other more recent theories related to migration, such as nomadism.

Unit 1.5 Empirical Work/Evaluation

Empirical work and evaluation aims to apply and assess the knowledge gained during the lecturing/training. Therefore, the activities proposed should be implemented only after lecturing/training is completed. The

empirical work and examination within this Module are compulsory for all the participants represented both by formal and non-formal education circles envisioned in this Curriculum with the introductory familiarity with the subject of migration in order to equip them better with the necessary information and critical knowledge which will lay the foundation for further Modules.

1.5.1 That said, the final evaluation/examination of students should be provided to them in the form of a choice of either *a short research paper* or *a written exam* including the case study analysis.

In the first case, the research paper should be max 10 pages, including references, which will be divided into the following parts: Introduction (of the problem statement) preferably with some existing data if present, followed by a research question or objective of the paper; Literature review around the main concepts tackled in the paper which should also be explained through one or more migration theories; Conclusion; and References. The paper should focus on one issue around migration (preferably in Azerbaijan, but not necessarily, which might be for ex: driving forces of emigration from the country, student migration, and human trafficking as such), which should rely mainly on the secondary sources. The reference style should be in APA format, and the paper written in font: Times New Roman, 12 pt.

Those who would not like to write a research paper will have the choice of taking a written exam which will be during an additional class. The written exam should include 2 case study analyses (introduced in one of the units included in this Module) and 5 open-ended questions which should cover the topics discussed in the units of this Module. It can be implemented either on computers provided by the institution or in written form if no facilities are available.

The final grading of the students choosing to write a research paper, or a written examination should be complemented by their active participation during the class discussions, which should make up 20% of their total grade. That said, empirical work/ examination should make 80% and active participation during the class 20% of the final grades of the students taking the Module of Introduction to Migration.

1.5.2 For non-academic circles, the evaluation of the participants is advised to be carried out by group works, depending on the size of the audience, whereby they will be requested to work on the analysis of two cases presented in the units within the Module. The two case studies should be from different units to avoid repetition. The groups will be given 20 minutes to analyse both cases and deliver an oral presentation.

Grading for the academic audience should be based on the following criteria:

Analytical skills	40%
Literature review conducted	30%
The clearly defined concepts used in the paper	20%
Academic writing skills	10%
Total % of the grade:	**100%**

Resources and Further Reading:

Arango, J., 'Theories of International Migration', in International Migration in the New Millennium. Global Movement and Settlement, Joly, D. (ed.), Routledge, Abingdon, 2004, pp. 15-35, p. 27.

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Module 2.

Migration Data and
Data Management

Short Module Description

This Module introduces different sources of acquiring and collecting data in migration, definitions primarily used in migration statistics and the challenges associated with them and the ways of producing migration data in relation to the overall population of a country. It also provides a detailed description of the primary statistical tools used in producing reliable data concerning migration flows in a country, such as population censuses, household and similar sample surveys, and specialised migration surveys. Additionally, it describes the institutional framework of migration data management in Azerbaijan relying on the liabilities of each agency involved in data collection and management, and their collaborative efforts in this regard.

Participants	Lecturers/trainers
The module with all corresponding units is compulsory for students from social and political science faculties, economics and all practitioners involved in migration data management in Azerbaijan. Practitioners can represent not only the State Statistics Committee but also other state agencies with departments on data collection and data management. Unit 2.3 on Institutional framework for migration data management in Azerbaijan is advised to be conducted separately for journalists or students of journalism faculty, considering the gaps in the use of and also misuse of relevant migration data in media within the Azerbaijani context of migration-related issues.	In the academic environment, it is advised that the lecturer/teacher comes from the socio-political sciences faculty, possessing some foundational knowledge in data around migration and preferably data-related empirical papers. In addition, guest lecturers can also be involved in both academic and non-academic environments from the State Statistics Committee, or other relevant agencies, as well as independent research organisations primarily in Azerbaijan. His/her input will be valuable in all units, and more importantly, in Unit 2.3 on migration data management in Azerbaijan. The contribution of a guest lecturer should be organised within one of the classes.

Learning Objectives and Values

At the end of this Module, the participants will:

◆ Have basic knowledge of how migration data can be produced by relying on different secondary and primary sources.
◆ Be able to differentiate between different statistical tools involved in data collection, and their advantages and disadvantages.
◆ Be familiar with different definitions of international migration statistics used in producing data.
◆ Be able to produce migration data with the knowledge equipped within this module.
◆ Have basic information about migration data management in Azerbaijan and the role of different stakeholders involved in the process.
◆ Be capable of a thorough analysis of data from different sources, their advantages and shortcomings concerning different typologies in migration, and compare the years or periods as well as data collected in different countries.

Outline of the Module:

Unit 2.1 Concepts and definitions in international migration statistics

2.1.1 Basic international migration definitions
2.1.2 Definition of population stocks relevant to international migration
2.1.3 Temporary population mobility and temporary population stock

Unit 2.2 Primary sources of data

2.2.1 Population and housing censuses
2.2.2 Household and other sample surveys
2.2.3 Specialised international migration survey
2.2.4 Administrative datasets and combines methods as such.

Unit 2.3 Institutional framework for migration data management in Azerbaijan

Interinstitutional migration data exchange efforts and production of migration statistics in Azerbaijan

Unit 2.4 Empirical work/Evaluation

2.4.1 Empirical work/Examination for students in academia through a short task of presentation regarding the topics of migration data collection and management.
2.4.2 Evaluation of knowledge for participants from different stakeholders involved in migration management in Azerbaijan through non-formal education methods.

Central Module Questions

The below-mentioned questions can be used as guidance for discussions during the lecturing of the Module and evaluation of students'/practitioners' knowledge.

◆ What are the recommended main sources for data collection on international migration?
◆ What advantages and drawbacks might each data source have?
◆ How do the UN recommendations define an 'international migrant'?
◆ How can temporary international movements be distinguished from international migration flows, according to the UN definitions?
◆ What are the challenges to producing accurate data on the stock of population, if the concept of 'temporary migrant' does not include any time criterion?
◆ In Azerbaijan, which institution would be most suitable, considering the skills needed, to consolidate data on population stocks and migration flows as recommended by the United Nations, and to ensure consistency between stocks and flows?

Timeframe

Units of Module 2	Timeframe for course	
	Hours	Classes
Unit 2.1. Concepts and definitions in international migration statistics	2	1
Unit 2.2 Primary sources of data	2	1
Unit 2.3 Institutional framework for migration data management in Azerbaijan	2	1
Unit 2.4 Empirical work/Examination	2	1
Total	**8**	**4**

Indicative Content of the Module

Unit 2.1 Concepts and definitions in international migration statistics

Basic international migration definitions

Since the beginning of the 20th century, various international bodies have provided recommendations on how to define international migrants and the act of migration. In many instances, (labour) migration was meant to be temporary – and return migration was expected, with the prospect of family members joining the migrant generally not considered. However, over time, it became clear that a significant proportion of (labour) migrants were staying permanently in the host country. Additionally, the increasing variety of reasons (tourism, business, education, health, etc.) for travel and different types of mobility (short, long, fixed, circular, etc.) challenged distinguishing migration from non-migration mobility. In this case, the task of collecting accurate data on the movements taking place also increased in difficulty and, as a result, only certain select types of migration became the focus of policy priorities, in line with a country's specific interests.

To produce statistics, different concepts related to migration and migrants must be precise. According to the conceptual framework supporting the revision of the 1998 recommendations, the use of the following concepts and definitions are recommended for statistics on international migration:

International migrant - A person who has changed his or her country of residence and established new residence in the country within a given year. International migrants can be either an 'immigrant' or an 'emigrant' and include those with national or foreign citizenship(s), and stateless persons.

Immigration (flow) - All persons entering the country and becoming part of the resident population within a given year, including persons with national or foreign citizenships or stateless persons.

Emigration (flow) - All persons leaving the country to become a part of another country's resident population within a given year, including persons with national or foreign citizenships or stateless persons.

Returning citizens (flow) - All national citizens who previously resided in another country and become residents of the country in a given year.

Returning native-born population (flow) - All native-born persons who previously resided in another country and become residents of the country in a given year.

Moreover, the latest recommendations for population and housing censuses propose defining **resident population** of the country based on **the duration of stay in the country** – for most of the previous 12 months (at least 6 months and one day) or at least 12 months continuously (excluding shorter-term international movements for various reasons).

Definition of population stocks relevant to international migration

Two concepts have traditionally been used to distinguish a country's population groups with regard to international migration among the resident population: **foreign-born population and foreign citizens**. To

identify these population groups, information is needed on a person's country of birth and country of citizenship. The definitions for these concepts were provided by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE):

Foreign-born population (stock) - All persons who reside in the country at a particular time who were born in another country.

Native-born population (stock) - All persons who reside in the country at a particular time who were born in the same country.

Foreign citizen population (stock) - All persons who reside in the country at a particular time who do not hold national citizenship, including those without citizenship (stateless).

National citizen population (stock) - All persons who reside in the country at a particular time who have national citizenship.

Foreign-born population corresponds to the stock of population born outside the country, meaning that they are international migrants who immigrated to the country at least once in their life and reside inside the country on the enumeration date. The foreign citizen population includes all persons who reside in the country on the enumeration date and do not hold citizenship of the country. These persons are predominantly foreign born, so the two population stocks largely overlap. Moreover, based on the definition of 'international migrant', the UN Handbook on Measuring International Migration through Population Censuses proposed to define **stock of international migrants** as the set of persons who changed his or her country of usual residence. These are persons who have spent at least 6 consecutive months (most of one year) of their lives in a country other than that in which they live at the time of data collection. It is assumed that all foreign-born are international migrants, including those who migrated with their parents before the age of one year.

The term **'immigrant stock'** is defined as the total number of international migrants present in a given country at a particular point in time, while the **'emigrant stock'** is defined as the total number of international migrants from a given country who reside abroad at a particular point in time. Additionally,

Returned migrants (stock) considers persons who previously resided in the country of measurement who emigrated and subsequently came back to live in the country and stayed or intended to stay for the minimum duration required for residence.

Returned native-born migrants (stock) includes native-born persons who previously resided in the country of measurement who emigrated and subsequently came back to live in the country and stayed or intended to stay for the minimum duration required for residence.

Temporary population mobility and temporary population stock

Cross border workers - All persons who are not residents of the country of measurement but have been engaged in economic activities on a repeated basis (more than once in a year) in that country provided they depart at regular and short intervals (daily or weekly) from the country.

Seasonal workers - All persons who are not residents of the country of employment, whose work by its character is dependent on seasonal conditions and is performed during part of the year.

Other types of temporary workers - All persons who are not residents of the country of measurement but travel to the country for short periods (less than the minimum duration requirement for residence) for work-related reasons, such as itinerant workers and project-tied workers.

Training-related mobility - All persons who are not residents of the country but travel to the country to attend a short-term training programme for less than the minimum duration required for residence.

Health-related mobility - All persons who are not residents of the country but travel to the country to access health care services for less than the minimum duration required for residence.

Asylum seekers in transit - Persons who travel to the country in transit, with the intention to travel to another country to file an asylum application.

Circular mobility - Persons who are not residents of the country and travelled to the same country more than once during a particular year.

Unit 2.2 Primary sources of data

Statistical data collection tools: Population and housing censuses

The population census is a key data source for producing migration statistics for countries that do not have reliable administrative registers, especially population registers. Although censuses are typically carried out only once every ten years, for many countries they are the only reliable source of information concerning international migrants. By identifying socio-economic and demographic characteristics of population stocks with a migration experience or foreign background, censuses can provide an appropriate amount of statistical data for analysis of migration patterns. The key migration characteristics to be collected in censuses are country of birth, country of citizenship, country of previous usual residence, time of arrival and reason for migration. However, censuses have some limitations, particularly concerning data on migration flows. Capturing data on all emigrants remains a challenge, particularly in cases where the whole household has emigrated. Due to the infrequency with which censuses are conducted, a significant part of migration that occurred between two census dates could be excluded, due to the person concerned dying or (re)emigrating.

Household and other sample surveys

Whereas censuses can only include a rather small number of questions on each topic, including migration, sample surveys can collect more detailed data on a broader range of topics, and be carried out with greater frequency. For some statistical sample surveys, the suggested methodology is proposed by international statistical bodies where migration questions are sometimes included. However, it is usually quite challenging to collect reliable migration data through a household sample survey which is focused on households of the general population and not specific consideration of households with migrants. First, the difficulty in collecting data on migration flows through sample surveys are largely the same as encountered

in the case of population censuses – even if there is the possibility of including more questions in survey questionnaires than in those underpinning censuses. Second, if the survey sampling strategy does not include a representative sample for migration issues, the survey may not be able to collect accurate migration data, as migrants compose only a small proportion of the overall population. These problems can be partially avoided if the survey administered is designed specifically to collect migration data.

Specialised international migration survey

The main advantage of a specialised migration survey is that it focuses on collecting data on migration issues. Accordingly, the survey sample is designed so that collected data will reliably represent the migrant population. Whereas data on persons who have immigrated or returned after living abroad can be collected sufficiently by such surveys, similar to other field interview surveys, persons currently living abroad cannot be easily accounted for. Useful data in this regard can be received if the sample includes households of current emigrants, but these are not necessarily the same as data which could be given by the emigrant him/herself. For more specific studies, emigrated members of households are sometimes interviewed at their place of residence abroad. However, such cross-border surveys are rather rare, as they are difficult to arrange.

Administrative datasets

The most widely used databases for migration statistics are administrative registers:

◆ Population register.
◆ Foreigners' register.
◆ Residence permit register.

Population register data are useful because they usually specify place of residence as a personal characteristic that is updated according to the legislation. In international migration statistics, the key concept for identification of migration is the usual country of residence. In this regard, there are two conditions to be fulfilled, the first of which is that the registered place of residence must be the place of residence where the person usually lives, and the second is that the minimum time period for living at the new place of residence registered should be shorter or equal to the period recommended for defining the usual place of residence. The **foreigners' register**, sometimes called the 'immigration register', is similar to the population register but includes only foreign immigrants to the country. In some cases, the foreigners' register forms a dedicated part of the population register and may include more characteristics than the general population register. The same conditions as in the case of the population register are needed if foreigners' register data are to be used for the identification of migration events. Moreover, **the residence permit register** is relatively similar to the foreigners' register, as first-time issuance of a residence permit can be considered to be a proxy for an immigration event. However, even if the dates of validity of the residence permit are recorded, these do not necessarily reflect the real dates of the holder's arrival and departure. In the case of a migrant being granted the right to permanent stay in a country, any following periods of residence elsewhere cannot be captured in these data.

Unit 2.3 Institutional framework for migration data management in Azerbaijan

The institutional framework for managing international migration issues involves a number of governmental institutions, whereby they have their own responsibilities with regards to collection of statistical data. In this regard, the Interagency Automated Information-Retrieval System "Entry-Exit and Registration" (IAMAS), provides an ad hoc environment for sharing data collected by the mandated institutions based on relevant agreements and legislative rules, with also the possibility to produce statistics on various migration-related topics. In addition, various governmental institutions have access to individual records created by other institutions as well as to statistical tables produced for the common use of these governmental institutions according to their needs, based on predefined agreements. The three main institutions involved in migration data management and the production of statistics in Azerbaijan are the State Migration Service (SMS), the State Border Service (SBS) and the State Statistics Committee (SSC).

The tasks of the SMS include management of the information in the migration field collected on immigrants, for which it maintains a special Unified Migration Information System (UMIS). It collects data on various areas, including (but not limited to) temporary stay and registration of an immigrant's place of stay in the Republic of Azerbaijan, granting and extending temporary and permanent residence permits and work permits, and granting refugee status, as well as acquisition, restoration, determination, and loss of citizenship Azerbaijan, and registration of dual citizenship.

The SSC being the key institution in the production of statistics, oversees population stocks as well as censuses. The latest Azerbaijani census (conducted in 2019) incorporated information on foreign nationals currently living in the country on a usual basis (i.e. resident permit holders, work permit holders, foreign students, and other migrants with long-term visas), and on foreign-born nationals currently living in the country. The SSC also publishes data on arrivals in and departures from the country, received from the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) and the SMS. In general, the statistical data on international migrations published by the SSC are acquired from the SMS based on the official statistical reports and include only the migrations of non-nationals.

The SBS is mandated to collect data on persons and vehicles crossing the state borders of Azerbaijan, which are registered through the 'Border control' subsystem of the IAMAS, whereby the data cover border crossings by both nationals and non-nationals. In addition to these agencies, there are also other state authorities involved in certain migration-related data collection and management.

Unit 2.4 Empirical work/Evaluation

2.4.1 For students the evaluation of their knowledge is carried out through a short task on collecting data about migration flows in South Caucasus/Azerbaijan based on the data available in open sources. The short task should be delivered as a form of presentation during the last class. For the assignment, a class before the presentation, the students are divided into several teams depending on their number. The presentation takes 60% of the final evaluation, while the rest 40% relies on their active participation during the class discussions of each unit within the module.

Each presentation should last for 15 minutes, followed by a Q&A session from the teacher/lecturer and the audience.

The below-mentioned topics can guide the assignment for data collection, but the list of tasks is not exhaustive:

◆ *net migration rate in the South Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia) throughout the years of 2014-2024.*
◆ *emigration patterns in South Caucasus within 2014-2024, and the main destination countries.*
◆ *comparison of emigration rates from the South Caucasus to Russia in 1990-2000, 2000- 2010, and 2010-2020 with a thorough analysis of how the trends changed and what might be the causes.*
◆ *how "migrant" is defined in the legislation and statistics of Azerbaijan, and what might be the challenges with the definition. In addition, present the data on the permanent immigration flows to the country for the last 5 years.*

2.4.2 For non-formal education, the participants (in groups or individually, depending on their number) can work on the case studies indicated in the Migration Textbook, including but not limited to:

◆ *Analyse the population change in Azerbaijan based on the statistics from the last 5 years and indicate the changes in the "migrant" population as well.*
◆ Analyse the shortcomings of migration data management in Azerbaijan, including the definitions of different typologies of migrants in statistics.

For further topics, the case studies at the end of the Module in the Textbook can be referred to.

Grading scheme for academic evaluation, based on the short task of data collection-related presentation:

Relevance of data chosen and analysed	20%
Data analysis and explanation skills	30%
Presentation and oral delivery skills	10%
Active participation during the class discussions, including in all units	40%
Total % of the grade:	**100%**

Resources and Further Reading:

European Union, United Nations, Expert Group on Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons Statistics – International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics, Luxembourg, 2018.

ILO, Guidelines concerning statistics of international labour migration, ICLS/20/2018/Guidelines, Department of Statistics, 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 10-19 October 2018, ILO, Geneva, 2018.

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Module 3
Legal Aspects of Migration

Short Module Description

The Module provides insights into the pertinent international legal frameworks which migration is part of, including different treaties, conventions and declarations issued by the UN agencies concerning the rights to migrate, of a migrant, while also shedding light on etymologies of agents of forced and voluntary migration processes. It discusses the key principles of the current international migration legal framework with emphasis on the Global Compact for safe, orderly, and regular migration, the Global Compact on refugees as well as UN guiding principles on internal displacement as such. The Module comes with several interesting case studies for analysis by the participants according to different international legal frameworks.

Participants	Lecturers/ Trainers
This module is compulsory for students of the Faculty of Law and might be an optional subject for students from other faculties envisioned in the curriculum.	Lecturers specialised in international (human rights) law are advised to lead the class with this Module. For non-academic circles, a guest lecturer with a legal background from government institutions, International Organisations, or NGOs as such might be invited to lead the workshops/trainings.

Learning Objectives and Values

At the end of this Module, participants will:

◆ Familiarise with the international legal scope concerning migration, the agents of the process and their rights.
◆ Familiarise with the main etymologies of different migration processes as well as agents underlined in international human rights law and other similar legislative frameworks.
◆ Be knowledgeable about the key principles of the existing international migration legal framework.
◆ Be able to analyse the advantages and shortcomings of certain etymologies and their use within migration contexts, as well as of the international legal instruments concerning migration.
◆ Be able to critically approach the application of the international legal framework within certain migration contexts, also based on the case studies presented in the migration textbook.

Outline of the Module

Unit 3.1 Legal migration etymology and main international migration legal principles

3.1.1 "The right to migrate" enshrined in different international legal instruments
3.1.2 Legal etymologies of different migrant groups
3.1.3 The main principles of international migration legal framework

Unit 3.2 Empirical Work/Evaluation

3.2.1 Op-ed on the analysis of one case based on the migration textbook as a final assignment.
3.2.2 Group work on case study analysis based on the migration textbook for non-academic audience.

Central Module Questions

◆ Why is every refugee a migrant but not every migrant is a refugee?
◆ What is the difference between refugees, people under subsidiary protection, and internally displaced persons?
◆ What kind of terms examined in this chapter could be worth incorporating into the migration/legal framework of Azerbaijan?
◆ What does the international community want to achieve with the Global Compact on Migration and the Global Compact for Refugees? What are the main objectives of the GCM and the GCR?
◆ Does the GCM or the GCR have any implications on national sovereign rights?
◆ How do the GCM and the GCR affect irregular migration and migrants in irregular situations?

Timeframe and Lecturing Method:

Units of Module 3	Timeframe for course	
	Hours	Class
Unit 3.1 Legal migration etymology and main international migration legal principles	2	1
Unit 3.2 Empirical work/Examination	2	1
Total (hours)	**4**	**2**

Indicative Content of the Module

Unit 3.1 Legal migration etymology and main international migration legal principles

Over the centuries, the question of whether one has a right to migrate and a right to hospitality, and, if so, what limits may exist on these rights. It has been a controversial issue for many scholars. Throughout history, many scholars assume that neither national nor international law recognises or guarantees the right to hospitality, nor the right to migrate. However, some have concluded that the right to migrate has been "framed by international law for ages". This group of thinkers propose analysing the right to freely move and the right to leave a country as two elements of the right to migrate. According to such theory, the right to migrate could mean the right to legally leave one country and enter another for a short or longer period (the right to travel). Currently, international law recognises and protects the right to leave a country, including one's own. The right to leave a country is stipulated in many international legal instruments, including:

- Art. 13.2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Art. 12.2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and Art. 8 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ICRMW)
- Art. 5 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- Art. 10 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Art. 5 of the United Nations Declaration on the Human Rights of Individuals who are not Nationals of the Country in Which They Live
- Art. 2.2 of Protocol No. 4 to the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR).

However, in many cases, the right to leave and the country's obligation to protect national security, public order and/or public health and/or the rights and freedoms of others, might not be aligned with each other, which might result in the contradiction of certain legal frameworks reflecting both issues. On the one hand, all sovereign states are entitled to secure their borders to protect national security, public order and public health, and the rights and freedoms of its populations. On the other hand, the question arises to what extent they might welcoming or on the contrary, limiting the entry or exit of individuals given the above mentioned. In this regard, it is important to note that the international treaty bodies established under the respective treaty regimes, i.e. the ECtHR and the Human Rights Committee, have also outlined criteria for cases of expulsion of foreigners who have settled in a state and who are convicted of a criminal offence and/ or are unlawfully present on the territory of the nation-state. These criteria include but not limited to, examination of the nature and seriousness of the offence committed by the foreigner, the length of the foreigner's stay in the country (from which (s)he would be expelled), the solidity of social, cultural, and family ties with the host country and with the country of destination as such.

Migrant, forced migrant, including environmental migrant

Despite the well-acknowledged definition of a migrant by IOM and in different international legal instruments, the legislative frameworks of certain states do not necessarily reflect that. Instead, they do rely on their own framing, such as in the case of Azerbaijan, which prefers the use of a "foreigner" with regards

to different periods of stay in the country or exit from the country rather than a "migrant" in the Migration Code. Then the issue may be why that is so and how it may affect the data collected in this regard. It is not surprising that some of the countries both in the South Caucasus and Central Asia came up with their own definitions, that might also be rooted in their unique position in migration processes or simply, preferences given certain social, cultural, and political contexts. For ex: Lawmakers of other newly independent states (e.g. Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, and the Russian Federation) often use the term "forced resettler" instead of an internationally framed – internally displaced persons (IDPs). In the Azerbaijani context, this term means "a person who has moved to another place being forced to leave his/her permanent residence within the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan in connection with military aggression, natural or technogenic disaster" (Art. 1 of the 1992 Law on Refugees and Forced Displaced of Azerbaijan).

Moreover, due to climate change and thus drastic environmental circumstances, some individuals are forced to leave their usual residences especially in rural areas not being able to continue to produce and overall cope with the environmental consequences. Yet, neither "environmental migrant" nor "eco-migrant" is mentioned in any international agreement. The term "environmental migrant" or "eco-migrant" has been defined by IOM as:

"[A] person or group(s) of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive change 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 or outside their country of origin or habitual residence."

Several states have already taken action in bringing awareness to the issue and in regulating the process through some legal framework, such as Georgia, where the Commission on Regulating Issues of Resettlement of Families Damaged and Displaced by Natural Disasters was established in 2013 by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

Labour migrants

People migrating for economic/labour reasons are either labelled as "migrant workers", or "labour migrants", or in other similar ways, questioning what constitutes the right way to name them, by not undermining their importance in the economies of both sending and receiving countries. They in fact constitute the largest part of the migrant community worldwide and their status and rights are concluded under the patronage of (a) Public international law, i.e. International Labor Organization (ILO) Conventions on Migrant Workers, the ICRMW; (b) Regional treaties, and (c) Normative acts of many sovereign states. There are different definitions of "migrant worker" depending on the organisation. For ex: ILO defines him/her, as a "migrant for employment", whereby it is described as "a person who migrates from one country to another with a view to being employed otherwise than on his own account and includes any person regularly admitted as a migrant for employment" (Art. 11-1 ILO Conventions No. 97, No. 143). The scope of the International Convention on Rights of Migrants Workers' definition includes certain categories of migrant workers that were not covered by ILO Conventions, in particular self-employed persons, frontier workers, itinerant workers, project-tied and specified employment workers hired for a defined period.

Migrants in irregular situations: trafficked persons and smuggled migrants

Today there are also many migrants who are exposed to irregular situations whereby they fall into certain vulnerabilities, as well as *traps,* including human trafficking and smuggling. It is quite challenging to collect data on such migrants, yet they do exist. There are also different labelling and definitions of them, such as irregular, illegal, and undocumented migrants, some of which are also legally bound. In this regard, ILO for example, does not set out the precise definition of an irregular or undocumented migrant, whereas CIS Agreement on Cooperation in Fight Against Illegal Migration defines "irregular migrants" as those citizens of third states and stateless persons who violate rules of entrance, departure, stay or transit through the territories of the signatory states, as well as citizens from those states who violate the rules of stay on the territory of any of the other states. According to public international law and the concept of human dignity, an individual cannot be illegal and outside of the law: only an individual's actions can be considered thus. Hence, the term "migrant in an irregular situation" or "migrant with irregular status" is preferred. The contradiction between the definitions enshrined in the legislations of different countries, including in South Caucasus and Central Asia and the human-right-focused approach to the migrant – as an individual exposed to certain vulnerabilities - might create a challenge in public approach to them, also in strengthening the stereotypes rather than breaking them.

One of the irregular situations migrant fall into is the human trafficking, that includes "recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons [act], 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 [means], for the purpose of exploitation [purpose]. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery, or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs", which is laid out in the Palermo Protocol. The list of signs of trafficking and exploitation includes, but not limited to, limited or no social interaction, lack of access to medical care, incapability to negotiate working conditions, as well as poor accommodation conditions. Many victims of trafficking are dependent on the traffickers lacking the regular status in the country they reside and exploited, which hinders them from getting adequate support and help from outside.

In addition to trafficking, there is also smuggling of migrants, whose definition is "the procurement [act], in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit [purpose], of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party [means] of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident", as it was described in the UN Smuggling of Migrants Protocol. Many newly independent states have signed and ratified the Palermo Protocol and the UN Smuggling of Migrants Protocol. They have set criminal statutes and legal frameworks against trafficking and smuggling and established antitrafficking institutions.

There are a number of international legal frameworks that focus on ensuring the migration process as a safe and orderly process for all its agents, for both individuals and countries. One of them is the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, which stipulates: "migration is a multi-dimensional reality that cannot be addressed by one government policy sector alone". As a result, it requires global solutions and global responsibility on migration challenges. The GCM aims, inter alia, to: (a) Find an appropriate response to a wide range of migration-related issues, such as border management, smuggling and trafficking in human beings, migrant documentation and inclusion, return, resettlement and readmission; (b) Better manage and facilitate diasporas and remittances; and (c) Foster international cooperation by setting out guiding principles and responding to the migration challenges of today and tomorrow at the local, national and international

level. The Compact is based on 10 principles, including collecting data and proper evidence in the field; provision accurate information to have safe migration process for its agents; ensuring fair conditions and regular provisions for migrants' decent work overseas; addressing and reducing vulnerabilities in migration; enhancing consular protection, and assistance throughout migration process; consolidating international and regional collaboration addressing migration issues on the ground etc.

Another similar tool is the Global Compact for Refugees, whose objectives are to (a) Ease the burden on host countries and benefit refugees and local communities; (b) Enhance refugee self-reliance; (c) Expand access to third-country solutions; and (d) Support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity. The GCR includes the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which is an integral part of the global compact as it was adopted by the UN General Assembly. The GCR determines the following areas as needing support: (1) Reception and admission, particularly early warning, preparedness and contingency planning; immediate reception arrangements; safety and security; registration and documentation, etc; (2) Needs and support of communities to strengthen the resilience of the host community, particularly education, housing, food security and nutrition, energy, and natural resource management, etc; (3) Search and facilitation for solutions, including by eliminating causes of forced migration and by planning for solutions from the outset of refugee situations.

Unit 3.2 Empirical work/Evaluation

3.2.1 Op-ed on the analysis of one case based on the migration textbook.

Op-ed is the opinion-based assignment that should cover the legal analysis of one or two cases presented in the Migration Textbook under the same Module. The number of cases depends on the size of the class. The op-ed should be implemented in two forms, which should be given to the students as a choice, depending on their preference: a) a video recording discussing and analysing the presented case based on the pertinent legal frameworks. The video recording should be no more than 10 minutes (for each case), and might include some visual materials, such as photos, and other illustrations as well. The recording should be delivered to the lecturer before the last class. b) an oral presentation or rather an address to the audience during the last class, which similarly, should not be more than 10 minutes (for each case), and should have a critical approach with analysis of the case based on the pertinent legal frameworks.

The case analysis will contribute to students' critical analysis and thinking skills and how to make an oral presentation and address audience in a convincing manner.

3.2.2 Group work on case study analysis based on the migration textbook for non-academic audiences.

For non-academic audiences, the case analysis should stay the same with the exception of being a group-work rather than an individual, although depending on the number of participants. In case their number is fewer than 10 people, individually assigned case analysis might be considered as well. Each case analysis should be for 10 minutes, excluding the questions and discussions from the audience and the trainer.

Presentation

The following scale for evaluating the empirical work can be applied:

Critical analysis skills	60%
Rhetoric skills	20%
Organisation of the speech	20%
Total % of the grade	**100%**

Resources and Further Reading:

Adeola, R., 'The Legal Protection of Development-Induced Displaced Persons in Africa', African Journal of Legal Studies, Vol. 1, No. 1, 2017, pp. 91-104.

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Boudin, L.B., 'The Constitutional Right to Travel', Columbia Law Review, Vol. 56, Jan. 1956, pp. 47-75.

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Fundamental Rights Agency, Handbook on European law relating to asylum, borders and immigration, Edition 2020, 2020. https://fra.europa.eu/sites/ default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2020-handbook-law-asylum-migrationborders-2020-ed_en.pdf

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IOM, Glossary on Migration, 2019. https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_34_glossary.pdf

OCHA, The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, 1998. https:// www.internal-displacement.org / sites/default/files/publications/documents/199808-training-OCHA-guiding-principles-Eng2.pdf

OHCHR, Principles and Guidelines, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations, 2017. https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/Migration/PrinciplesAndGuidelines.pdf

United Nations Network on Migration, Regular Pathways for Admission and Stay for Migrants in Situations of Vulnerability, Guidance Note, 2021. https://migrationnetwork.un.org/sites/g/files/tmzbdl416/files/docs/guidance_note-_regular_pathways_for_admission_and_stay_for_migrants_in_situations_of_vulnerabilty_final.pdf

UNODC, Human Trafficking Indicators, n.d. https://www.unodc.org/ documents/human-trafficking/HT_indicators_E_LOWRES.pdf

Vainomaa, M. and I. Hainzl, What is Trafficking in Human Beings?, Trainer's Manual ICMPD, Prague Process, 2019. https://www.pragueprocess.eu/ en/migration-observatory/publications/document?id=192

Module 4
Migration Governance and Securitisation

Short Module Description

This course focuses on the securitisation issues of migration from economic, social, public, and demographic perspectives as such, as well as how it aligns and becomes a response with regards to migration governance and management on different levels. The security concerns around migration have been discussed widely, especially given the increasing flows as well as easier access to migration, in terms of transportation, social networks, facilitating policies and other means compared to the past. This module speaks to the above-mentioned with some evidence relying on the potential consequences while covering the topics within the framework of migration governance touching on the regional and state efforts in this regard. The module also provides insight into the case of Azerbaijan.

Participants	Lecturer/trainer
This Module is obligatory for students from the Faculty of Law, Socio-Political Sciences, International Relations as well as Journalism. For the students from other faculties envisioned in this Curriculum, it can be an optional subject/module.	A lecturer/trainer with international relations background while being insightful about migration issues will be an asset for conducting this module for both academic and non-academic audiences. For one class, a guest lecturer will be invited from the state or non-state organisation, depending on the availability, who provide insight into the case of Azerbaijan in terms of migration governance and its practical implications.

Learning Objectives and Values

At the end of this Module, the participants will be able to:

◆ Have an understanding of what "national security" is and what threats might arise from migration.
◆ Differentiate between various aspects of security, such as social, public, demographic, etc.
◆ Familiarise with the recent academic and fiction literature on the phenomenon of securitisation, and different approaches taken by states towards the issue.
◆ Be knowledgeable about the role of different regional and international organisations in migration governance.

◆ Critically analyse migration governance methods applied by different entities and their implications.
◆ Demonstrate critical thinking towards the connection of migration governance and security issues, also within the framework of the existing mechanisms with potential future insights.

Outline of the Module

Unit 4.1 Securitisation of the migration phenomenon

4.1.1 Security and theoretical approaches
4.1.2 Migration and societal, economic, public, and demographic security.
4.1.3 Migration and national security of Azerbaijan

Unit 4.2 Migration management at different levels

4.2.1 The role of different organisations at the EU level and beyond
4.2.2 The role of diaspora in migration governance

Unit 4.3 Links between migration governance, globalisation and securitisation

Unit 4.4 Guest Lecture delivering a speech/presentation on the case of Azerbaijan in terms of migration governance and securitisation issues

Unit 4.5 Empirical Work/ Evaluation

4.5.1 Response paper as the final assignment for academic audiences
4.5.2 Group work as the way to evaluate the training outcomes for non-academic audiences.

Central Module Questions

◆ What is meant by "national security"?
◆ Which factors are used to assess modern migration processes in the context of national security?
◆ How can the relationship between security and migration be explained in modern times? What factors mainly raise security issues related to migration?
◆ What is the role of migrants in the internal political processes of receiving states?
◆ What are the relevant articles of the Universal Human Rights Declaration?
◆ What is the role and importance of international organisations in migration governance?
◆ How is international migration regulated at the national, regional, and international levels, and what are the main challenges in the regulatory process?
◆ What proposals and ideas can be put forward for effective regulation of migration policy?

Timeframe

Units of Module 4	Timeframe for course	
	Hours	Class
Unit 4.1 Securitisation of the migration phenomenon	2	1
Unit 4.2 Migration management at different levels	2	1
Unit 4.3 Links between migration governance, globalisation and securitisation	2	1
Unit 4.4 Guest lecture (in the case of Azerbaijan)	2	1
Unit 4.5 Empirical work/Examination	N/A	N/A
Total (hours)	**8**	**4**

Indicative Content of the Module

Unit 4.1 Securitisation of the migration phenomenon

The concept of "national security" is often referred to as the state of protection of the vital interests of the individual, society, and state from internal and external threats. In a broad sense, national security is understood as the state's system established to survive and develop in the face of internal and external threats. Yet, there are no universally agreed definitions for "national interest" and "national security". Typically, the term "security" covers a wide range of topics, meaning that many different issues can be interpreted as the subject of security policy With regards to migration, researchers have noted the connection between migration and security as being bidirectional; that is, a (potential) threat can be viewed from the perspective of the security of communities, societies and states affected by migration flows, but also in the context of the security of migrants themselves. The realist approach to security was to become particularly dominant during the Cold War. At that time, the concept of security was understood in its most general sense as the absence of threats. This traditional approach to international security focused primarily on military issues. However, during the post-Cold War period, security studies moved away from a state-centric approach, broadening the definition of national security to include a range of potential threats. It is symbolic in this regard that, on 31 January 1992, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Summit Declaration emphasised that threats to international peace and security can come from non-military, economic, social, humanitarian, and environmental sources of instability, and stated that such threats were included in the field of activities of the UNSC. The Declaration also stated that monitoring of elections, human rights and refugee repatriation are integral parts of the UNSC efforts to maintain international peace and security.

The most prominent authors in this area mainly refer to "societal security" among the security threats potentially caused by migration. The concept of societal security should not be confused with that of "public security", another widely analysed area. Public security relates more to public order, the direct physical security of societies, while societal security relates more to symbolic norms, and applies a more abstract, symbolic, and subjective approach. In relation to international migration, they refer to the perception by a state of a threat posed by migrants to their cultural linguistic, religious, or national identity. In this regard, the national values of the country receiving the migrants are the reference subject at risk. As Myron Weiner claims, the perceived threat of migration to a state's societal security is not objective and universal, but rather a subjective threat, depending on how the receiving state positions itself; for example, while some states may find multiculturalism undesirable, other states may be proud of their cultural diversity and view it as a strength. Unfortunately, anti-migrant rhetoric is becoming increasingly widespread in societies that have traditionally received large numbers of migrants, and, indeed, once advocated the peaceful coexistence of different cultures and the necessity of multicultural values at the state level. Different states seem to have various approaches to the issue. For ex: Canada, historically a recipient of large numbers of migrants, may have a more expansive sense of national identity and in continuing to pursue a policy of multiculturalism can exhibit tolerance and acceptance of different languages, cultures, and religions. This is related to the fact that immigration to Canada has long been considered an essential condition for national development and, as a country made up largely of immigrants, the state is not associated with any one historical, local, or dominant ethnic group.

Another aspect of the discourse surrounding migration as a potential threat to national interests' centres on the impact which migration has on national economies. Societal and economic security are closely connected, as the perception of immigrants as "other" changes in line with (the perception of) how immigrants actually influence the economies of destination countries. Migration has a significant impact on the economies of both destination and origin countries. This is more connected with the concepts of "brain drain" and "brain gain", whereby the previous has the consequence over the countries of origin, and the latter over the destination countries, as claimed. Indeed, while countries of origin may lose highly skilled workers to emigration, large numbers of migrants do return home, equipped with higher skill levels. Migrants, in particular returnees, bring home other assets, e.g., exposure to new business ideas/ methods/ information not yet widespread in their home country, connections gained abroad, enhanced understanding from exposure to different cultures, languages and people, etc. On the other hand, potential returnees in many cases do not ultimately make the move back home, due to a lack of attractive working conditions, lower labour standards, limited access to roles which are well aligned with their acquired skills, and lower levels of social security. The "brain drain" tendency is thus not as straightforward as it is sometimes portrayed. In terms of the effect of the economy, namely the remittances, many studies demonstrate that they have a positive effect on poverty elimination and economic development. In many developing countries, remittances have successfully reduced the share of the population living below the poverty line. According to another line of argument, migration poses a threat to the economic security of the receiving country due to its impact on the labour market. Guild sheds light on this dynamic by addressing some key questions: Do migrant workers in strong economies really drive down wages? and Do migrants take the jobs of local workers in a strong economy? Public opinion typically views migrant workers as reducing wages in the receiving country, with local workers losing their jobs and economic conditions worsening because of increased labour supply. Yet, this argument does not seem to be based on empirical evidence, but rather on subjective opinions. Moreover, some economists claim that migration often has a positive impact on the employment rate in the receiving country. Thus, contrary to the popular belief that migrants threaten the job security of the local population, reduce wages and increase unemployment, migration may in fact increase employment opportunities and provide a boost to the economy of the receiving country.

Immigration is also frequently depicted as a source of threat to the internal security or public order of a state. Compared to the 1980s, the concept of immigration as a threat to internal security is now more prevalent. Some experts support the idea of a restrictive immigration policy to protect the internal security of the receiving country. Daniel Stoffman, for example, argues that because many migrants come to Canada, every newcomer cannot be thoroughly screened, meaning dangerous people may potentially enter the country as migrants. According to Stoffman, the most effective way to prevent undesirable immigrants would be to reduce the number of annual arrivals, rather than improve screening efficiency. Although terrorism is undoubtedly a real threat to the internal security of states around the world, its connection with immigration is questionable and has been the subject of much academic research. For ex: a study by Maria Saux on immigration and terrorism in Spain suggests that the supposed connection between irregular migration and terrorism does not reflect the prevailing reality, but rather an unsubstantiated or fabricated presumption. Based on moral panic theory, Saux shows that the threat of terrorism causes one group of people to blame a certain other group of people, label them as enemies, and create a divide between "us" and "them". Just as migration has come to be associated with terrorism in the minds of many outside of the migration field, it is also sometimes linked to an increase in crime, leading to the perception of migration as a threat to public order. In many cases, irregular migrants do not have access to employment or the social security system, so they are forced to use mechanisms of ethnic solidarity to survive. This may lead to the formation of organised crime groups and ethnic organisations acting in a closed manner.

Demographic security can be described as a situation where demographic processes are sufficient for the reproduction of the population and provide human resources for the geopolitical interests of the state without the significant influence of external factors. Demographic security is the functioning and development of the population according to its age, gender and ethnic parameters, and its alignment with the national interests of the state, which consists of ensuring the state's territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty, and preservation of its geopolitical status. The internal aspect of this form of security is often characterised by terms such as "survival", "population decline", "degeneration", "extinction", "self-preservation", "self-sufficient reproduction", "demographic development", "demographic crisis", and "depopulation", among many others. Currently, many states which receive significant numbers of migrants are faced with a difficult choice in terms of demographic security. Such states must either accept migrants to replace the naturally decreasing local population and maintain their economic development at a certain level, or not accept migrants based on maintaining the homogeneity of the population, accepting the reality of declining population numbers and economic conditions. In some European states, debate on the growing share of migrants "threatening the demographic security", and the transformation of this issue into a topic of internal political struggle, is giving rise to increased scrutiny of concepts such as the modern nation-state, ethnic identity, nationalism and civic nationalism. As is well documented, the concept of citizenship in modern liberal societies is not rooted in ethnocentricity, but rather implies an inclusive approach, such as civic nationalism based on traditional liberal values (e.g., freedom, tolerance, equality, and individual rights), regardless of religion, race, or ethnic origin. In some states that have received significant numbers of migrants, the change in ethnic composition as a perceived demographic threat puts the concept of liberal civic nationalism and the nation-state construct to a historical test.

After regaining its independence following the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), Azerbaijan and the other newly independent states in the post-Soviet space opened up to international migration flows, which brought more economic, educational and other types of opportunities. However, these states also became a target for global criminal networks specialising in THB and human smuggling. After 1991, numerous channels for the illegal transportation of migrants emerged along the internal and external borders of the former USSR. Amid various conflicts, increased crime, and a worsening economic

situation in the former Soviet republics, many millions fled, in different directions. After 1991, Azerbaijan also became an attractive location for various international organised crime groups involved in the sexual exploitation of women and children. To address this development, in accordance with Article 8 of the 2005 Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Fight against Human Trafficking", the Ministry of Internal Affairs Department for Combatting Human Trafficking was established. This institution is tasked with the effective implementation of the duties stipulated in the National Action Plan on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings; ensuring the security of victims of human trafficking, and providing them with professional assistance; collecting in one single location information for the fight against THB (and protecting this information); and ensuring that the fight against THB is conducted by professional, specially trained police and police agencies supplied with the necessary equipment.

Unit 4.2 Migration management at different level

In the modern political space, the approach of the government and society plays a pivotal role in the effective organisation of migration policy, which in turn, encourages the state to reform and cooperate on migration policy and management in tandem with transnational and international organisations. As international migration becomes more prominent in national, regional, and global development and political agendas, the need for effective migration management grows. Among the recommendations concerning international migration management in the World Population Plan of Action (UN 1975), the following ideas stand out:

◆ Governments and international organisations facilitate voluntary international movement.
◆ Governments are encouraged to hold bilateral or multilateral consultations to harmonise their policies on international migration management.

The UN Secretary-General announced an Action Plan on Migration, which included eight principles in 2013. This action plan brings together sectors that have traditionally been the responsibility of multiple UN organisations (for example, the ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, and UNHCR). The action plan is significant because it was one of the first attempts to merge migratory capabilities with the UN system to foster a consistent approach. Institutionally, several global organisations are closely involved in global migration governance.

There are a number of international organisations involved in migration management with their missions represented in countries all over the world. In 1951, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) was established, originally known as the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe (PICMME) and sought to relocate many of Europe's forcibly displaced people following World War II. After several reforms, it was finally renamed the International Organization for Migration in 1989. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) works on refugee issues as well as other vulnerable populations such as stateless people and internally displaced people (IDPs) around the world.

The UN Network on Migration was established to ensure effective, timely and coordinated system-wide support to the UN Member States. In carrying out its mandate, the Network prioritises the rights and well-being of migrants and their communities of destination, origin, and transit. In addition to the UN organisations, there are also other inter-governmental bodies which play a significant role in international migration governance. For instance, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) is an international organisation with 19 member countries and UN observer status.

On the regional level, it is interesting to look at the migration governance within the EU. The freedom of movement of citizens and labour force within the European Union is the most astounding example of international migration management within a regional integration association. Since 2015, the EU member states have met on numerous occasions in an attempt to develop a common approach and coherent policy for dealing with Europe's refugee flow.

The contributions of migrants and diaspora to sustainable development in their countries of origin and destination have been recognised in recent years by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, and the Global Forum on Migration and Development Summits. Diasporas are "migrants or descendants of migrants whose identity and sense of belonging, real or symbolic, have been shaped by their migration experience and background." They keep in touch with their home countries and with one another through a shared sense of history, identity, or mutual experiences in the destination country." Being a valuable resource for development, diaspora thus shapes migration governance on different levels. Aside from financial contributions, diasporas could assist in fostering innovation, learning processes, and civic participation in their home countries. They can, however, play a crucial role within the countries of destination, for instance, by participating in the formulation of development agendas, representing migrants' interests, or facilitating interactions and relations with the country of origin. Below is the list of the effective diaspora experiences in migration governance.

◆ Promoting consultative arrangements, partnerships, and cooperation among states and diasporas
◆ Diaspora involvement in migration and migration policy development
◆ Diaspora support for community-based initiatives such as hometown associations and migrant networks.
◆ Development and promotion of knowledge-sharing networks among diaspora members for the benefit of their home country.
◆ They do create and maintain communication and information channels to encourage diasporas to stay involved in their home country, for example, by providing websites with advertising opportunities for consular assistance, voting, and investment.

It is critical to recognise that diasporas or transnational communities are not homogeneous or tightly knit groups. They are intersected by a wide range of economic, social, and ethnic characteristics. Diaspora engagement, along with international migration, is at the foundation of socio-economic well-being, which reciprocally affects the social integration, activity and development of individuals in individual states.

Unit 4.3 Links between migration governance, globalisation and securitisation

Globalisation is inextricably linked with international migration. People's international migration is at the heart of the ongoing globalisation process. The globalisation of migration also brings securitisation issues to the forefront, as it inevitably brings benefits and harms. The globalised migration, in turn, calls for greater attention to stability, security, and order. Globalisation has an influence on both internal migration and international movement. One of the most visible and significant aspects of globalisation is increased migration: an increasing number of people move within countries and across borders in search of better job opportunities and lifestyles. Although migration is commonly viewed as a challenge, it does contribute to long-term development. By fostering transnational microeconomic linkages among diasporas, migration has empowered the globalisation of the world economy. Remittances and direct foreign investment by diaspora members have increased significantly. International migration also creates conditions for rapid

flow and exchange of goods, services, international trade, and sustainable economic development, from another perspective, immigration does present a critical quandary for liberal governments.

It is an undeniable fact that national/international security is the most significant topic in the foreign policy agenda of nation-states, in which security issues in domestic and foreign policy should complement each other. Polemicists such as Peter Brimelow (1995) and Patrick J. Buchanan (2006) make a security claim with obvious cultural and racial overtones, considering the influx of non-white immigrants into Western societies as a cultural threat that could destabilise liberal democracies. However, from the standpoint of political realism, Myron Weiner's treatment of migration is by far the most sophisticated, he was acutely aware of the destabilising impact of refugee arrivals in the Southern Hemisphere, where newly independent states' legitimacy is extremely fragile. Weiner broadened his argument to include south-north and east-west migration, hypothesising that every society has a finite capacity to absorb foreigners - what former French President François Mitterrand referred to as a "threshold of tolerance" - and he cites xenophobic backlash in Western Europe as examples of the sort of security threat posed by uncontrolled migration. That said, Weiner proposes 8 types of regimes of migrants' entry and exit from the country, including *a free entry regime, a promotional entry regime, a selective entry regime, prohibited entry rules, restrictive exit regime, selective exit rules, free exit rules, expulsion exit rules*.

Unit 4.4 Guest Lecture, delivering a speech/presentation on the case of Azerbaijan in terms of migration governance and securitisation issues

Guest lecturer's visits should be organised during the last class in case of academic learning and during the last day of the training/workshop in case of a non-academic environment. Guest lecturers can be either from state authorities involved in migration management or international/regional/local organisation dealing with issues related to migration. If preferable, he/she can also be an independent researcher knowledgeable in the field. The lecture should focus on the migration governance and securitisation issues in Azerbaijan given the global approaches and theoretical considerations covered earlier in the curriculum and discussed in the textbook. The lecture can also rely on the presentation which should be carried out within one academic class, including discussions and a Q&A section. In a non-academic learning environment, the needs and the background of the participants should be considered in arranging the duration of the lecture/presentation by a guest lecturer.

Unit 4.5 Empirical Work/Evaluation

4.5.1 The final assignment for the academic audience should be *a response paper* based on one of the readings assigned for the class, but not used. The response paper should be 5 pages long, excluding the references, written in Times New Roman 12 pt, applying APA format. The paper should be a summary of the reflective analysis of the selected reading (article, book chapter etc.), describing the points of agreement and disagreement with the author, and argumentation clearly laid out throughout the paper. The lecturer should provide a list of readings 3 weeks before the deadline, whereby the students will have to choose the reading they will base their response paper on. It is an individual assignment, targeting the critical thinking and analytical skills of students with good academic Azerbaijani/ English skills, depending on which language the class will be conducted in.

4.5.2 For the non-academic audience, 20 minutes should be spent on the group discussion covering the 2 points/questions mentioned in the section Central Module Questions of the curriculum. The group discussion should be an internal one, without reporting to the wider audience or the trainer during the workshop/training. It should be based on brainstorming through different ideas and opinions and reflecting on them, analysing the pros and cons, and coming to some conclusions based on the group work.

The following scale for evaluating the academic work/response paper can be applied:

Critical thinking and analytical skills	80%
Organisation, logic and format of the response paper	10%
Academic writing skills in Azerbaijani/English	10%
Total % of the grade	**100%**

Resources and Further Reading:

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Devane, R. (2006). The dynamics of diaspora networks: Lessons of experience. Diaspora Networks and the International Migration of Skills: How Countries Can Draw on Their Talent Abroad, Washington, DC: World Bank, 59-67.

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Government of Azerbaijan, National Action Plan on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings, 2004. Available at: https://e-qanun.az/framework/5977 (in Azerbaijani). Accessed on 23.11.2023.

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Howard, R.T., 'Migration Wars', The National Interest, No. 153, 2018, pp. 53-62.

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Module 5

Migration Management in Azerbaijan and neighbourhood countries

Short Module Description

This Module provides an insight into migration management, including policy building, legislation as well as collaborative efforts with the stakeholders involved both in Azerbaijan and in its neighbouring countries in the region. It uncovers the role and impact of each institution involved in migration management in Azerbaijan. It also informs about the role of regional and international organisations in migration policy decision-making and management.

Participants	Lecturers/trainers
All Units of this Module are compulsory for students representing **all Faculties**, envisioned in this Curriculum as well as practitioners in migration management. This Module should follow Module 1 on Introduction to Migration for all the further Modules described in this curriculum. Its specific scope focusing on migration management in Azerbaijan and beyond provides necessary knowledge serving as the foundation to familiarize with existing policies in the country and the region as a whole. It is a necessary subject for both students and non-academic participants, esp. those individuals not representing the state authorities.	In academic circles, this Module should jointly be lectured by teachers with political sciences or law backgrounds, to be acquainted with how migration works in collaboration among the relevant stakeholders. In non-academic circles, this Module is advised to be delivered by an individual involved in migration management or having extensive knowledge about migration policy building and management both in the country and beyond.

Learning Objectives and Values

At the end of the Module, the participants will be able to:

◆ Familiarise themselves with existing policies and legislative frameworks around migration, such as border and irregular migration management, labour migration, internal migration, naturalization, etc. in Azerbaijan.

◆ Familiarise themselves with key actors involved in migration management in Azerbaijan as well as their collaborative efforts in this regard.

◆ Gain more knowledge on different migrant groups in the country, including IDPs, refugees, labour migrants as well as relevant policies regarding their residence in Azerbaijan.

◆ Gain knowledge on the EU management in the process, as well as the policies of neighbouring countries, including Türkiye, countries in Central Asia, Moldova and Georgia as such.

◆ Acquire a critical approach towards existing policies and legislative frameworks both in the country and beyond.

◆ Comparatively, analyse the policies and management structures between the countries as well as within EU.

Outline of the Module:

Unit 5.1 Migration management in Azerbaijan

5.1.1 Primary legislative and political frameworks around migration in Azerbaijan.
5.1.2 Key actors involved in migration management in Azerbaijan and their collaboration in this regard.
5.1.3 Management in different spheres of migration and concerning different migrant groups in Azerbaijan.

Unit 5.2 Migration management in the EU and beyond

5.2.1 EU policies regarding border, asylum as such
5.2.2 Migration management in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Unit 5.3 Empirical work/Evaluation

Group assignment on comparing policies or migration flow patterns of two countries in the region for both academic and non-academic audiences.

Central Module Questions

The below-mentioned questions can be used as guidance for discussions during the lecturing of the Module and evaluation of students'/practitioners' knowledge.

◆ How is migration policy built in Azerbaijan?

◆ Who are the main governmental stakeholders working on migration management?

◆ How the stakeholders involved in migration management in the country collaborate with one another?

◆ Who are the main migrant groups in the country? What does the latest data indicate about them?

◆ How does the EU manage migration regarding border and asylum? What collaborative efforts exist in the region in this regard?

◆ How does migration management differ between the countries in the region, esp. South Caucasus and Central Asia? What are the latest migration trends/patterns observed in both regions? What similarities or differences are there?

Timeframe:

Units of Module 5	Timeframe for course (hours)	
	Hours	Class
Unit 5.1 Migration management in Azerbaijan	2	1
Unit 5.2 Migration management in EU and beyond	2	1
Unit 5.3 Empirical work and Examination	2	1
Total	**6**	**3**

Indicative Content of the Module

Unit 5.1 Migration management in Azerbaijan

The primary legislative documents touching on migration in this, or another way, are the Constitution of Azerbaijan, the Labour Code, as well as a wide range of other legislations, including the Law on Education, on the protection of the health of the population. They primarily cover the crucial issues of the rights of stateless persons and foreigners residing in the country from educational, health related perspectives, whereas there are also precise frameworks dealing with migration only, such as migration programmes covering different periods, as a result of which the Migration Code came into existence and approved in 2013. The Migration Code, which defines key migration concepts, also regulates relations in the areas of local citizens' exit from and entry to Azerbaijan; foreigners and stateless persons' exit from and entry to Azerbaijan, their temporary stay on the national territory, the issuance of permits for their temporary and permanent residence in Azerbaijan, and their registration in the country; the rights and obligations of migration participants; labour migration; and state control over migration and the fight against irregular migration. The Migration Code consists of 6 sections, 15 chapters and 95 articles. In addition to the Migration Code, other legal and regulatory acts on migration management have been adopted in Azerbaijan, including the following laws:

◆ Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On State Border";
◆ Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Identification Document of Citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan";
◆ Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Registration at Places of Residence and Stay";
◆ Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan";
◆ Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the Status of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (Persons Displaced Within the Country)";
◆ Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On State Policy Regarding Azerbaijanis Living Abroad";
◆ Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Fight Against Human Trafficking".

There are the following key actors involved in migration management in Azerbaijan, including, both state and civil society institutions as well as international organisations:

- State institutions – SMS, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population (MLSPP), Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), State Committee for Affairs of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons, State Border Service (SBS), State Committee for Work with Diaspora;
- Civil society organisations – non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that are members of the Public Council under the SMS and those operating in the field of migration, the Azerbaijan Trade Unions Confederation;
- International organisations – International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).

Briefly about the roles of some institutors involved. For example: The SMS registers foreigners and stateless persons at their place of residence in Azerbaijan, is responsible for issuance of extensions for temporary stay on the national territory, issues foreigners with permits for temporary or permanent residence in Azerbaijan, provides foreigners who intend to perform paid labour activities with work permits within the established rules and procedures, takes relevant measures to prevent irregular migration, and conducts awareness raising and information activities on migration legislation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs protects the rights and interests of Azerbaijan, its citizens and legal entities abroad, and assists in the development of relations and cooperation with Azerbaijanis living abroad, whereas The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population is involved, together with the other relevant state bodies, in the formulation and implementation of a unified state policy in the field of labour migration (in conformity with the respective legislation), and puts forward proposals on the expediency of entry by the Republic of Azerbaijan into international agreements on labour migration. In terms of other actors, the Public Council under the State Migration Service was set up in 2015 and is tasked with the establishment and development of relations with state institutions, international and local public organisations, and the creation of the Public Council's working bodies, among other mandates. The Azerbaijan Trade Unions Confederation (ATUC) is a voluntary confederation of trade union associations representing and protecting the labour, socio-economic rights and interests of trade union members. The main activities of the ATUC centre on the protection of labour rights of workers in member trade unions, closely cooperating with its partners – the ILO, and the International Trade Union Confederation as such.

Control over foreigners and stateless persons' entry into and exit from the Republic of Azerbaijan is carried out across three stages: Pre-entry control: According to the Migration Code, in cases where a visa is required to enter Azerbaijan, foreigners and stateless persons are required to obtain a visa in the prescribed manner. Depending on the visa purpose, either single-entry or multiple-entry visas are issued; for the purpose of transit, either single-entry or double-entry visas are issued. Single-entry visas are valid for up to 90 days, and multiple-entry visas have a validity of up to 2 years.

Moreover, foreigners and stateless persons coming to Azerbaijan can obtain an e-visa through the "ASAN Visa" system (www.evisa.gov.az), for stays of up to 30 days (single-entry e-visa) and 90 days (multiple-entry e-visa). Entry control: Registration of persons and vehicles entering and exiting Azerbaijan is carried out through the IAMAS system, which records information on the results of the checks carried out at the border. Foreigners and stateless persons who attempt to cross the state border of Azerbaijan without the necessary document(s), or who are banned from entering Azerbaijan, are not permitted entry to the national territory and may be returned to their country of origin. Post-entry control: Temporary stay of foreigners and stateless persons who come to Azerbaijan on the basis of a visa cannot be longer than the duration specified in that visa, and those who come to Azerbaijan under a visa-free regime are not permitted to stay on the national territory for more 90 days, except in cases covered by the international

agreements to which the Republic of Azerbaijan is a party. According to the requirements of the Migration Code, foreigners or stateless persons who stay temporarily in Azerbaijan for more than 15 days (or for more than 30 days for citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan) must register their place of stay. In some cases, foreigners or stateless persons may be placed, either voluntarily or involuntarily, in Detention Centres for Illegal Migrants. Such cases are detailed in Chapter 14 of the Migration Code. As noted, the SMS currently operates such centres in three Azerbaijani cities.

Chapter 11 of the Migration Code (Articles 61-73) establishes the broad legal basis for labour migration management to and from Azerbaijan. The principal conditions for foreigners and stateless persons to be permitted to undertake paid labour activities in Azerbaijan include the availability of a job vacancy that cannot be filled by a citizen of Azerbaijan. In such cases, it must thus be proven that an Azerbaijani citizen with the professional skills or qualifications required for such a role cannot be found, including by demonstrating the inability of employment services to meet the employer's needs via local labour resources. Foreign legal entities and natural persons engaged in entrepreneurial activities without establishing a local legal entity can employ foreigners and stateless persons in Azerbaijan. Work permits for foreigners and stateless persons are issued by the SMS. When making a decision on issuance, the SMS takes into consideration the opinion of the MLSPP. A certain number of quotas for the labour activity of foreigners are defined each year. The parameters of the labour migration quotas vary from year to year, as each quota is set for the given year; for example, the annual upper limits of the quotas determined for the years 2010-2015 were approx. 10,000 persons per year, with the following years seeing a sharp decrease, falling to approx. 7,000 persons for the year 2019, with growth reported in the following years.

Moreover, internal migration has been an issue which is based primarily on urbanisation, de-urbanisation as well as ruralisation processes, being the main drivers for the internal flows between rural and urban areas in the country. In addition, natural disasters also seem to cause environmental migration inside the country.

According to the Migration Code (Article 76.3), foreigners and stateless persons who stay in Azerbaijan must comply with the declared purposes of their visit to the country and leave the national territory upon expiration of the established period. The SMS is responsible for making decisions on the expulsion of the following groups of foreigners and stateless persons:

- Persons whose documents permitting legal stay and residence in Azerbaijan (visa or decision to extend a temporary stay or temporary/permanent residence permit) have been cancelled;
- Persons whose stay in Azerbaijan was considered undesirable;
- Persons released from imprisonment (a decision on expulsion is not made in cases where there is a valid ground for the person to reside in Azerbaijan);
- Persons whose applications for refugee status were refused.

Development of the legislative framework regulating the readmission of persons residing without authorisation abroad commenced with the signing of the Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Azerbaijan on the Readmission of Persons Residing without Authorisation. This Agreement was produced during the negotiations on the facilitation of the visa-free regime and readmission, and 25 of 27 EU MSs have joined the Agreement. Moreover, similar agreements have been signed with Norway, Montenegro, and Switzerland. Negotiations to sign executive protocols are underway with several EU MSs. Further, a Joint Readmission Committee has been set up on the basis of the Agreement, to control its implementation and resolve issues arising from the interpretation or application of its provisions.

Refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs, all of whom are classified as migrants, constitute the main part of the migrant groups living in Azerbaijan. From 1988 onward, as a result of a policy of renewed ethnic cleansing systematically pursued by neighbouring Armenia, more than 300,000 Azerbaijanis, who historically lived in that country were forcibly expelled from their native lands and found refuge in Azerbaijan. Through the military aggression of the Armenian armed forces, 20% of the territory of Azerbaijan, i.e. Karabakh and Eastern Zangazur regions, formerly known as Nagorno-Karabakh and 7 adjacent districts and settlements located at the border with Armenia, became occupied. As a result, more than 700,000 people from these areas lost their place of residence, became forcibly displaced, and were temporarily settled in more than 1,600 densely populated facilities in 62 cities and districts of Azerbaijan. Further, during the 1990s, up to 50,000 Ahiska (Meskhetian) Turks seeking refugee status, and approx. 15,000 people from Iran, the Russian Federation and Afghanistan were given shelter in Azerbaijan. As of 2022, 1,138,450 refugees and IDPs were present on the Azerbaijani national territory. As the main state body working with refugees and IDPs in Azerbaijan, the State Committee for Affairs of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons deals with the employment, housing, social security of refugees and IDPs, and resolves, within its mandate, other issues related to these groups, or makes appropriate suggestions for their resolution. To improve the social situation of refugees and IDPs in general, the Social Development Fund of Internally Displaced Persons of the Republic of Azerbaijan was established.

Asylum seekers living in Azerbaijan and those who are granted refugee status are considered members of vulnerable groups and are relatively smaller in number compared to refugees from Armenia and Uzbekistan and IDPs from the Azerbaijani occupied territories. According to UNHCR, the number of asylum seekers registered in Azerbaijan as of 31 May 2022 was 1,756 people (69% from Afghanistan, 19% from Russia, 8% from Pakistan, and 4% from Iran). In accordance with international obligations, additions and changes are made to the current legislative acts on the protection of the rights of refugees and asylum seekers in Azerbaijan. According to Article 64.0.15 of the Migration Code, "persons who applied for, received refugee status or were granted political asylum" are not required to have a work permit to carry out labour activities in Azerbaijan. As a result of the measures taken, refugees and persons protected by UNHCR in Azerbaijan have the right to work, on the basis of the relevant certificate issued by the SMS.

Citizenship issues in Azerbaijan are regulated by the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Law "On Citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan". Citizenship is mainly acquired by birth or naturalisation. Citizenship by birth is acquired by virtue of the person being born in Azerbaijan – in accordance with the principle of jus soli ('right of soil') – or being the child of a citizen of Azerbaijan (principle of jus sanguinis ('right of blood')). The principle of jus soli is applied only in cases of prevention of statelessness. The main conditions for receiving citizenship of Azerbaijan via naturalization are legal residence on the national territory, permanently and continuously for the previous five years, proof of a legal source of income, the making of a pledge to uphold the Constitution and laws of Azerbaijan, and proficiency in the official language of Azerbaijan. According to the national legislation, the holding of foreign citizenship by an Azerbaijani citizen (dual citizenship) is not recognised. A citizen of Azerbaijan who has acquired citizenship of another state must inform the SMS within one month of the acquisition.

Unit 5.2 Migration management in EU and beyond

While the phenomenon of 'EU migration policy' is frequently discussed, it is more accurate to refer to this policy as an area of shared competence between the EU and its Member States (MSs). This means that migration legislation can be adopted at the EU or the national level. Generally, the so-called 'primary' EU laws comprise the treaties upon by the MSs, with the European Charter of Fundamental Human Rights having the same legal value as the EU treaties. In addition, some of the laws are directly enforceable, meaning that citizens can rely on EU legislation in court, even if the national legislation does not contain respective provisions. Regulations, for instance, have a direct effect, and become part of the Member States' national law on the day that they come into force at EU level. In this regard, the 1985 Schengen Agreement removed internal borders within the 'Schengen area', creating a common external EU border. The existence of this border-free area guarantees free movement to EU citizens within its boundaries, as well as non-EU nationals legally present in the EU – including residents, visitors, and exchange students. Currently, the Schengen area encompasses all EU Member States except Bulgaria, Cyprus, Ireland and Romania, as well as several non-EU states such as Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein. Notwithstanding joint regulation and management of the Schengen area, a Schengen MS may temporarily reintroduce border controls at its internal borders (within the EU), if that state deems there to be a serious threat to public security that could be addressed by this action. In such a case, the state concerned must inform the European Council, the European Parliament, the European Commission, and the public about this decision. Schengen MSs exercised this right during the COVID-19 pandemic, but also in a small number of prior instances.

EU regulates the following areas of legal migration and integration:

◆ Entry and residence of highly qualified non-EU nationals for labour purposes are regulated by the 'Blue Card Directive'
◆ The Seasonal Workers Directive addresses the structural needs for seasonal work within the EU, as well as the need to protect migrants from exploitation and other human and labour rights violations.
◆ Intra Corporate Transfer Directive, aimed at increasing the attractiveness of the EU as a destination for foreign investment, creating a simplified procedure for the admission, work, and relocation of intra-corporate transferees (and their family members) within the EU Member States
◆ 'Students and Researchers Directive' adopted in 2016 facilitates migration study and research purposes etc.

The establishment of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) was agreed by the then 15 EU Member States in 1999. The resulting Tampere programme for 1999-2004 set out two phases of CEAS implementation, which should be fully based on the application of the 1951 Geneva Refugee Convention. Following the enacting of the Tampere programme, the 'first generation' of the CEAS was adopted. It included the European Dactyloscopy (Eurodac) and Dublin Regulations (dealing with Member State responsibility for conducting the examination for the asylum application), the Temporary Protection Directive, the Reception Conditions Directive, the Qualification Directive, and the Asylum Procedures Directive. There are three forms of international protection jointly recognised by the EU MSs: refugee status, subsidiary protection, and temporary protection. The Member States may also employ additional types of protection, which are regulated by the national legislation, for instance, on diplomatic or territorial asylum. The following EU legal acts regulate international protection issues, including the Asylum Procedures Directive, Reception Conditions Directive, Qualification Directive setting out criteria for applicants to qualify for refugee status or subsidiary protection, the Temporary Protection Directive as such.

The worldwide stock of migrants of Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA) origin amounted to over 30 million in 2020, an increase of 2.4 million compared to 2010. Close to 54% of migrants of EECA origin are women, and this ratio has remained stable for the past 30 years. In absolute terms, Russia is the main country of origin and the main country of destination, with an immigrant stock of 10.8 million persons and an emigrant stock of close to 12 million persons. Labour migration remains the most significant form of migration within the EECA region, with regional flows forming rather tenable labour migration corridors from Central Asia to Russia, Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries, and Belarus to the EU; particularly Poland, which hosts up to 85% of all migrants from Eastern Europe on the EU territory. Citizens of three signatory states of the Eastern Partnership (Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine) with the EU enjoy visa-free regime to the EU, having signed bilateral Association Agreements. The latest Migration Strategy of Georgia (covering the period 2021-2030) was approved at the end of 2020 and is being implemented by annual Action Plans. The overarching goal of the Strategy is to support and facilitate the mainstreaming of migration into development processes, taking into account national needs and interests, as well as challenges and opportunities at the local, regional and global level. The National Strategy on Migration and Asylum of the Republic of Moldova was first implemented in 2011 and remained in effect until 2020. In terms of Ukraine, migration management follows the State Migration Policy Strategy, approved in 2017 and valid until 2025. However, the desire of the Ukrainian Government to protect the rights of Ukrainian labour migrants abroad, and facilitate their return, as well as the significant return of migrants during the COVID-19 pandemic, called for revision of state migration policy. A number of legislative changes were thus initiated in 2021, aimed at improving labour migration management. From February 2022 onward, Ukraine experienced mass outflows of people; by June 2022, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated that more than eight million people had left Ukraine. The majority of people moved to the neighbouring EU Member States (Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania) and Moldova. However, as the war in Ukraine began to stall in the months after February 2022, many people started returning to Ukraine. Even larger numbers of people are displaced internally, within Ukraine. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR) estimated that nearly 12.8 million people were internally displaced between 24 February 2022 and 5 May 2022.

In terms of the Central Asian countries, labour (out) migration and migrant remittances constitute a large share of the economies of Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan – in 2021 the value of the flow of remittances into these three countries rose to approximately USD 2.3 billion, USD 2.5 billion, and USD 7.6 billion respectively, benefitting from the post- lockdown rebound in the Russian economy and higher oil prices. Moreover, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan are the two EECA states where the share of remittance in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is highest: in 2021, remittances constituted 30.1% of GDP in Tajikistan and 27.8% of GDP in Kyrgyzstan. Additionally, climate change significantly affects internal and external migration trends and policies in Central Asia, in different ways and on different levels. A gradual increase in temperatures is resulting in water shortages among both highland and downstream communities. This situation is aggravated by an increased risk of natural hazards.

Unit 5.3 Empirical work/Evaluation

The final assignment for both academic and non-academic audiences should be based on group work relying on the comparison of a) migration policies, b) migration flow patterns/trends of two countries in the region of Eastern Europe in a broader sense, but preferably, South Caucasus and Central Asia in particular. Yet, it also might depend on the materials and the participants' preferences. The choice between a) and b) is suggested to be provided in terms of the final assignment. There should be max 4 participants in the group, which also might be adjusted to the overall size of the audience. The comparative analysis should include:

In the case of the choice of a) -> 1 or 2 migration policies of two countries with the similarities and differences, with some evidence as well, if available, followed by the policy suggestions on the shortcomings of the policies.

In the case of the choice of b) -> recent migration flows (outwards or inwards) in two countries and existing similarities and differences in this regard. A thorough analysis of how policies drive or might drive the flows, and presentation of the policy suggestions are required.

The final product should be delivered as a presentation involving the participation of all group members during the last class or day of the training/workshop.

Grading esp. for the participants in academia should be based on the following criteria:

Analytical skills in comparison of the policies/migration flows of the countries	70%
Clear delivery of the findings and policy recommendations	20%
Oral presentation skills	10%
Total % of the grade:	**100%**

Resources and Further Reading:

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Government of Azerbaijan, Azərbaycan Respublikasının Miqrasiya Məcəlləsi (Migration Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan), 2013. Available at: https://eqanun. az/framework/46959.

ICMPD Migration Outlook 2022: Twelve migration issues to look out for in 2022, 2022. Available at: https://www.icmpd.org/file/ download/56783/file/ICMPD%2520Migration%2520Outlook%25202022. pdf. Accessed on 17 June 2022.

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Module 6
Migrant integration

Short Module Description

The Module describes the theoretical approaches to integration as a concept from different perspectives, including the differentiation between integration, assimilation, adaptation, and inclusion. It gives insights into integration policies as well as integration measurement tools implemented by the EU. It also uncovers the context of migrant integration in Azerbaijan with the policies and primary actors involved in it.

Participants	Lecturers/ Trainers
This module is compulsory for students of the faculties of Social Sciences, primarily Sociology, and Economics and can be an optional subject for the other faculties envisioned in the curriculum.	Lecturers specialised in social sciences are advised to conduct and lead this module. A specialist from a local or international organisation will be an added value for leading the workshop/trainings on this topic for a non-academic audience

Learning Objectives and Values

At the end of this Module, participants will:

◆ Familiarise themselves with the concept of integration from social, cultural, political, and economic aspects and its use in policy building within the EU.
◆ Familiarise themselves with theories addressing integration of migrants and have a critical approach towards them.
◆ Gain knowledge about the integration policies and measurement tools.
◆ Gain knowledge on the implementation of the integration of migrants in Azerbaijan.
◆ Be able to critically analyse differing integration measurements and evaluate them from a sociological perspective.

Outline of the Module

Unit 6.1 Integration as a social concept and integration policy

6.1.1 Definitions of integration and its various dimensions
6.1.2 What is integration policy?
6.1.3 Integration measurements

Unit 6.2 Integration of migrants and refugees in Azerbaijan

6.2.1 Integration programmes in Azerbaijan

Unit 6.3 Empirical work/Evaluation

6.3.1 Reflection paper on one of the following issues:

◆ Concept of integration – why is it so complicated?
◆ What are (might be) consequences of a lack of integration measures, and policies?
◆ Is integration needed for temporary migrants? If yes/no, why?
◆ Why is it difficult to measure integration? How successful the current integration measures applied by the EU might be?

6.3.2 Analysis of the case study(ies) provided in the migration textbook for non-academic audiences on the final day of the training/workshop.

Central Module Questions

◆ What does integration entail as a concept and how is it different from adaptation, inclusion, and assimilation? What is social cohesion?
◆ What are the primary areas where integration of migrants is envisioned in policies?
◆ What does integration policy entail? Could you give examples of certain integration policies implemented by EU states or other states?
◆ What are the primary integration measurement tools implemented by the EU? What might be their advantages/disadvantages?
◆ How is the integration of migrants in Azerbaijan implemented? What are the policy suggestions in this regard?

Timeframe and Lecturing Method:

Units of Module 6	Timeframe for course	
	Hours	Class
6.1 Integration as a social concept and integration policy	2	1
6.2 Integration of migrants and refugees in Azerbaijan	2	1
6.3 Empirical work/Evaluation, esp. for non-academic audience	2	1
Total (hours)	**6**	**3**

Indicative Content of the Module

Unit 6.1 Integration as a social concept and integration policy

For most of the broad timeframe, European states tended to regard the admission of migrants as being temporary in nature and did not consider themselves to be immigration states. It was only during the second half of the 1990s that the major receiving states began to acknowledge that this often repeated political position no longer reflected the social reality, where integration and integration policies became the focus of attention. Previously, immigration policy had traditionally focused on domestic labour market needs and pursued a "rotation principle". The intention was to recruit a foreign labour force on a temporary basis and to return labour migrants to their home countries upon completion of their work assignments or in times of economic decline. During the 1990s, however, European states began to realise that, contrary to the initial concept, immigration to their territories was not of a temporary nature, and that a large share of labour immigrants had decided to settle on a permanent basis. Thus, in speaking of "integration", there is no ideal type of situation that can be scientifically determined, but rather its attributes tend to be determined by the given public and political debate, undertaken in a historically and geographically specific context. integration refers to the process of settlement, interaction with the host society, and social change that follows immigration. Against this background, there are four terms "assimilation", "integration", "inclusion" and "multiculturalism" that sometimes might be used interchangeably as well, since their use goes beyond mere semantics to refer to a different understanding of the concept of integration and its governance. "Assimilation" is the oldest of the four concepts. First appearing in the 1920s, this term was used in relation to a process characterised by an emphasis on "acculturation" as the adoption of the "cultural patterns" of the host society, by newcomers or ethnic minorities. This presupposes the existence of a "core" or "mainstream culture", which determines the social, political and economic life in the host country, which the newcomers or minorities, and their descendants, would inevitably adopt over time. The main difference between "assimilation" and "integration" is that the latter understands the course of approximation as a two-way process (rather than being unidirectional in nature), requiring both the commitment of the immigrants and the openness of the receiving society and its institutions.

"Inclusion" goes one step further, by dissolving the "us" and "them" in the assimilation dynamic, the "non-migrant" and "migrant" dichotomy. Here the focus shifts from "group" to "society". The focus is no longer

on defining a certain population as marginalised, whose deficits need to be addressed to enable their participation in society to the same extent as the mainstream population. Instead, this approach focuses on treating all groups as "mainstream" and creating a society that is open, receptive and inclusive for all groups, within and irrespective of their background. Integration concept in fact draws on all three of the conceptual approaches outlined above. They contain "assimilationist" elements, for instance, by referring to integration into a mainstream culture defined by language, values and fundamentals of legal and political order. "Integrational" elements of the current landscape can be seen in the defining of integration as a two-way process involving both migrants and the host society, and by stipulating rights and obligations for both sides. State-sponsored language courses are a good example in this regard.

Another widely discussed related concept is "multiculturalism", being a guiding principle of immigrant integration. In the public debate, multiculturalism is often imbued with negative connotations, as a laissez-faire approach that does not require immigrants to accustom themselves to the host society at all, consequently hampering integration and undermining social cohesion. However, in the context of migration and integration research, "multiculturalism" has taken on a different meaning. First, it is used to describe an "empirical reality of the presence of cultural diversity" within a state. Second, it is understood as a two-way process of social integration, involving groups and individuals, and working differently for different groups. Multiculturalism does not deny the individualist aspects of integration (e.g. the personal aspirations of an immigrant to climb up the social ladder expressed in voluntary attendance of language and other training courses), but it emphasises groups as a critical feature of social life in general, and of immigrant integration in particular.

Integration entails various dimensions in terms of spatial and time dimensions whereby it correlates with different areas incl. social, political, cultural, economic where migrants continue to intersect in the destination country. In this regard, integration is studied as a short-term and as a long-term process. Migrants are a highly heterogeneous group, in terms of socio-economic background, educational attainment, and cultural background, which makes any (constructive) generalisations difficult or even impossible to make. Keeping this caveat in mind, one can state that the available research suggests that immigration is indeed beneficial for European receiving societies in economic and demographic terms. Immigration seems to moderately increase GDP per capita, allows for key vacancies to be filled at both ends of the qualification and wage spectrums, does not lead to long-term displacement within the local labour market, and relieves pressure on public finances and welfare systems, due to the generally more favourable age structure of immigrant groups. There are challenges in terms of the integration of migrants. Where there is upward mobility for certain groups, there is often downward mobility for other groups. Generally, first-generation immigrants face a higher risk of working below their qualification level and becoming locked into jobs with below-average wages. This can be largely attributed to four factors: language barriers; educational or vocational training credentials that differ from the standards in the host country; difficulties in obtaining formal recognition for skills and qualifications; and difficulty accessing opportunities through formal recruitment channels or informal social networks.

German sociologist Hartmut Esser developed one of the most influential concepts in terms of policy-making on integration, whereby he defines "immigrant integration" as inclusion in the social system of the host country, with the underlying process comprising four phases related to four different dimensions of the phenomenon. The first phase of "acculturation" relates to the cultural dimension of integration and includes the acquisition of language, knowledge and skills. The second phase, "positioning", centres on the structural dimension and comprises the acquisition of rights and participation in the labour and housing market and the educational system. The third phase, "interaction", emphasizes the social dimension and

refers to contacts and relations beyond ethical boundaries, friendships, marriage and family. The fourth phase, "identification", is linked to the emotional dimension and is characterised by a positive orientation towards the host society, a sense of identity and solidarity, and an increasing acceptance of the general values and social norms of the host society. Two aspects are key in this regard: time and individual success. Integration processes take time and successful integration largely depends on the individual's success in terms of fulfilment of his or her personal aspirations. This also puts in perspective the widely held belief that identification with the host society, with its various systems and values, has to come at the start of the integration process. In reality, this process appears to work in reverse, with positive identification as the endpoint of successful integration.

Immigration not only affects the newcomers but also the host society and its resident members, citizens and long-term immigrants. Immigration and integration touch upon various economic, socio-cultural and political aspects that make up the fabric of a society, and the forces that hold it together. For the latter, also known as "social cohesion", there is also no universally accepted definition, but the various conceptualisations of this phenomenon tend to centre on a sense of "inclusion", "belonging" and "identity" within a society, whose members feel connected with each other (but also with the institutions of power), exhibit solidarity with each other, and share an "orientation towards a common good". These attitudes not only guarantee peaceful and gratifying relations between the members of society but are considered to be requisite preconditions for the functioning of the state and society. "Social cohesion" is also understood as the belief among the citizens of a state and non-citizens who have settled in that state that they share a community, which enables them to trust each other, and share an overlapping, if not always common, identity, which in turn enables them to cooperate towards the achievement of a common good. The question arises in terms of the relationships among immigration, migrant integration, and social cohesion. Christian Albrekt Larsen defines social integration as "the process that leads to social cohesion", with integration thus not referring to specific groups but to all members of society. In following this definition, the analyst is led to three implied basic conclusions: a cohesive society is one that manages to integrate all its sub-groups and populations, including immigrants; integration is a continuous and constant process requiring active participation from all members of the respective society; states have a strong interest in the integration-cohesion-nexus, since, in the long run, a lack of cohesion will undermine the forces that hold a society together and the ability of the state to govern.

Immigrant integration unfolds along three main planes: the individual integration efforts on the part of immigrants, the relationships between immigrants and the social systems of the host society, and the relationships among immigrants, nonimmigrants, and state institutions and structures. Integration policies are embedded in concrete historical, political, economic and cultural environments, and reflect the specific immigration situation in the country, including the size and composition of the migrant population. While policies in this regard will differ to a certain degree, they tend to share common challenges and develop comparable responses to immigrant integration. All integration policy approaches share one major objective: ensure that migrants acquire the necessary means to participate in the economic, cultural and social life of the receiving society, benefit from equal access to rights and opportunities, and are subject to the same obligations as the existing population. Integration policies are typically formulated along three dimensions. "Structural integration" refers to immigrants' participation in the economic life of the host country and access to the local education and health systems. "Social and cultural integration" refers to immigrants' participation in social life and their orientation on commonly shared values. "Political integration" refers to migrants' participation in the political decision-making process. The right to full political participation in a state is typically only granted upon acquisition of citizenship of that state. In general, integration policies focus on the areas of language, labour, education, and norms and values and socio-cultural interaction. As

a cross-cutting issue, policies on integration are not only linked to other migration policies but also to a broad number of other policy areas and so-called "regular structures", such as public employment policies and services, and the education, health, and housing policies and systems.

Based on past experience, states tend to conclude that integration measures will be most successful if they intervene in the individual integration process as early as possible. From this perspective, integration measures should thus ideally start at the very beginning of an individual integration process or biography. Immigrants should be acquainted with the language and culture of the host country immediately after their arrival, or even before they arrive. A number of language-related measures are deployed to ensure the efficient execution of this approach: a) intensive language courses for new immigrants, helping them to attain a level of language proficiency sufficient for participation in the economic, social and cultural life of the host society as early as possible, b) language courses and language tests in the country of origin, which oblige migration applicants to acquire and prove a certain level of language proficiency prior to entering the host country, c) a more intensive language programme, equipping immigrants with language competency above previous requirements. The trend in this regard is towards increased requirements on language competency and related training measures. The diversification of integration measures goes hand in hand with yet another principle of integration policies: the development of customised solutions for the individual case. There are a number of integration challenges which all immigrants tend to encounter during successful navigation of the integration process, such as language acquisition, labour market integration, or the recognition of skills/qualifications. However, integration remains an individual process as well, unfolding over longer time horizons, where migrants are confronted with several smaller or larger obstacles rooted in their particular individual biography, before and after arrival in the host country. Individual integration plans address individual integration challenges in a more targeted way while strengthening a sense of self-responsibility among immigrants for their successful integration. The notion that personal efforts to successfully integrate into the host society are an obligation for immigrants has also found expression in another principle of integration policy measures, namely, the introduction of incentives and sanctions.

In recent years, many European states have introduced so-called "integration indicators" to measure the state of immigrant integration by use of statistical methods, the chosen methodologies for which differ from state to state. Some states use a small number of "key indicators" (e.g. employment rate, income, educational level), while others may use a set of more than 100 different indicators. Regardless of the methodology deployed, it is very difficult to precisely measure the state of integration in a given national setting. However, integration indicators have proved very useful in identifying certain problematic areas or immigrant groups who find it particularly difficult to successfully participate in the economic, social and cultural life of the host country. In general, indicators quantify and simplify social phenomena and help to better understand complex realities without precisely measuring them. Charting the education levels attained by immigrants, for instance, will not be sufficient to fully account for or predict whether or not they will manage to successfully integrate. Nonetheless, since education is often linked to labour market participation, it can be assumed that, together with other factors, it will have a positive or negative impact on this aspect. Consequently, integration indicators or monitoring systems use a set of different data, which together can paint an accurate picture of the overall situation. The monitoring of social conditions and processes by means of quantitative indicators is one frequently used method; for instance, in the areas of poverty research, research on general living conditions, and labour market research.

Monitoring migrant integration processes, on the other hand, is a relatively new development that has gained much importance in recent years. The local and regional levels were often the first to introduce integration indicators or monitors within the given state, with national administrations then beginning to

look at the situation on the whole-of-country level. Thus, the importance attributed to measuring the state of integration is also reflected by the fact that uniform integration indicators have also been developed at the European Union (EU) level. An initial study conducted across EU MSs on the basis of the Zaragoza Indicators confirmed the usefulness of integration monitoring and revealed a number of interesting results. Against a background of a high degree of heterogeneity among EU immigrant populations, it showed that nationality, gender, length of residence and socio-economic background influence integration outcomes as much as various forms of discrimination.

Unit 6.2 Integration of migrants and refugees in Azerbaijan

The Government of Azerbaijan is actively spearheading initiatives aimed at fostering integration endeavours pertaining to foreign nationals and stateless individuals present on the national territory. The Government has established a variety of initiatives that support refugees and migrants in fully and actively participating in society and leading independent lives. In 2022, the Migrant Council was established under the State Migration Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan (SMS). The primary goal of the Migrant Council is to develop programmes designed to facilitate the integration of immigrants and refugees residing in Azerbaijan. At the request of the SMS, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) has been implementing activities in Azerbaijan dedicated to the integration of migrants, including refugees, in the framework of the "Support for implementation of the Mobility Partnership with EU" (MOBILAZE 2) project. In February 2023, ICMPD began a pilot integration programme for migrants, including refugees, in close cooperation with the SMS, and engaging two national integration consultants based in the Baku Regional Department of the SMS. The integration programme focuses on several key areas. Orientation support is provided to newcomers to settle in and navigate their new communities. This support includes language support for newcomers who speak no/very little Azerbaijani, enabling them to plan and attend medical appointments, language courses, notary services, city registration, and available cultural and educational services in their new community. The migrant and refugee beneficiaries are also guided through the administrative procedures required by government agencies. Health is one of the fundamental rights of all humans. Thus, one of the key aims of the integration programme is to ensure migrants' and refugees' access to health care services. The integration programme envisages the referral of beneficiaries to relevant local health services, assisting the beneficiaries to obtain public or private health insurance packages where possible. The integration case managers support the beneficiaries in registering at local primary health care facilities and advocate and promote accessibility of community-based health care services for migrants and refugees. The integration programme also aims to help its beneficiaries with relevant training and education opportunities. To this end, the integration case managers map the formal and informal education/training institutes accessible to migrants and refugees in the local area. If institutions are not accessible, the case managers investigate the reasons for this and further advocate for access for the beneficiaries of the integration programme. One of the essential elements of successful integration is achieving economic self-sufficiency. In addition to helping to safeguard financial security, employment significantly affects a person's capacity to engage equally in the host community, form friendships, and build social support networks.

Both international and local organisations in the field of migration try to collaborate with each other in terms of providing services for migrants and refugees residing in Azerbaijan. Yet certain recommendations are also provided for strengthening the integration measures in the country at different dimensions. They include but are not limited to, the availability of sufficient funds, community mobilisation to support the migrants and refugees on the ground with regards to their various needs, conduct more evidence-based studies, focusing on the experiences and the practices of integration as such.

Unit 6.3 Empirical work/Evaluation

6.3.1 For academic audiences, the final assignment is advised to be in the form of a reflection paper focusing on one of the following issues, as preferred by the student:

◆ Concept of integration – why is it so complicated?
◆ What are (might be) consequences of a lack of integration measures, and policies?
◆ Is integration needed for temporary migrants? If yes/no, why?
◆ Why is it difficult to measure integration? How successful the current integration measures applied by the EU might be?

The paper should be 6 pages maximum, excluding the list of references, written in APA format, with Times New Roman font 12 pt. It should include an introduction; a main part; and a conclusion. Introduction should focus on the debates around the issue discussed in the paper, while the main body of the paper should be based on the literature review about the topic as well as on critique, including the students' critical analysis in this regard. Overall, this paper is a good opportunity for the students to reflect on one of the issues mentioned above, to demonstrate their critical thinking abilities and policy-related as well as conceptual analysis. The reflection paper is an individual assignment, and the selection of the topic mentioned above is advised to be done 3 weeks before the deadline for the paper submission.

6.3.2 For non-academic audiences, the analysis of the case study(ies) provided in the migration textbook can be an option. Depending on the number of the participants, they can be divided into groups and be provided with a case study or two case studies whereby they will be required to analyse the case from integration measurement as well as policy perspective. For this, the group can be given 20 minutes for reflection and their analysis. The presentation of group work should take around 15 minutes, excluding the Q&A section by the trainer and the other audience members.

The grading for academic audiences can be carried out according to the below criteria:

Critical thinking skills	60%
Academic writing skills	20%
Organisation of the paper	20%
Total % of the grade	**100%**

Resources and Further Reading:

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MIGRATION CURRICULUM

International Centre for Migration Policy Development (2024)

This Interdisciplinary Curriculum is prepared by the International Centre of Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) within the EU-funded "Support to the Implementation of the Mobility Partnership with Azerbaijan" (MOBILAZE 2) project. The curriculum is a didactical tool for teaching the Migration Textbook based on an interdisciplinary approach to migration studies, and international migration as a global phenomenon is discussed from a scientific perspective. The modules published in this curriculum are drafted in cooperation with the ICMPD project team and the national academic expert Konul Jafarova. The Curriculum is designed and recommended not only for students of Faculties of Law, Economy and Social-Political Sciences, Journalism, local and international non-governmental organisations, public agencies, and civil servants working on specific issues of migration management but also for the general public as a whole.