A Guide to Published Research on Refugees, Asylum-Seekers and Immigrants in Ireland

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Funded by the European Refugee Fund
INTEGRATING IRELAND

The National Network of Refugee, Asylum & Immigrant Support Groups

*Integrating Ireland is an independent network of community and voluntary groups working in mutual solidarity to promote and to realise the human rights, equality and full integration in Irish society of asylum seekers, refugees and immigrants.*

Integrating Ireland was conceived as a means to ensure the lessons of other countries vis-à-vis the integration of ethnic minority groups, refugees or migrants into the social, economic and political spheres of a nation do not go unheeded. History shows that in most countries immigrant communities fall quickly to the bottom of the social ladder, working in menial jobs or on the black market, they are disenfranchised without a voice. Not surprisingly, social problems develop as the next generation grow up in a marginalized world where opportunity does not exist in a society where they do not have a positive identity.

Integrating Ireland aims

- *To promote a positive model of integration*
- *To encourage a vibrant community, voluntary and statutory sector response to the needs of asylum seekers, refugees and immigrants*
- *To develop a strong and vibrant representative network*

Through the provision of fora for networking and information sharing at national and regional level, training and direct support, and the development of common policy positions, Integrating Ireland seeks to support the community and voluntary sector working with Refugee, Asylum seekers and Immigrants. Thus enabling this sector in society to speak authoritatively and coherently on the issues relating to being a refugee, asylum seeker or immigrant in Ireland and...
prevent the negative experiences of other societies repeating itself in Ireland and ensuring the positive is transferred
Acknowledgements

This first research report is consistent with the aims of Integrating Ireland, which seeks to lessen instances of duplication and facilitate and promote greater coordination of effort and sharing of information.

This research represents the first in what is hoped will be an annual publication of use to community workers, activists, policy makers and academics alike. Our hope is that through this collation of published research and analysis of gaps, future research agendas can be better informed, targeted and cognisant of the research landscape.

A number of people were involved in the publication of this research guide. These include the staff of Integrating Ireland, members of the National Coordination Committee, Alice Feldman, Triona Nic Giolla Choille, and Itayi Viriri.

We would particularly like to thank Gertrude Cotter who undertook the research for us, and all the individuals and organisations who assisted her in this work.

Integrating Ireland
March 2004
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This document is a map of the research that has been carried out in Ireland on or with immigrants, refugees and asylum-seekers and related issues, over the past few years. This was commissioned in June 2003 by Integrating Ireland.

Integrating Ireland works to promote a positive model of integration through strengthening and supporting the interaction between organisations and groups working to support the needs of new communities in Ireland to increase information flow, reduce duplication and increase member capacity. This research project was initiated due to the evident increase in the amount of research being carried out in this area but no overview of what was being researched and where the gaps were. This research, independently commissioned, has sought to address these two issues and to make recommendations for future areas of research. This is an ongoing work in progress which will be available online. Integrating Ireland aims to have all new research published to be added to the online catalogue so that as a body of research it remains live with a hard copy update published annually.

A research committee was formed to shape the resultant research, this committee comprised members of Integrating Ireland, staff and academics from the Social Science Research Centre, University College Dublin.

Methodology

The research process included a comprehensive Internet and resource libraries search and contact with individuals and organisations. The latter came from the statutory, community and voluntary sectors, trade unions, local authorities and health boards, public representatives and political parties, international bodies and academic institutions, from all parts of Ireland. All those contacted, were encouraged to fill out a questionnaire, which aimed at building a profile of existing research and asking questions relating to various aspects of research in this field in Ireland, including funding, participation, evaluation, gaps in research and recommendations for future research. The questionnaire and a list of all those contacted is included in the final report.

This final report and bibliography includes a description of the methodology used in the mapping process, an overview of existing research, recommendations for future research and a thematic breakdown of that research under headings such as children, education, government policy, women, work, etc. This breakdown is a signpost to the annotated bibliography that is numbered alphabetically and includes research reports, policy recommendations, books and journal articles. In the course of the project many organisations very kindly sent other “categories” such as policy submissions, magazine articles, conference proceedings and so on. This information is very valuable and it was
decided that it would be useful to record it. These categories are not listed in the final bibliography but key information on them can be found in the Appendices. A list of postgraduate theses is included separately as is a section on “forthcoming research”.

Overview of Existing Research

The project’s primary aim was to produce an annotated bibliography of existing research and not to provide a socially scientific analysis of existing research. However, the process of searching for research and specific comments made in the questionnaires served to highlight some interesting aspects of research in this field of work in Ireland. Some of the main findings can be summarised as follows:

The Researchers

- In general, research is not being carried out by the immigrant communities themselves. However, organisations which represent their interests have carried out specific research projects though these organisations themselves do not necessarily have representatives of immigrant communities on their staff.
- Within both the academic and the statutory sector research tends to be carried out by specific departments or centres. Therefore such work is seen as being “only” the work of departments such as Social Science in the academic sector or the NCCRI in the statutory sector. Such expertise is to be welcomed, however, more inter-departmental research is needed.
- Even within the voluntary sector there tends to be “ownership” of such research by key organisations and at a country-wide level ownership tends to be with larger national organisations, often Dublin-based. Given the government’s policy of “dispersal” of Asylum-Seekers outside of the Dublin region, this imbalance of resources needs to be addressed.
- The business community play a minimal role in funding or carrying out research, yet migrant workers contribute invaluably to the development of Irish business and industry. Likewise the trade unions could play a stronger role.
- Few partnership models exist between the voluntary, community, academic and statutory sectors. The Southern Integrated Research Partnership, based in Cork, is such a partnership. Partnership strategies allow for a coordinated approach to research at a local level and this will hopefully also lead to joint policy and actions in the future. A drawback is that compromise has to be made in such partnerships; resources are not equal and it is difficult to challenge a hand that feeds you. There must always be room for independent thought and views.

What/Who is and is not being researched?

- There exists a plethora of academic research from the university sector alongside baseline research such as needs analyses of asylum-seekers, refugees, members of specific ethnic communities, etc.
There is relatively little research from government departments and, where it does exist, it tends to become concentrated in certain departments or centres.

There appears to be a significant body of research on racism/anti-racism in general, although not within specific sectors e.g. within the business sector or within the police force, or within the education system. The findings can be ambiguous because the term “racism” has different meanings for different people.

Up to recently more attention has been paid to the experiences of Asylum-Seekers and Refugees (particularly the former) than to the needs of Migrant Workers.

Research on policy e.g. immigration, refugee and integration policy, is lacking.

Research, particularly general needs analyses, although very valuable, also tends to be general, predictable and repetitive. More specialisation is needed.

Often at a local level it is difficult to state hard truths because researchers depend on funding from agencies that make or implement the policies in the first place.

Consultation with members of new communities has become the norm. However this participation tends to mean as interviewees rather than as paid researchers. For organisations working with immigrants the time and financial factors of making contact with immigrants, in order to carry out the research, is generally not taken into account by researchers or funders and resentments can develop.

Often the same people are approached as potential interviewees. Such people tend to be leaders or active in the immigrants communities. There can be a tendency to “use”, albeit unintentionally, such people, and to not recognise their time financially or otherwise. These same people tend to become disillusioned when they repeatedly answer similar questions and see no results for their efforts.

The vast majority of those who responded to this survey felt that the real problem about research in Ireland is that it is falling on deaf ears. Action is particularly needed at the level of government policy. There is a sense of exhaustion amongst immigrants and those who represent them regarding the ongoing government intransigence on key policy areas where basic human rights such as the right to work are at stake.

**Funding**

With very few exceptions it is clear that funding for this type of research comes from central government or European funding albeit in different guises. As such government has a responsibility to manage this funding in an appropriate manner.

Applying for funding grants in the first place is a barrier for immigrant groups. There is a whole language around funding applications. For instance there is a plethora of acronyms which people living in Ireland all their lives would have difficulty with but which present a confusing maze to the newcomer who is to be “researched”. The very names of the organisations are incomprehensible not to mention complex funding applications in the English language.

Research grants tend to go to the most experienced researchers and organisations. This is a difficult reality. While wanting to recognise the expertise and hard work of such organisations and individuals the reality is that those who are at the centre and their representative organisations can be out-bid because of lack of time, resources and know-how to compete.

Respondents to the questionnaire fell under different categories, namely the community and voluntary sector, Area Development Management – funded groups,
Academic Departments, Government Bodies and Local Authorities. Each category identified different funders from whom they received funding. In general the “big fish” like the other “big fish” while the “little fish” are thrown other “little fish” or smaller funding grants in order to satisfy their apparently small appetite.

- At present there does not appear to be any coordinated approach to funding research in this field. One or two joint initiatives at a local level offer some more creative ways forward but in general it is incumbent upon the government to examine how funding is used, distributed and coordinated. Such an examination process needs to be efficient, consultative and based on common-sense.

**Gaps/Inadequacies in Research**

Specific gaps under different themes are detailed in the section “Thematic Breakdown of Research”. However some general observations on research inadequacies can be highlighted:

- Overall there are major gaps in several areas. In general ‘coalface’ or emergency issues do get some attention but medium/long term ones do not. Coordinated research policies, inter-agency cooperation and models of integration all need research.
- The most common criticism of research in this survey both by immigrants themselves and by respondents in general, is the gap between research recommendations and resultant policy change. The vast majority of those who responded felt that the fact that there is no suitable policy follow-up to research is the key problem.
- There is a need for research on policy itself, particularly on immigration and integration policy, and models of good practice from elsewhere. Respondents often recommended looking further a field than Europe for examples e.g. to Canada.
- Impressions of the extent of existing research vary from those who think that there is a “dearth” of information to those who think that there is a “significant body of research but the gap lies in inadequate policy-follow-up”.
- Another commonly viewed inadequacy is the that there has been little or no research into the groups outside the asylum process, for instance those who have no right to work and rely on the fact that they have Irish Born Children or those who are in different categories such as work permit or visa holders.
- Another inadequacy commonly mentioned is that current research is too broad and needs to be narrowed e.g. to cover particular groups such as young people or children or the needs of non-English speakers.

**Barriers to research**

- The main barriers for organisations wishing to research these issues are lack of funding, resources and time. Organisations working to support new communities are under huge pressures in terms of funding and staffing. Research, although viewed as important, is often not a priority.
- Other issues mentioned include small numbers of immigrants in particular areas of the country, childcare issues for women and language barriers.
- Many immigrants themselves feel that their groups would not know how to access funding for research, for instance how to fill out funding applications.
Some respondents said that research was not within their “remit” and that that was the reason why their particular organisation had not carried out research.

Some bigger organisations who do have access to funding recognise the difficulty of making contact with key players around the country.

Some specialised agencies or specific EU programmes, have been helpful and committed but overall funding is a major problem and not just in the voluntary sector. There have been cutbacks on the statutory side (e.g. there have been cutbacks in the Know Racism budget) and it also appears that the third level sector has in places failed to support research of this kind.

Overall the impression from the community and voluntary sector is that needs analyses have already been undertaken by other groups, recommendations have been made but consultations with immigrant communities would indicate their need for resources to develop an infrastructure for immigrant communities, or to progress the recommendations of existing research documents rather than new research that gives the same obvious message. If new research is needed it needs to be focused, specific, practical and achievable.

Recommendations

1. Research should be community-led and policy-driven
   - If research is to impact upon the real lives of real people in this country, it must be informed and led by the communities it serves, it must be practical, policy-driven, achievable and realistic.

2. Research recommendations should include tangible, practical, specific steps
   - At present the main concern is that recommendations are falling on deaf ears amongst policy-makers. This issue must be at the centre of any discussion on the future direction of research in this field.
   - More focussed rather than generalised research might lead to more tangible and achievable recommendations, although this should not exclude general analyses that help to give the broader picture.

3. Research should be part of a process and not an end in itself
   - Research should be part of a process, not an isolated activity. For instance there is little point in an NGO making a series of broad policy recommendations if the people involved in the research process can do nothing to make those recommendations happen. A research process might form part of an outreach process on the one-hand and of a campaigning process on the other. Campaigning might require capacity-building and training for those who engaged in the research process.
   - This does not mean that we should exclude conceptual or theoretical debate but rather that research in general makes more links between the theoretical or conceptual and the policy or action aspects of the research process.
4. **There is a need for coordination of research**

- We have to begin to look at concrete ways in which this coordination can happen, for research work as well as for the broader ambit of work in this field. Research should form part of an overall strategy that is what appears to be missing in Ireland at present. There is no government plan, this is the bottom-line. Those working in the field of research can influence this lack of coordination and planning. Somewhere there needs to be action towards coordinated approaches and this could start at the research level, which in turn might lead to coordination on policies and actions.

- How might such coordination of research happen? Who takes responsibility? One approach suggested by participants in this project is the establishment of a cross-sectoral research forum that would help to avoid duplication of research and would monitor and evaluate the research process. Coordination would need to take place at different levels, particularly at a national and at a local level.

- In the absence of any coordination at present from central Government, it is recommended that the initiative be taken either from the bottom up (such as the Southern Integrated Research model based in Cork) or that an existing structure (e.g. Integrating Ireland or an academic research centre with resources to do so) initiates the coordination of local and national level research fora. In doing so it is important that those who are at the centre of the discussion and debate are resourced in different ways to participate.

- These local and national level fora might initiate debates, discussions and seminars on research funding including distribution of funding, methodology, ethics, values, ownership, etc. Initiatives such as codes of practice, innovative models to combat the bias in favour of “experts”, training and qualifications of researchers, guidelines and action plans might also emerge from such a process.

- The national level forum might lead eventually to some form of independent monitoring and evaluation body for research in this field.

5. **Sectoral Responsibilities**

- It is important that no one sector sets the research agenda, be it government, academic, business or community and voluntary. Each sector has a part to play but those with more resources - financial, educational, language and power - have a responsibility in terms of how those resources are used. In Ireland central government have a particular responsibility because most of the funding originates from this source. There is a need for research planning within different government departments and between departments, and this includes the need for a coordinated research funding strategy.

- Other sectors too have responsibilities e.g. business and industry gain much from migrant workers but contribute relatively little in terms of funding of research.

- Academic institutes also have a crucial role to play in the field of research. It ought to form a strong, more neutral and independent voice within the research field. It is not acceptable if academic institutions make decisions to marginalise areas of research that are already marginalised by their very nature. Universities have a responsibility towards civil society and towards all sectors of that society, both weak and strong.
6. **There is a need for Independent Research**
   - The issue of independence has emerged in different ways in this mapping process. One difficulty is the conflict between wanting to challenge policy and at the same time relying on those policy-makers or policy-implementers for funding. There must always be room for completely independent research and where such problems are encountered then they need to be acknowledged and addressed.

7. **Capacity Building and Training**
   - There is a need to address the imbalances of power between individuals and organisations.
   - One issue relates to funding of research and funding applications in the first place. In-depth, sensitive training for those who wish to carry out their own research, should be encouraged within strategic plans of all those with the resources to carry out such training.
   - Research is required in relation to what people within immigrant communities think would work in terms of researching what they want to research.
   - For those who wish to carry out research there must develop systems in Ireland whereby those who do not have Irish third level post-graduate qualifications can become researchers themselves. Creative models do exist. We might for instance look to the Travelling Community for advice and models of good practice. If this is not happening in society as a whole then at least the community/voluntary sector should take the lead in establishing formal mechanisms for recognising different types of qualifications and experiences.
   - Given the disillusionment regarding recommendations falling on deaf ears capacity building is also required in terms of linking the research to tangible steps forward in terms of improving quality of life for individuals and groups. This may be training on campaigning skills or on advocacy skills. Similarly training could take place around a particular recommendation e.g. how to set up a local Crèche. Such training and capacity building needs to be funded.

8. **Language**
   - Again language needs to be taken into account by funding agencies who must recognise that in this field of work interpretation and translation services are necessary and cost money.

9. **Funding**
   - There is a need for a coordinated plan around funding so that the limited resources that do exist are used more effectively. That is not to say that we should accept these limited resources in the first place. In fact it is not acceptable that small research grants are allocated here and there in an *ad hoc* manner.
   - There is a need for more funding. There is a need for fair funding. There is also a need for funding to be distributed around the country, to both urban and rural area, to big cities and small towns, to established organisations as well as to migrant-led organisations.
   - Funding is also needed for dissemination of information and for translation of key recommendations in research findings into different languages.
10. Ethics
- Generally there is a need for a code of ethics for research in this field, one that takes intercultural and participatory action research methods into account.

11. Charting Future Research
- It is hoped that this guide is just the beginning of a process that will lead to a more coordinated approach to recording future research in this field.
- It is recommended that a structure be put in place to enable the ongoing monitoring of research in this field. It is a most valuable resource for all those who wish to carry out research and will hopefully contribute to a more planned approach to research in the future.
- Should Integrating Ireland source funding for such a project it is recommended that the Network should establish a project aimed at recording research on an ongoing basis.
1. INTRODUCTION

1. Background

This mapping project of research which has been carried out on immigrants, refugees and asylum-seekers and related issues, in Ireland over the past few years, was commissioned in mid-2002 by Integrating Ireland, the National Network of 150 refugee, asylum seeker and immigrant support groups around Ireland.

Integrating Ireland is an independent alliance of community and voluntary groups, working in solidarity, and committed to promoting, and realising the human rights, equality, and full integration of refugees, people seeking asylum, and immigrants in Ireland.

The alliance aims to promote a positive model for integration. This aim is achieved through facilitating local and regional support groups in their work by providing national co-ordination at a strategic level. On a practical level, by building capacity through provision of resources, training and support, and sharing information and resources, Integrating Ireland strengthens this sector of society’s ability to speak coherently on the issues relating to being a refugee or an asylum-seeker in Ireland and to respond more effectively to challenges.

Members of Integrating Ireland recognised that one of the difficulties they face is getting up to date, accurate information about what research has been actually carried out and published. In the context of a plethora of research initiatives being undertaken by a wide variety of consultants, academics, statutory and voluntary agencies throughout the country, refugee, asylum-seeker and immigrant support groups have in many cases supported such initiatives and encouraged asylum-seekers, refugees and immigrants to participate in this work. However, concerns had been expressed about the usefulness and impact of such research, especially amongst the immigrant, refugee and asylum-seeking communities themselves.

Member groups recommended that Integrating Ireland as an umbrella organisation should build up a comprehensive picture of current research in the area of asylum seekers/refugees and immigrants.

2. Aims of the Project

- To inform the research programme for Integrating Ireland for the next two years
- To assist members groups and organisations in their own research and lobbying/campaigning endeavours
- To help Integrating Ireland and others identify gaps
- To identify areas where research had been carried out but recommendations had not been implemented
- To inform the work of thematic and working groups of Integrating Ireland
3. **Objectives of the Project**

1. To build a profile of current research
2. To identify the main areas/themes studied
3. To summarise the research
4. To identify the key recommendations
5. To examine the outcomes if any
6. To identify key players/expertise
7. To identify gaps in research
8. To identify forthcoming projects

4. **Expected outcomes of the Project**

- To produce a comprehensive list of all research available on the issues relating to asylum seekers, refugees and immigrants by title, author and year of publication
- To produce a list of key documents by theme areas, such as health, accommodation, children, employment etc.

5. **Management and Direction of the Project**

- A committee was formed from within Integrating Ireland comprising members and staff of Integrating Ireland along with academics from the Social Science Research Centre, University College Dublin.
- This committee were responsible for the planning, commissioning and general direction of the project.
- The work of the project was carried out by a researcher who was commissioned by open tendering process by the committee. The researcher consulted with the committee on an on-going basis.
2. METHODOLOGY

This mapping project involved 3 key steps as follows:

**Step 1: Internet and Resource Library Searches**

*Action:*
- To search for key organisations, bibliographies, research, key players.
- To search for key sectoral organisations/research/players on key themes (see Step 3 below).

*Outcome:*
- Produced initial list of key organisations, statutory, voluntary and academic, bibliographies, research, key players to inform further research.
- Produced initial bibliography list.

**Step 2: Contact with all individuals and organisations, statutory, voluntary and academic, all over the country.**

A questionnaire (see Appendix 1) was drawn up and sent to all individuals and organisations as outlined below. The main purpose of the questionnaire was to find out what research has been carried out with details of author, title, date and place of publication and brief summary of research. Section 2 of the questionnaire was emphasised but participants, particularly key players, were encouraged to fill out the full questionnaire in order to identify key issues, gaps and recommendations from a wide variety of sectors and players. The questionnaire was accompanied by a covering letter explaining the purpose of the research. The questionnaire was sent either by email or by post.

The following organisations/individuals were contacted either by telephone, by post or by email:

1. **All Members of Integrating Ireland:** contacted directly by telephone where possible and followed by questionnaire either by post or email where appropriate. This is turn was followed again by a telephone call where necessary. See appendix 2A for list of organisations in Integrating Ireland.

2. **Other NGOs/Voluntary Organisations working directly with immigrants or related issues:** the first search in turn led to other contacts with individuals and organisations
at a local level in voluntary, academic and statutory sectors and enabled the drawing up of a comprehensive list of all voluntary, statutory and academic institutions in the country at a local and national level. Other organisations working directly with immigrants or related issues were then contacted (see appendix 2B)

3. **Specialist Research Centres/Libraries**: Specialist research libraries were contacted by telephone and by post or email. These included not just research centres working directly on immigrant issues but also sectoral research libraries e.g. youth, women, poverty, etc. See appendix 2C for full list.

4. **University Departments and Educational Institutions**: A web-search of each library of each university was carried out in order to produce a list of Masters, M.Phils and Doctorates for each university. In addition all key departments and research centres in each university were contacted directly by telephone in order to establish research carried out by key staff within each university. Other relevant educational or related institutions were also contacted. See appendix 2D for full list.

5. **Voluntary Sector (Not working solely on Immigrant Issues)**: Organisations within key sectors were contacted (by telephone or by email or post) – it was not possible to contact every organisation in the country, therefore a selection was chosen either nationally or locally (Cork being the location of the researcher) in order to establish key research in each field. See appendix 2E for full list.

6. **Community Sector**: A list of all community sector groups in the country was obtained from the Department of Community and Rural Affairs and the Gaeltacht under the following categories (see appendix 2F for full list of 203 groups):
   - Community Development Projects
   - Core Funded Groups
   - Pre-Developments
   - Specialist Support Agencies
   - Regional Support Agencies

The majority of these groups were contacted by phone as were various ADM – funded groups and partnerships around the country. Several Family Resource Centres in the Cork area were also contacted. The community sector was also contacted by emails provided by the department.

7. **Statutory Sector**: All government departments were contacted initially by telephone. However, since this was not very productive, they were contacted again by email or by post. The full list of those contacted can be found under appendix 2G and can be categorised as follows:
   - Government Departments
   - Semi-State
   - Education
   - Police/Defence Forces
   - State Sponsored Bodies
8. **Local Authorities, Health Boards and Health Promotion Units (See appendix 2H):**
   Each local authority was contacted by email (see appendix 2G) and a random selection were contacted by telephone. Each Health Board was contacted by telephone and a search was undertaken of web-sites for each health board region. Health Promotion Units were contacted by email.

9. **Public Representatives:** All the main political parties were contacted by post or by email (see appendix 2I)

10. **Trade Unions:** A number of key Trade Unions were contacted by telephone, particularly key individuals in this sector (see appendix 2J).

11. **International Bodies:** A number of pertinent international bodies based in Ireland were contacted as described in appendix 2K.

**Outcome:**
- Gathered relevant bibliographies, lists, costings, material lists, etc.
- Met/contacted key players.
- Continued to add to/refine resource lists, including summaries of resources.

**Step 3: Draft and Final Report**

A draft was drawn up for the final report under key headings and sections. During the process much information had been provided by those who participated in the project. Although some of this information did not strictly fit under the original criteria of pure research, it was felt that much of it was too valuable to omit. Therefore it was decided to include different headings in the final report including policy papers, policy submissions, proceedings of conferences of seminars, journal papers, web-papers, along with books, articles, papers and other documents which are more purely research-based.

The first draft was further refined and this final report includes the following:
- Overview of current research.
- Annotated list of research available on issues relating to asylum seekers, refugees and immigrants by title, author and year and place of publication.
- Summary of research where possible.
- Breakdown of research by themes.
- Summary of research under each theme, including identification of gaps/inadequacies in research.
- Key issues and outcomes of research.
- Recommendations.
- The report identifies forthcoming projects.

The Final Report and Bibliography is structured around the following themes:

Children/Young People
Community Development
Direct Provision
Education/Training
Equality
European Communities in Ireland
General Analyses
Government (National) Policy – Asylum-Seekers/Refugees
Health
Historic
Housing/Accommodation
Human Rights
Immigration Policy
Information Society
Integration
International Students
Irish Hospitality
Irish Identity and Views on Irish
Legal
Local Authorities
Media
Migrant Workers
Multiculturalism/Multiple Identities/Interculturalism
Nationalism
Prisons
Race/Ethnicity/Racialization
Racism/Anti-Racism/Attitudinal Research (including anti-Semitism)
Research
Returned Irish Immigrants
Religion
Social Inclusion/Exclusion/Poverty
Spatial Development (City of Dublin)
Social Work Profession
Statutory Service Providers
Women/Feminism/Gender
Work/Employment

What is Included and not Included in the Final Report

The original remit of the mapping process was to map serious research with/on immigrants, asylum-seekers and refugees themselves. In the course of the project many organisations very kindly sent other “categories” such as policy submissions, magazine articles, conference proceedings and so on. This information is very valuable and it was decided that it would be useful to record the information. These categories are not listed in the final bibliography but key information on them can be found in Appendices 3-6 as follows:
Appendix 3: List of Key Conferences
Appendix 4: List of Key Newsletters, Magazines and related Media
Appendix 5: List of Key Published Conferences Proceedings
Appendix 6: List of Key policy-processes to which submissions were made

These include information which was sent as part of the survey and is not intended to be a comprehensive list of every aspect of writing on these issues in Ireland.

The main annotated Bibliography is numbered alphabetically and includes research reports, policy recommendations, books and journal articles.

A list of postgraduate theses is included separately and these comprise masters theses over approximately the past 3 years (since 2000) and PhD/Mphils over the past 5 years, since 1998.

How old is the Research?

In general the report concentrates on the past five years but some older entries are included where it was felt that they are particularly relevant to current research.

Project Challenges

The main challenge of this project was the broad scope of the remit. Contact had to be made not just with organisations recognised for their work in this field but also in a wide range of statutory and voluntary organisations and individuals. Inevitably the final report is only as comprehensive as responses from a huge range of organisations will allow, and there will exist inevitable gaps. However, every effort has been made through one-to-one contact, web-searches, bibliographical searches, email and post, to ensure the widest possible number of organisations have been included or consulted.

Another challenge was to search for masters and PhD theses in the main universities. Although this was a very valuable aspect of the research in that there are significant pieces of research, it was easier to locate theses in some library catalogues than in others. In one or two universities the library catalogue is such that one cannot check for theses only and one has to search for key words such as refugees, asylum-seekers, immigrants, etc. In addition some departments within universities have a better system for updating new publications or theses, and this makes for easier access. In web-sites where theses are categorized under the heading of “theses” in the library catalogue and where each department within the university can be found under the “theses” section, it is easier to access relevant research. Some gaps will exist but every effort has been made to produce a wide cross-section of research theses.

In addition some of the specialist organisations working in the field are under-staffed and under-resourced and it can be difficult to find individuals who have been appointed to deal with research queries. One of the main centres, the Irish Centre for Migration
Studies, based at University College Cork, was closed during the course of this project due to college financial restructuring.

Another challenge lay in telephone contact with government departments. Often information offices in government departments were unaware of research in this field. Even though some individuals were very anxious to help, the researcher was passed from one department to another. It was often not clear who is responsible for answering queries regarding research or regarding immigrant issues. There is also a tendency within departments to categorise all immigrants under the term “asylum-seeker” and it is difficult to find answers to broader questions on migration or migrants in general.

Overall it was difficult to ascertain by telephone what research has been produced by the statutory sector. A written letter and/or email produced some answers although in most cases the answer was simply a one-line response stating either that the letter had been received or that research in this field of work does not fall within the remit of a particular department.

Finally, it was not possible to contact every voluntary organisation in the country in all fields. Therefore it was decided that key national organisations would be contacted (e.g. representatives of women, health, education organisations) and that a selection of representative organisations in the Cork area be used as a sample. It was felt that key organisations would be aware of any significant research that had been carried out in that particular sector.

The most helpful contributions to this project came once again from the voluntary sector, a sector which in this field is clearly under-funded and under stress. The vast majority of questionnaires were filled either by members of the immigrant communities themselves, by organisations which represent them or by other organisations in the voluntary/community sector who have some contact with immigrant communities. With a handful of exceptions, very few state bodies, government departments, health boards or local authorities took time to fill the questionnaire.
3. OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH

The main purpose of this project was to produce an annotated bibliography of existing research. It is not intended to be a socially scientific analysis of existing research or of attitudes to research. This report does not therefore have a full analysis of answers to the questionnaire. However, the process of searching for research and specific comments made in the questionnaires do serve to highlight some interesting aspects of research in this field of work in Ireland and some of the main findings are mentioned in this overview.

1. Who is doing the Research?

In general, research is not being carried out by the immigrant communities themselves. However, organisations which represent them (although these are often not staffed by immigrant workers), have sometimes been able to access funding to carry out specific research projects, often general needs analyses of Asylum-Seekers or Refugees. In general such organisations do not have a dedicated research officer and thus need to seek specific project funding to employ a part-time researcher on a consultancy basis. The same is often true of the community and voluntary sector in general. In the midst of highly pressurised work-loads, research often takes second place, and core funding for key staff and running costs will always have a priority. Some bigger national organisations do employ part-time or full-time research officers, but as yet this is rare in organisations representing immigrants. During the course of this project there emerged just two full-time research officer in this field within voluntary/community organisations which represent immigrants.

Within both the academic and the statutory sector research tends to be carried out by specific departments or centres e.g. in the case of the statutory sector it seems that such work is regarded as being “only” the work of bodies such as the NCCRI or the Equality Authority, and within the academic centre such work is seen as being “only” the work of departments such as Social Science, Sociology, Geography, Migration Studies, Community Development and related disciplines. Such expertise are to be welcomed, however, more inter-departmental and inter-disciplinary research is needed.

Even within the voluntary sector there tends to be “ownership” of such research by key organisations and at a country-wide level ownership tends to be with larger national organisations, often based in Dublin. Given the government’s policy of “dispersal” of Asylum-Seekers outside of the Dublin region, this imbalance of resources needs to be addressed. If change is to happen, research and hopefully consequent policy and practice changes needs to be owned by both mainstream and diversified sectors at both government and community levels.

The business community seem to play a minimal role in funding or carrying out research, yet migrant workers in Ireland contribute invaluably to the development of Irish business and industry. Likewise the trade unions could play a stronger role in research particularly in the area of work experiences of migrant workers.
Few initiatives exist whereby there is a partnership approach to research by the voluntary, community, academic and statutory sectors. Such an approach has begun to take shape in the form of SIRP (the Southern Integrated Research Partnership) which is based in the Cork City area. Such an strategy allows for a coordinated approach to research at a local level and this will presumably also lead to joint policy and actions in the future. However, a drawback is that compromise has to be made in such partnerships; resources are not equal and it is difficult to challenge a hand that feeds you.

There must always be room for independent thought and views.

2. What/Who is and is not being researched?

The full range of research is presented in the bibliographical section. Inadequacies in the research are also highlighted under specific sections. However, a few general comments can be made.

There exists a mixture of academic research from the university sector alongside baseline research such as needs analyses of asylum-seekers, refugees, members of specific ethnic communities, etc. Sometimes academic departments work in conjunction with the community sector in producing the latter. However, there is relatively little research from government departments and as mentioned earlier, where it does exist, it tends to become concentrated in certain departments or centres. Most government departments who responded to this survey stated that they do not have a research remit or a remit covering immigrants. The latter statement must be challenged in that all government departments have a remit towards all people living in the country.

There appears to be a significant body of research on racism/anti-racism in general, although not within specific sectors e.g. within the business sector or within the police force, or within the education system. Many general analyses include questions on experiences of racism by immigrants. However, the findings tend to be ambiguous mainly because the term “racism” is ambiguous and has different meanings for different people. Often the interviewer has a different concept of what the term “racism” means, from that of the interviewee and there is not a clear definition or common understanding of what this and other terms actually mean.

Up to recently there has been more attention to the needs and experiences of Asylum-Seekers and Refugees (particularly the former) rather than to the needs of migrant workers, although this has recently begun to change with a number of new research initiatives. This is a most unusual phenomenon and is related to the particular historic, economic and demographic changes in Ireland in the mid to late 1990s. There has also been more concentration on asylum-policy than on immigration (including integration policy) in general, although this has recently begun to change.

One point which emerges repeatedly in questionnaires is the need for research on policy, particularly immigration and integration policies. Many of the research projects
recommend various policy changes on practically every aspect of immigrant lives. Research is highly critical of government policy, yet little research exists on what policies should look like and on models of good practice elsewhere. Thus, although needs have been adequately researched, particularly of asylum-seekers, research on actual policy e.g. immigration and integration policy, is lacking.

Research, particularly general needs analyses, although very valuable, also tends to be general, predictable and repetitive. As one respondent to the questionnaire said, “in the future we need to avoid repeating the same types of research. One needs analysis on one part of the country is going to be similar to another. It may be better to become more specialised e.g. research the language needs of African English speakers”. The same respondent said that often the recommendations are unachievable and unrealistic and ought to have more concrete, achievable goals. She and others also made the point that researchers must say what needs to be said and often there is a reluctance to state hard truths. Other respondents emphasised this point by stating that at a local level, if a state agency is providing funding for research or other projects, it is difficult to criticise that agency’s policies. At a very local level, in small towns around the country, this can be a very real and difficult problem.

Some research exists on research itself, on standards, codes of conduct, qualifications, ethics and so on. However, there is room for further development of this type of research so as to develop comprehensive codes of practice on research in this field.

Consultation with members of new communities has become the norm. There is widespread acceptance within all sectors of the need for participation in all stages of the research process. However this participation tends to mean as interviewees rather than as paid researchers. Generally immigrant communities welcome research on their needs, however several problems commonly arise. Firstly, a plethora of researchers often arrive at the doors of organisations which represent immigrants, asking for asylum-seekers etc. “to research”. The assumption is often that such organisations have the time or desire to produce “these people” out of a hat when in reality it means that over-stretched staff with a range of higher priorities will have to literally make contact with individuals for the researcher. The time and financial factors of such work is generally not taken into account and resentments can develop particularly when the researcher is from an agency which may have refused a funding grant in the first place. The financial aspects of this work for the organisations concerned need to be factored into funding projects in a meaningful way.

Secondly, because of realities on the ground, it is often the same people who are approached as potential interviewees. Such people tend to be leaders or active in the immigrants communities and tend to be asked to do many different tasks within representative organisations and support groups. There can be a tendency to “use”, albeit unintentionally, such people, and to not recognise their time financially or otherwise. Consequently these same people tend to become disillusioned when again and again they answer similar questions and see no real results for their efforts.
Well meaning researchers and organisations speak of the difficulty of consultation and indeed it is difficult, not just for reasons outlined above but because individuals themselves are in difficult places in their lives dealing with legal processes, past traumas and basic day to day survival.

The most common criticism of research in this survey both by immigrants themselves and by respondents in general, is the gap between research recommendations and resultant policy change. The vast majority of those who responded felt that the real problem about research in Ireland is that it is falling on deaf ears. This is the main reason why researchers will find it hard to engage with members of immigrant communities. The feeling is that what is now needed is action on recommendations which have been made repeatedly. Action is particularly needed at the level of government policy. There is a sense of exhaustion amongst immigrants and those who represent them regarding the ongoing government intransigence on key policy areas where basic human rights such as the right to work are at stake.

3. Funding

One of the questions in this survey related to sources of funding for research. With very few exceptions it is clear that funding for this type of research comes from central government or European funding albeit in different guises. There are several features about funding sources that obviously create difficulties for immigrant communities:

- There are a plethora of acronyms which people living in Ireland all their lives would have difficulty with but which present a confusing maze to the newcomer who is to be “researched”. Acronyms such as LDSIP, ERF, PRTLI, CPA, IRC, NCCRI, DOH + C, come naturally to respondents to this survey but mean little to those who may really want to research themselves in their own way. The very names of the organisations are incomprehensible not to mention complex funding applications in the English language.

- Research grants tend to go to the most experienced researchers and organisations. This is a difficult reality. While wanting to recognise the expertise and hard work of such organisations and individuals the reality is that those who are at the centre and their representative organisations can be out-bid because of lack of time, resources and know-how to compete. This issue is very real and needs to be addressed. It is difficult because it involves not just capacity building on one-side but also the giving up of power on the other side. When such power is the researcher’s actual job, profession or occupation there is a very real problem at a local level where funding for such jobs is minute in the first place. The reality on-the-ground is not always about lack of awareness or even lack of willingness but one of real lives. This is more apparent in small geographical areas. It is about giving up power and control and when this is intertwined with the existing incumbent’s actual profession, then there are real difficulties; shifts in this issue in a small country such as Ireland will
require serious consideration which goes beyond simply stating the obvious and which also require facing some realities which are difficult to discuss/address.

**From where did respondents to the questionnaire receive funding?**

Respondents to the questionnaire fell under different categories, namely the community and voluntary sector, Area Development Management – funded groups, Academic Departments, Government Bodies and Local Authorities. Each category identified different funders from whom they received funding.

**Respondents from Community groups said that they received funding from the following funders:**
- Know Racism
- NCCRI (National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism)
- Combat Poverty Agency
- Group’s own core funding
- By a volunteer
- University students on placement
- Department of Social, Community and Family Affairs
- European Refugee Fund
- The European Union

**Respondents from ADM (Area Development Management) Funded Groups mentioned the following funders:**
- Part of the Local Development Social Inclusion Programme Budget
- Know Racism
- Combat Poverty Agency
- Partnership core funding
- Student seconded from the local language school who is studying law in Italy
- NCCRI
- Small Grants Scheme through the Reception and Integration Agency

**Respondents from Academic Departments mentioned the following funders:**
- Private Trust Fund
- Irish Refugee Council
- Reception and Integration Agency
- Student scholarships and grants
- Combat Poverty Agency
- Internal core funding within centre or department
- Immigrant Council of Ireland
- National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism
- European Union
- Royal Irish Academy
- British Council
- Southern Health Board
- Department of Social and Family Affairs
Respondents from Government Bodies mentioned the following funders:
Through the National Development Plan
Through the European Social Fund
Through the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform
Through the National Agency for Adult Learning
Through the Department of Social and Family Affairs
Health Research Board

Respondents from Local Authorities mentioned the following funders:
The Department of Environment and Local Government
The Department of Justice
The Department of Health and Children
Two respondents mentioned joint initiatives whereby local authorities, partnerships, VEC, Health Board and immigrant support organisations (and in one case the Irish Refugee Council) carried out joint research which was paid for primarily by local authorities.

It is obvious from the above list that in general the “big fish” like the other “big fish” while the “little fish” are thrown other “little fish” or smaller funding grants in order to satisfy their apparently small appetite. What is also clear is that most of the funding originates at central government level and as such government has a responsibility to manage this funding in an appropriate manner. At present there does not appear to be any coordinated approach to funding research in this field. One or two joint initiatives at a local level offer some more creative ways forward but in general it is incumbent upon the government to examine how funding is used, distributed and coordinated. Such an examination process needs to be efficient, consultative and based on common-sense.

4. Gaps/Inadequacies in Research

Inadequacies in existing research as expressed by those working in particular fields have been detailed in the main report. However a number of general issues raised by respondents to the questionnaire are worth recording.

Firstly as mentioned above the most common criticism of research in this survey both by immigrants themselves and by respondents in general, is the gap between research recommendations and resultant policy change. One leader of an immigrant-led organisation said “the gap is only in the way that most voluntary NGOs cannot pursue their work properly, its about the lack of resources and funding.” The vast majority of
those who responded felt that the fact that there is not suitable policy follow-up to research is the key problem about research in Ireland.

Connected to this point and also mentioned above, is the need for research on policy itself, particularly on immigration and integration policy, and models of good practice from elsewhere (often recommended to look further afield than Europe e.g. look to Canada). A number of respondents also mentioned the need to research the policies of best practice in relation to integration of children in schools.

Impressions of the extent of existing research vary from those who think that there is a “dearth” of information to those who think that there is a “significant body of research but the gap lies in inadequate policy-follow-up”. There is a certain weariness amongst the latter, particularly those working directly with new communities, who feel that recommendations are generally falling on deaf ears.

Another commonly viewed inadequacy is the that there has been little or no research into the groups outside the asylum process, for instance those who have no right to work and rely on the fact that they have Irish Born Children or those who are in different categories such as work permit or visa holders. Although there has been some recent research on migrant workers it is significant that there has been more of a concentration of research on Asylum-Seeking issues and on the issue of racism/anti-racism and interculturalism. This is not to underestimate the importance of research in these areas, simply to point out that there are gaps in research elsewhere.

The main criticism of research of those who are living in direct provision is that the current research is too broad and needs to be narrowed e.g. to cover particular groups such as young people or children or the needs of non-English speakers.

Although there has been some good research on the needs of children it is significant that many respondents to the questionnaire felt that much more is needed, particularly on the needs of unaccompanied minors, integration in schools (including the difficulties schools encounter and how they deal with these difficulties in general.), young people and children in direct provision, and generally the need for positive models of integration, including majority community perspectives on cultural and social change as a way to tackling racism and encouraging positive social interaction.

The issue of mental health and psychosocial responses of asylum-seekers/refugees was also mentioned. Very little research has been carried out on torture survivors who form a significant grouping within the refugee communities with very particular needs.

Another issue commonly raised was the lack of research on the recognition of overseas’ qualifications. Very little research exists on how qualifications, both formal and informal, might be recognised and transferred into an Irish context.

It was generally felt that there is a dearth of research on women from immigrant communities, their gender-specific needs, obstetric needs, post-child-bearing needs and
the psychological impact of living in a society where gender roles are often very different from countries of origin. Research tends to concentrate on women’s roles as child-bearers or mothers rather than on other needs of women in their own right.

Other specific issues mentioned by respondents to the questionnaire include:

- Research/documentation on political conditions extant in countries from which asylum seekers/ refugees flee – in accessible consumption format for Irish citizens
- Research of non-English speakers
- Education – what percentage of ESOL learners have literacy difficulties in their own language needs
- Sexual Health Issues – safer sex, risk reduction, pregnancy issues. Awareness raising among immigrant groups
- Education of educators to provide inclusive curricula in particular nurse and medical educators
- Migration in general, trends, outlooks and causes of migration.
- Immigration policy.
- Research which practically recommends ways of engaging the new communities in the community development process e.g. models of good practice. “However, it is also the current national situation in relation to immigration policy which impedes such projects from developing because of the vague and difficult situations immigrants find themselves in relation to the right to work, financial support, family reunification etc.”
- Very practical issues around cultural and social interaction and positive models of integration.
- The area of access for refugees/asylum-seekers/immigrants to community based social and sporting activities. The areas particularly which should be researched are: what successful access has been achieved, i.e. the present extent of involvement by refugees/asylum-seekers/immigrants; the supports which sports and social organisations need to include refugees/asylum-seekers/immigrants; an action – research study of a pilot selection of sports and social organisations which are given the necessary supports, and finally a look-back study of those organisations to see how they fared in opening up access to refugees/asylum-seekers/immigrants.
- Mental health of asylum seekers and refugees, and employment and training.
- The effects, both mentally and physically, on asylum seekers caused by being unable to work or have access to third level education.
- The background of why asylum seekers do not take up opportunities when suggested.
- Sexual health needs particularly. HIV positive needs – no available study/staffing resources.
- The qualifications/education/skills among the ethnic minority population.
- Immigrants living in rural areas and lack of services in areas outside large cities.
- Within the EU, there is a common policy on asylum seekers, refugees immigrants. Thus any research needs to focus on the relevant spectrum of EU policies, the policy making process and the impacts and results.
- Research on amount of ESOL provision in PLC’s, VTOS, CWT, Youth reach act.
A study of the government statements on refugees and asylum seekers - are there any that are positive, that are welcoming, that see their potential to make a contribution to our country?

To research the number of people who have dropped out of the asylum process and dropped into the poverty trap

Overall there are major gaps in several areas. In general ‘coalface’ or emergency issues do get some attention but medium/long term ones do not. Coordinated research policies, inter-agency cooperation and models of integration all need research. At the same time there is a need for independent research which is not influenced in any way by funding constraints, funder influence or politics, either locally or nationally.

5. Barriers to research

Not surprisingly the main barriers for organisations wishing to research these issues are lack of funding, resources and time. Organisations working to support new communities are under huge pressures in terms of funding and staffing and research, although viewed as important, is often not a priority. Many organisations would like to research specific areas (such as those outlined above) or to simply research the actual numbers of refugees and other ethnic minorities in terms of number in their area and general needs but cannot do so because of inadequate budgets.

Other issues mentioned include small numbers of immigrants in particular areas of the country, childcare issues for women and language barriers. Many immigrants themselves feel that they would not know how to access funding for research for instance how to fill out funding applications.

Some respondents said that research was not within their “remit”.

Some bigger organisations who do have access to funding recognise the difficulty of making contact with key players around the country. One such organisation said that it can be difficult to contact all key players/organisations in the country on all aspects of work with immigrants because those organisations are themselves under pressure and are being constantly asked to do work which they are under-resourced to carry out. Another said that although they would like to continue their study outside of the Dublin area, to look at issues around the country, the main barrier to doing so at present is in fact time and money.

Some specialised agencies or specific EU programmes, have been helpful and committed but overall funding is a major problem and not just in the voluntary sector. There have been cutbacks on the statutory side (e.g. there have been cutbacks in the Know Racism budget) and it also appears that the third level sector has in places failed to support research of this kind. The fact that the Irish Centre for Migration Studies, University College Cork, one of the most respected centres for research in this field both nationally and internationally, was closed down in
2002 is an indication of where priorities lie within some third level institutions. Likewise the Higher Education Equality Unit, which produced research on the needs of different socially excluded groups, including immigrants, at Third Level institutions, was also closed in 2001.

Overall the impression from the community and voluntary sector is that needs analyses have already been undertaken by other groups, recommendations have been made but consultations with immigrant communities would indicate their need for resources to develop an infrastructure for immigrant communities, or to progress the recommendations of existing research documents rather than new research that gives the same obvious message. If new research is needed it needs to be focused, specific, practical and achievable.
4. THEMATIC BREAKDOWN OF RESEARCH

This section is a breakdown of the research publications which are featured in the Bibliography in Section 6. It provides a map of the Bibliography and is aimed at ensuring easier access to the final annotated Bibliography. It provides an outline of the main areas of research under different subject areas. It also refers to gaps in current research and makes recommendations for future research under different themes.

This breakdown is structured around the following themes:

1. Children/Young People
2. Community Development/Community and Voluntary Sector
3. Direct Provision
4. Education/Training
5. Equality
6. European Communities in Ireland
7. General Analyses
9. Health
10. Historic
11. Housing/Accommodation
12. Human Rights
13. Integration
14. International Students
15. Legal/Asylum and Immigration Law
16. Local Authorities
17. Media
18. Migrant Workers/General Migration into Ireland
19. Multiculturalism/Multiple Identities/Interculturalism
20. Prisons
21. Race/Ethnicity/Racialization
22. Racism/Anti-Racism/Attitudinal Research (including anti-Semitism)
23. Religion
24. Research
25. Returned Irish Immigrants
26. Social Inclusion/Exclusion/Poverty
27. Social Work Profession
28. Spatial Development (City of Dublin)
29. Statutory Service Providers
30. Women/Feminism/Gender
31. Work/Employment
1. Children/Young People

Existing Research

Existing research covers 4 main areas:

**Separated Children/Unaccompanied minors:**
There have been a number of research projects on the needs of Separated Children seeking Asylum in Ireland. The Irish Refugee Council have produced three reports about the needs of separated children, including general needs and social and legal conditions (Almirall 4; IRC 132; IRC133 ). Their most recent report by Angela Veale in 2003 (133) updates an original report from 1999 (4) on the same theme. This report concludes that although significant progress has been made there are still significant gaps in terms of meeting good practice guidelines for separated children. Gaps in policy/provision include guardianship, accommodation and interim care, access to and support in participating in education, and the identification of durable solutions including family training and reunification, settlement and integration. These highlighted areas might be useful starting points for future research in this field.

King’s (151) booklet explains the rights of unaccompanied minors, gives background information on unaccompanied minors, explains the asylum application procedure and the entitlements of unaccompanied minors. See also Vekic (262) on unaccompanied minors.

**General Needs of Refugee and Asylum-Seeking Children:**
There are a number of general studies on the needs of Refugee and Asylum-Seeking Children. (See for instance Barnardoes 13; Fanning and Veale 75; Nolan 219; Walsh 265). This type of research highlights the particular needs of refugee and asylum seeking children and families and describes some of the situations they have to deal with. The research makes recommendations about future ways forward in relation to policy/provision for refugee and asylum-seeking children. There tends to be a concentration on Asylum-Seeking children rather than on those living in community settings, although Fanning and Veale 2001 (75) do look at those living in community settings. There does not appear to be any specific research on the children of Migrant Workers and clearly this group will have different needs and experiences than Refugee and Asylum-Seeking children.

Barnardo’s (12) collection of essays on the theme of diversity and childhood attempts to support and illustrate the current debate in Ireland. It includes essays on Refugee and Asylum-Seeker childrens’ rights and on Unaccompanied Minor Asylum Seekers in Ireland.

There is very little specific research on psychological needs of children, except Walsh (265). Little research exists on the health needs of children and young people in general and what does tends to be purely medical research (e.g. Kiernan 150) rather than the overall health needs and health care of children and young people.
**The Social Work Profession:**
What emerges from this research is that one of the few professions to research and analyse themselves in relation to a changing ethnic population in Ireland, is the Social Work profession (see Christie 32,33,34). There are several papers on the changing discourses on “childhood” and new challenges for the social work profession. Research also includes provision of services to unaccompanied minors. Some serious ethical, theoretical and practical issues are considered in the research.

**Young People:**
Much of the research available on young people is contained within the literature on “Children”. Many of the children referred to as separated children are in their late teens. There is little research on the needs of young people living in the community, or on the experiences of young people within the school system (see section on Education). One youth organisation, YARD (See McCrea 194), has produced a report on the needs of separated children in relation to youth work. This report considers the potential which currently exists within the youth sector for meeting those needs and analyses the obstacles to the participation of separated children in youth work programmes. Otherwise work on Youth tends to concentrate on attitudes/racism or in managing diversity (e.g. Keogh 147; NUSI 217; YARD 281)

**Gaps in Available Information**
- Positive models of integration, including majority community perspectives on cultural and social change as a way to tackling racism and encouraging positive social interaction
- Difficulties schools encounter and how they deal with these difficulties in general.
- Mental health, psychosocial responses, children, settlement and integration.
- Specific health needs of children and young people.
- Research on children of migrant workers.
- Young people aged 12-18.
- Child carers of adult dependents.
- Homelessness.
- Language needs of children/young people.

**Key recommendations for Further Research**
- Psychological needs of children and young people.
- Integration and settlement needs of children and young people, including school-based integration and models of best practice.
- Children of non-Asylum-Seeking/Refugee families – general needs analyses.
2. Community Development/Community and Voluntary Sector

Existing Research

This section is not a list of all the research which has been carried out by the Community/Voluntary Sector. Rather it relates to research on the community development of specific communities or how new or minority ethnic communities and the community development/education sector interact in Ireland. It also includes analyses on the needs of the community/voluntary sector.

Existing Research covers 4 main areas:

Specific Communities
There is some research on the community development needs of specific communities (e.g. Boucher 18; Smith and Mutwarasibo 249) mainly African Communities. Such research documents the changing nature of community in a diasporic changing city and what “community” means to Africans. Please note therefore that this section refers only to the Community Development aspects of research. Other specific communities have also carried out research e.g. needs analyses (see below).

Response of Voluntary and Community Sector to Multicultural society
Another aspect of research in the field of community development is the response of the voluntary and community sector to the movement towards greater multiculturalism in Ireland. Baseline research has taken place (see Faughnan 84; Faughnan 87). For case studies on Community Sector responses to the Needs of Immigrant People Including Refugees and Asylum Seekers see Lloyd (178). McVeigh (197) is a N. Ireland based piece of research and recommends a community development approach for the voluntary sector rather that a charity-approach which sometimes exists in this sector.

Needs of Community/Voluntary Sector
Linked to this is the research on the needs of the community/voluntary sector (see Faughnan 86; Rourke 240) which make recommendations on development policies, establishment of a community development support structure, creation of intercultural resource and information centres, funding arrangements (in particular that a core programme for new communities should be established), the need for a new communities grants scheme, the need for support to existing community development projects and the importance of networking and sharing of experiences.

Community Development in general
A number of reports refer to different aspects of community development in Ireland. For information on resources for members of New Communities see Mutwarasibo (214, 215), for a report on volunteering amongst groups at risk see Weafer (276) and for the potential of community development strategies see Watt (275).
Issues which affect research in the Community/Voluntary Sector

Those who work in the community/voluntary sector were very consistent in their replies to the question about issues which affect research. Very practical problems relating to funding, resources and the fact that the sector is overstretched were highlighted, not just in carrying out research but in capacity for project follow-up. Also highlighted was the fact that immigration and asylum policy in the first place means that it is difficult to carry out projects which have been recommended by research. Key issues affecting research in this sector were highlighted as follows:

- Policy follow-up: The point here is a general sense of frustration and exhaustion that there does not exist suitable policy follow-up when research is carried out. Several respondents made this point. As two respondents said "The gap is only in the way that most voluntaries NGOs are not to pursue their work properly, lack of resources and funding". "My own opinion is that a significant body of research has been carried out and the gap is in policy makers taking it on board".
- Several respondents referred to the fact that research cannot be a priority when there is already a huge problem for community/voluntary groups in accessing sufficient funding for projects/staff.
- Several respondents also said that national immigration policy impedes such projects (which have been proposed out of research findings) from developing because of the vague and difficult situations immigrants find themselves in relation to the right to work, financial support, family reunification etc.

Gaps in Available Information

The following issues do not specifically relate to how new and minority ethnic communities relate to the community/voluntary sector and vice versa. Rather they are a list of issues which were highlighted in this research by those working in the community/voluntary sector.

- The effects of personal isolation on asylum seekers.
- How communities can assist in integration and examples of best practice.
- Young people and children in direct provision accommodation.
- Political conditions in countries from which Asylum seekers/ refugees flee – in accessible consumption format for Irish citizens.
- Research on the links between “development” issues and “migration” issues.
- Research on non-English speakers.
- Groups outside the asylum process who have no right to work and rely on the fact that they have Irish Born Children.
- Projects/research which practically recommend ways of engaging the new communities in the community development process e.g. models of good practice.
- “There has apparently been almost no access for refugees/asylum-seekers/immigrants to community based social and sporting activities as far as we are aware. This area is crying out to be researched, as access to these would greatly enhance refugees/asylum-seekers/immigrants relationships with the dominant white Christian sedentary population in Ireland. The areas particularly which should be researched..."
are: what successful access has been achieved, i.e. the present extent of involvement by refugees / asylum-seekers / immigrants; the supports which sports and social organisations need to include refugees/asylum-seekers/immigrants; an action – research study of a pilot selection of sports and social organisations which are given the necessary supports, and finally a look-back study of those organisations to see how they fared in opening up access to refugees/asylum-seekers/immigrants”.

**Key recommendations for Further Research**

These recommendations focus more specifically to how new and minority ethnic communities relate to the community/voluntary sector and vice versa:

- Research on community development needs of new and ethnic communities within local communities. In other words ask people what approaches to community development (specific communities e.g. Eastern European or within the broader community) suit their way of working or engaging in community development processes.

- Research which practically recommends ways of engaging new communities in the community development process e.g. models of good practice. This includes not just within the communities themselves but also in the decision-making structures of community organisations themselves.

- Research on how new ways of working (by new communities in particular local areas) within communities/community structures/community organisations can be integrated into and enhance existing ways of working in Ireland.

- Research on engaging women from new and minority ethnic communities – both in communities and in community organisations.

- Research on models of best practice on the inclusion of non-English speaking communities within communities and representative organisations.

- Research on access for refugees/asylum-seekers/immigrants to community based social and sporting activities.

3. **Direct Provision/Dispersal**

**Failure of Direct Provision and Policy Recommendations**

Several reports have been published on the government’s policy of Direct Provision - this is where the government “disperse” the Asylum-Seeking population to different parts of the country and provide directly for their food and accommodation needs along with a basic subsistence rate of €19.50 per adult and €9.50 per child. (See Comhlamh 42; FLAC 94, 95, 96; IRC 127, 129, 131, 135).

Failures highlighted in the research include violation of basic human rights, lack of appropriate local services and infrastructure, isolation, social exclusion, poverty, health, psychological impact, effects on children, women, women who are pregnant, lack of privacy, depression, inappropriate diet, etc.)

The Irish Refugee Council (130) also highlights the financial inefficiency and lack of effectiveness of the Direct Provision and Dispersal policies.
This is an interesting finding in that it begs the question “who listens to the research”? The Department of Justice itself has not produced research on the value of Direct Provision, yet all the research that exists is consistent in showing that this system is a failure. This brings us back to the point made by many respondents in the community/voluntary sector that there is a problem with “follow-through” on recommendations made by researchers.

Fekete (Fekete 89) highlights the fact that the policies of Dispersal and Direct provision in Ireland lead to Xenophobia at a local level. Comhlamh (42) gives a glimpse into the realities of the lives of people who are Asylum-Seekers who depend on this system. It argues that Direct Provision and Dispersal must be replaced.

Many other research papers mentioned in other parts of this document refer to specific problems associated with Direct Provision (e.g. psychological affects, effects on general health, effects in children, women, etc.).

Several reports mentioned above make specific policy recommendations. The IRC (IRC 129) makes specific recommendations under the following headings: minimum policy requirements; a coherent reception policy; training and employment; access to legal services; health; asylum-seeking children; asylum-seeking women; older asylum seekers and asylum seekers with disabilities.

**Legal and Policy Base of Scheme of Direct Provision**

FLAC have carried out research (FLAC 94, 95) on the legal aspects of Direct Provision. These highlight the human rights implications of the Direct Provision Policy and identify necessary reforms.

**Gaps in Available Information**
- Several respondents to the Survey highlighted the need for more specific research on the impact of Direct Provision on people’s social and psychological well-being.
- It is also recommended that research be carried out on the costs of Direct Provision vis-à-vis provision of community-based housing along with the right to work. Specific costings from other countries where community-based housing exists would be a useful tool for influencing policy-makers.

**Key recommendations for Further Research**
- Detailed and specific research on costs of Direct Provision vis-à-vis provision of community-based housing and/or along with the right to work.
- Psychological impacts of Direct Provision (e.g. how institutionalisation affects individuals) on adults and children.
- Experiences of residents on violation of privacy and its impacts e.g. sharing of rooms, often with people who do not speak your language, sharing rooms between parents and children, intimate personal relationships. Impact of such experiences on personal lives.
4. Education/Training

Existing Research

International Students
There are several reports on the experiences of international students in Ireland. These are dealt with in more detail in the section 15 below on International Students.

Immigrant Rights and Entitlements
Ward’s (274) research is an overview for education providers and outlines the rights of thirteen different immigrant categories in Ireland. It provides definitions, information and statistics on each immigrant category.

Language Needs
Up-to-date and useful research is available on the language needs of minority ethnic communities. NALA (207) have produced a set of policy guidelines on ESOL (English as a Second Language) supports for VEC Adult Literacy Schemes. Halket (107) carried out research on the language needs of Asylum-Seekers and Refugees for AONTAS (the National Association of Adult Education). Ward (269, 271, 272, 273) has carried out several recent research projects on the language needs of asylum-seekers in general, asylum-seekers in adult education (including literacy needs), education and language needs of separated children and on supporting equality and interculturalism in the ESOL classroom. In her most recent research (272) on adult education she highlights the general need for Asylum-Seekers to have the right to education and also highlights the need for education to be provided within more formal educational structures. Leong (174) has researched the ESOL needs of individuals in Northern Ireland whose first language is not English, in regard to levels of participation and provision in ESOL courses.

Little and Lazenby (176, 177) look at the Language Needs of Refugees and makes suggestions about how these needs might be met.

Smith (247, 248) has carried out research for the North Eastern Health Board on proficiency in use of English language among Asylum Seekers.

Primary and Secondary Schools
Very little research exists on the experiences of minority ethnic groups within the primary and secondary education systems in Ireland. Clarke and Killeavey (37) have a chapter in Learning for a Democratic Europe on “The challenge of Multiculturalism for Citizenship education in Irish Post-Primary schools”.

The INTO (Irish National Teachers' Organization) (126) analyse current provision and lack of provision of an education support service to the children of non-EU ethnic minority communities. The report identifies the strengths of the existing service provision, the problems which need to be addressed and offers conclusions and
recommendations. The INTO identifies the development of intercultural education in the Irish primary education system as the most effective means to combat racism and xenophobia.

The Teacher’s Centre (254) examines some issues surrounding multicultural education in an Irish context and refers to a diverse range of disciplines.

Boyle (22) has an article on engaging with ethnic minorities in the school and offers practical solutions to addressing multiculturalism in schools.

Lyons (179) looks more specifically at the Teaching and Learning of Mathematics in Social Context and includes the issue of “race” in a school context.

Education packs, tools and materials for teaching about cultural values, racism, development, diversity, equality and related issues, are available at resource centres such as Trocaire or the NCDE (National Committee for Development Education) and are not within the remit of this project.

**Third Level Education**

Third level education has been better documented due to the existence of the Higher Education Equality Unity (HEEU) - until it was closed in 2002 by the Higher Education Authority who stated that the responsibility for Equality in Higher Education now rests with the individual institutions.

The HEEU produced several documents on Minority Ethnic Groups in Higher Education. In 1997 the HEEU produced (see appendix 3) the proceedings of a conference held in Maynooth that year. Arising out of this conference the HEEU established an Advisory Group on Minority Ethnic Groups in Higher Education who drew up a series of recommendations (111) in relation to the position of members of minority ethnic groups, such as staff and students in Irish colleges. Finally in 2002, following on from recommendations of this report it produced a set of guidelines on “Creating an Intercultural Campus” (Fitzgibbon/Cotter 93) aimed at third-level institutions.

(The Newsletter of the HEEU is still available on the HEEU website at http://www.ucc.ie/ucc/units/equality)

The National Union of Students-Union of Students of Ireland (217), have documented the Promoting and Managing Diversity in Further and Higher Education Colleges in Northern Ireland.

Papers on Policy and Education provision for Asylum-Seekers, Refugees and other non-Irish nationals can be found at the IVEA (140, 141).

**Education/Training in General (Including Education Needs of Minority Ethnic Groups)**

Connolly P. and Keenan M. (44) has researched the experiences of Minority Ethnic People of Education, Training and Employment in the Northern Ireland context.
Dooney T. et al. (63) write of the Irish Education for the 21st Century and includes reference to minority ethnic groups for instance O'Hare D. has an article in this book entitled “What kind of change for universities?” which refers to minority ethnic groups. Nozinic (221) looks at the educational needs of Asylum Seekers in Ireland.

**Education Guidance**
Sikel (244) is a practice guide for people NGO’s, government officials and decision makers dealing with educational guidance for refugees during the integration process and is in a European context.

**Qualifications**

**Gaps in Available Information**
Respondents to the survey who are working in the field of education identified the following gaps in research:
- Research on the percentage of ESOL learners who have literacy difficulties in their own language.
- Research and materials on education of educators to provide inclusive curricula in particular nurse and medical educators.
- The needs of African English speakers who need tuition in Standard English. Their needs are different from other ESOL learners and they are currently not considered within ESOL provision. African English speakers are needed to carry out this research.
- Research on efforts being made at third level institutions on all aspects of minority ethnic group engagement at all levels within the institutions.
- Research on curriculum development for all aspects of education/training.

Other inadequacies in research include:
- Educational experiences of Pre-school children.
- Educational experiences of primary school children.
- Educational experiences of secondary school children.
- Education/Training needs of various groups such as Asylum-Seekers, Refugees, Migrant workers.
- Research on policies in other countries in relation to the Right to Education/Training for Asylum-Seekers.
- Research on skills base of Asylum-Seekers and/or Refugees.
- Research on models of good practice in recognising qualifications/experience – by educational institutions, employers, training agencies and professional bodies.

**Key recommendations for Further Research**
- Research on skills base of Asylum-Seekers and/or Refugees.
- Research on models of good practice in recognising qualifications/experience – by educational institutions, employers, training agencies and professional bodies.
Education/Training needs of various groups such as Asylum-Seekers, Refugees, Migrant workers.
Research on the cost of providing educational opportunities to Asylum-Seekers/Refugees vis-à-vis provision of social welfare payments.

5. Equality

Existing Research

Equality in relation to Education is highlighted in Section 4 above.

Drawing on other research projects the Equality Authority has produced reports on Diversity in Labour Market Programmes (68) including ethnic based discrimination and on “building an intercultural society” (69) which refers to racism and cultural diversity. The Equality Authority has also produced research on minority ethnic people with disabilities (70). This must be welcomed and it serves to highlight the need to research the multiple layers of factors which may lead to increased social exclusion/inequality. There is a tendency to concentrate on one issue when many people may be experiencing several layers of “inequality”. For instance one might be gay or lesbian and be from the a minority ethnic group or one might be a single parent and be also from a minority ethnic group.

6. European Communities in Ireland

Existing Research

Reynolds (237) researched the Italian community in Ireland while Bauer (14) researched the German community in the Iveragh peninsula.

Gaps and Issues for Research

There is a tendency for researchers to concentrate on non-European Union nationals when undergoing research at the present time. It should be born in mind that many migrant workers in Ireland come from EU states (there are also many currently in Ireland from the “accession countries”). Although the rights of EU citizens differ than those who need permits or visas, there are nonetheless many common issues facing these communities. Many EU citizens in Ireland come from poorer regions of Europe and their reasons for being in Ireland may not be unsimilar to reasons of non-EU citizens. There is a need for more research on their experiences as a group including issues such as workplace experiences and rights, language and interpretation needs, integration, employment and unemployment.
7. General Analyses including Needs Analyses: Asylum-Seekers/ Refugees/ Migrant Workers

Existing Research

Needs Analyses Asylum-Seekers and Refugees and/or their experiences of Ireland
There are quite a number of base-line research reports from different parts of the country on the Needs of Asylum-Seekers. Collins (Collins 40, 41) has carried out general needs analyses of Asylum-Seekers in both Cork and Tralee. This type of base-line research is necessary and useful since it enables more appropriate planning, implementation, evaluation and one might hope, funding for work aimed at meeting these needs.

Similar work has been carried out in Co. Monaghan and Co. Wexford and these also include the needs of Refugees. This is important because it appears that refugee needs are not receiving priority attention. (see Guerin 106; Hoare 108; Casey 30). Hoare also researches Service Provision for Asylum-Seekers and Refugees.

The Galway Refugee Support Centre has carried out research with Asylum-Seekers in that area with a concentration on the implications of not having the right to work (See 102).

Specific communities have also carried out base-line research such as the African Refugee Network (2); the Nigerian community (56); the Vietnamese and Bosnian (226 and 251); the African Community (206) and the Roma Community (239).

Faughnan (85) has a profile of those seeking Asylum in the Eastern Regional Health Authority area. This research provides a systematic empirical base to inform policy and service providers.

Woods (280) is one of a series of statistical updates providing a comparative analysis of figures for Asylum-Seekers and Refugees in Europe and Ireland with a detailed breakdown for the Eastern Regional Health Authority.

Comhlamh’s (42) booklet aims to give a glimpse into the realities of the lives of people who are Asylum-Seekers who depend on this system. It argues that Direct Provision and Dispersal must be replaced.

Whelan (278) is a series of reflections from a variety of disciplines and concerns by people who are working with refugees and immigrants in Ireland today. They take a look at the fundamental problems which lie beneath the statistics and current facts.

Oral Research
There is an interesting oral archives project at what was until recently the Irish Centre for Migration Studies based at NUI, Cork. This Centre has recently been closed by NUI, Cork. However, the work of this project is still available at the Dept. of Geography or on the Migration Studies website (see MacEinri 184). This on-line archive features 11 life
narratives of “new” immigrants in Ireland and provides an innovative approach to research with an emphasis on personal oral testimony. Another project, the Part of Ireland Now Project (also recently closed down because of lack of funding) also provides the testimony of ten Refugee Lives of people who have settled in Ireland.

The Refugee Agency (232) is an account of ten personal stories of the migrant and refugee experience spanning six decades.

**Migrant Workers**

There are a number of research documents on Migrant Workers (e.g. Conroy 45; Ruhs 241; Immigrant Council of Ireland 115) and these are dealt with in the section on Migrant Workers at Section 20 below.

**Policy Recommendations**

The National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism (NCCRI 211), have a policy paper on developing a framework approach to the Needs of Refugees and Asylum-Seekers, while Trocaire (260) have produced an analysis and set of recommendations on current asylum procedures in Ireland.

**Ethnic Minorities**

For a general needs analysis of ethnic minorities in Northern Ireland see Irwin and Dunn (137)

**Issues Arising in Research Survey**

- Base-line research on the needs of Asylum-Seekers/Refugees is important. However, it is important that such needs analyses are not repeated in every county in the country since the needs will be very similar and there is a need for specific research on many aspects of Asylum-Seeker/Refugee life. There is a proliferation of such needs analyses and they tend to come to almost the same conclusions. One survey respondent said that she felt that this was “unethical” and recommended that those interested in undertaking research should take something more specific and relevant to the community and statutory sectors. For example a study of immigrant health care workers or efforts to increase the number of black and ethnic minorities based in the workplace.

- This respondent and several others were also critical of the general approach taken in most reports. They felt that they are “not critical enough” and that recommendations are often unachievable. It is possible that this relates to sources of funding. For instance if a voluntary organisation receives funding from a statutory organisation or if they will rely in the future for funding for projects in this field of work, they are already compromised. It is difficult to criticise fully and openly the “hand that feeds you” and this is a very real problem, particularly at a local level.

- Another issue highlighted here and in other sections of the survey was the “colonisation” of the research sector by white middle class academics with no real understanding of the issues or ethics involved.

- There appears to be more research carried out on Asylum-Seekers (and more recently on Migrant workers) than on the needs of Refugees. There is a need for general
socio/economic profiles of Refugees in Ireland from around 1997 “to date”. There is a need for research on supports needed in the transition from direct provision to private rented accommodation – this is a very difficult period whereby people have to cope with moving out of institutional life, finding accommodation and work on a very low income and with very little knowledge of the support systems that do exist. There is also a need for research on areas of specific interest to refugees such as models of good practice elsewhere on services such as job-seeking and education/training advice and support.

**Key recommendations for Further Research**

- Base-line research on the needs of Refugees, particularly at the transition stage between Direct Provision and living in the community.
- Research on areas of specific interest to refugees such as models of good practice elsewhere on services such as job-seeking and education/training advice and support.


**Existing Research**

**Asylum-Policy**

As with the research on Direct Provision the research on government policy is critical and points to many failures in the asylum-system. Very little research exists from those who make the policies in the first place, pointing to the success or otherwise of these policies. The Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform (59) have produced a discussion document aimed at informing the consultative process on racism in Ireland.

Several reports take a legalistic analysis such as Almirall (5) and Amnesty International (6) take a critical view of Asylum Law and Policy in Ireland. Specifically the Right to Work for Asylum-Seekers (Fanning 76; IRC 134) and Carrier sanctions (Irish Commission for Justice and Peace 119) are highlighted.

Critical discussion on Asylum policy and dispersal can be found in Cullen 54, Fanning 80; Faughnan 85; Irish Commission for Justice and Peace 120; Irish Refugee Council (IRC 129, 130, 131, 134,135); Ward 268.

A discussion on Ireland and the European Asylum Debate can be found in Lindenbauer 175.

Moran (200) has a paper “Refugees and Social Policy” in Quin, S. et.al. (eds) *Contemporary Social Policy*.

**Reception and Integration of Asylum-Seekers**

Research papers also exist on the regional reception of Asylum-Seekers (see Fanning and MacEinri 74; Fanning 78, 80; Fekete 89; IRC 129) These reports recommend strategic approaches to the local reception of Asylum-Seekers and make recommendations on a
range of issues such as accommodation, education, income maintenance, employment, combating social exclusion, health services, freedom of movement and residence, family unity, women, children, civil and political rights of asylum seekers and local government issues.

**Immigration Policy**

Little exists on immigration policy itself and again there appears to be a concentration on Asylum – Policy. This is an unusual phenomenon and one which may be unique to Ireland. Most countries have a discussion on Immigration Policy and on reception of migrants in general as a major debate in its own right. In Ireland, because of particular historical circumstances (larger numbers of asylum-seekers and migrant workers coming into the country at the same time) and because of adverse media coverage (often sensational) at initial stages of the arrival of asylum-seekers, government and public attention focused on Asylum-Seekers and the debate on immigration policy became side-lined. This is reflected in the research on immigration policy which is quite limited.

Allen (3) addresses Irish immigration in a chapter in *Migration in the European Union*. MacEinri (188) also discusses the implications for Ireland and the UK arising from the development of recent EU policy on migration. This paper explains the background to EU initiatives in the field of migration policy and explores what challenges such developments may present for UK and Irish policy. This paper makes the point that “should be borne in mind that whereas a wealth of documentation from various sources enables the UK situation to be addressed in some detail, sources in the Irish case (whether official, academic or the NGO sector) are inadequate in the extreme”.

MacEinri (186, 187) addresses the need for a strategic immigration policy in *Towards a Strategic Immigration Policy* and in *Immigration into Ireland: Trends, Policy Responses*. These papers make a series of recommendations including possible areas for future research. Toner (X) also deals with the need for an Immigrant Policy in Ireland.

The National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism, (209) have advocacy papers published relating to the revision of immigration policy in Ireland in the context of forthcoming legislation in Ireland; harmonisations of immigration policy at EU level; and policy issues arising from the Common Travel Area with Britain.

The IOM (117) have produced a study for the Irish Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform of international experience in the field of immigration legislation and practice

Mullally (202), addresses the issue of the Illegal Immigrants Trafficking Bill 1999.

Walley (263) also treats the issue of Migration and Immigration focusing on the changing nature of Irish society.
**Gaps in Available Information**

*Again there is a concentration within the research on Asylum-policy and although this is to be welcomed and should continue, there is a need for research on Refugee, Migrant Worker and Immigration Policy.*

In general ‘coalface’ or emergency issues do appear to get some attention but medium/long term issues do not.

**Key recommendations for Further Research**

- Coordinated policy, inter-agency cooperation and (above all) models of integration need research.
- There is a need for critical research on policy in relation to Migrant workers.
- Critical and comparative research (e.g. with Canada/Australia/US) is needed on Irish immigration policy.
- More research is needed on immigration policy within the context of a human rights framework and within a framework which also places emphasis on the impact of our policies on developing countries. A case study approach may be useful here.

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**9. Health**

**Existing Research**

*Again research on Health can be categorised into different categories:*

**General Health Needs Analyses and Recommendations**

There are several general health needs analyses or recommendations on health needs. Access Ireland (1) have carried out a general needs assessment with a concentration on cultural barriers in accessing health and social care. Begley (15) concentrates in his report on the public health consequences surrounding the prolonged asylum determination process and especially the prohibition to work. The Southern Health Board have carried out a health needs analysis of asylum-seekers in Cork and Kerry (250).

Delaney et al. (57) have published a Review of Current Research on the Health of Refugees and Asylum-Seekers in Ireland. See also Galvin and Cassidy (99), on Irish Asylum Policy and the Definition of Refugees’ Health Needs.

**Psychological Needs**

Some work, but very little has been carried out on the psychological needs of minority ethnic groups. An Amnesty report (8) draws attention to the discrimination and exclusion experienced by a range of communities in general but one of the chapters focuses specifically on minority ethnic groups, asylum seekers and refugees. Deveraux (60) reflects upon some of the theoretical and practical challenges the author has encountered as a Counselling Psychologist working with the National Rehabilitation Board’s Refugee and Asylum Seekers Psychology Service.

**Health Services/Staff**
Some research has taken place on the health services themselves and on health service staff. Boyle (21) has researched the cultural competence of nurses caring for people of minority ethnic status in Irish Hospitals. He has also researched the role of the nurse in the Refugee Health Screening – Service (see 23). O’Neill, F., Browne C., et. al. (225) have researched the Impact of Asylum-Seekers on Health Services in the Eastern Region. National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism, (208) have also carried out research on cultural diversity and the development of policy and practice guidelines for organisations in the health sector.

Maternity Care
The maternity care needs of Refugee women have been researched by Kennedy and Murphy-Lawless (143) who found that many are taking greater risks with their pregnancies when arriving here because it is so difficult to get into Ireland. These risks include travelling very late in pregnancy. The research found that 80 per cent of these asylum seeker women were living in emergency accommodation.

Medical
It is difficult to locate purely medical research and it seems that there is very little. Lalchandani (153) has researched the obstetric profiles and pregnancy outcomes of immigrant with and has concentrated on those with refugee status. See also Kiernan (150) on “Cross Cultural examination of the tripartite model with children: data from the Barretstown Studies”.

Survivors of Gender-Based Torture
Sansani (242) has researched the provision of health services to women who have survived gender-based torture.

Northern Ireland
For research in a N. Ireland context see Gardee (103) on mainstreaming ethnic minority issues in the healthcare services; Ginnety (104) on inequalities in Health and Social Care Provision for Ethnic Minority Groups and Ginnety (105) on an Evaluation of a Chinese Health Project.

Gaps in Available Information
Issues raised in relation to health research included:
- Sexual Health Issues – safer sex, risk reduction, pregnancy issues. Awareness raising among immigrant groups.
- What are the experiences of asylum seekers and refugees 1) with state 2) on a local community level, in relation to health and health services.
- Mental health, psychosocial responses.
- Education of educators to provide inclusive curricula in particular nurse and medical educators.
- The need to research more at a national level and then go on the include recipients of nursing care from the identified groups. At present time and funding are the main issues preventing this process from taking place.
- Extend research nationally on nurses competences.
Effects of direct provision on mental health of Asylum-Seekers and economic cost to the state in the failure of direct provision regarding health well-being and integration. Similar to other sectors in this field the issues of time, money and resources impede research processes. Also highlighted here again is the need for research on psychological needs and in particular the needs of those in Direct Provision which again is identified as a failure from a health perspective. We find another recommendation on the need to look at the economic cost to the state in the failure of direct provision and recommendations on costing the health supports arising from this failure.

**Key recommendations for Further Research**
- Health care needs of Migrant workers on low-incomes.
- Psychological health needs of Asylum-Seekers.
- Psychological health needs of Refugees.
- Local level cultural competencies of health-care professionals.
- Research on curriculum development for health-care professionals.
- Research on the economic cost to the state in the failure of direct provision and recommendations on costing the health supports arising from this failure.

**10. Historic**

There are a number of recent publications which are more historic or which research specific communities who immigrated to Ireland at an earlier stage in Irish history. Keogh (148) has researched the Jewish community in Twentieth – Century Ireland while Ward (266, 267) has researched the Hungarian community who came to Ireland in 1956. Rolston and Shannon (238) have researched the history of racism in Ireland going back to the 9th century. Curtis (55) has also researched the roots of anti-Irish racism and shows how anti-Irish prejudice was deeply embedded in English culture, an approach which may be useful when reminding people of the Irish experience of emigration.

**Gaps in Available Information**

Historic analysis raises an issue which was raised by many survey respondents which is the need for longitudinal studies on various aspects of immigrant lives. At present research is very much concentrated on the immediate situation and there needs to be ongoing monitoring and research at many different levels and in different fields.

**11. Housing/Accommodation**

**Existing Research**

There are two main aspects to housing/accommodation in this area:

**Direct Provision Accommodation for Asylum-Seekers**

The first relates to the accommodation of Asylum-Seekers in reception centres which is widely regarded as a failure in research carried out. Many of the general needs analyses and general health needs analyses mentioned in Sections 7 and 9 respectively above, refer
to the situation within accommodation centres. O’Sullivan (227) has also produced a paper on the housing needs of Asylum-Seekers. Mac Einri (183) makes some innovative recommendations regarding housing possibilities.

**Housing Refugees and the Private Rented Sector**

There are also several research documents on housing of Refugees in the private rented sector (see Clann Housing 36; Dibelius 61; Housing Unit 113). The most recent and comprehensive report is that of the Housing Unit *Housing Refugees, Good Practice in Housing Management*, is a set of good practice guidelines for local authorities covering planning and strategic management of housing services for refugees, good practice and housing provision for refugees and racism and ethnic monitoring.

**Key recommendations for Further Research**

- There is a need for specific and focused research on the link between living in direct provision accommodation centres and lack of well-being including psychological well-being.
- It would be useful to have research regarding the cost of direct provision accommodation vis-à-vis private accommodation options such as those set out in MacEinri. This might best be done by comparing with other countries, along with the intrinsic associated benefits of independent living. The cost of health care should also be taken into account. Although economic considerations ought not to be the priority, they are a reality for government departments and research which would help them to review the current situation would be useful.
- Since at a local level housing is one of the areas that causes greatest resentment amongst host communities (e.g. questions regarding why refugees are getting “all the houses”) some basic and simple research is needed to explore the realities and explode the myths surrounding these assumptions.

**12. Human Rights**

Several papers and articles take a Human Rights aspect of Asylum-Seeker/Refugee issues. For instance the Refugee Protection Policy Group have made policy statements on processing of asylum claims and on deportation in a human rights context (234, 235). Shipsey writes about Immigration Law and Refugee (Shipsey 243).

Research has been carried out in Northern Ireland on Asylum-Seekers who are in prison (see Tennant 255)

**Key recommendations for Further Research**

- More specific research is needed on the legal aspects of violation of human rights for Asylum-Seekers in particular. In particular more detailed human rights research is needed in relation to rights to work and education.
- More research is also needed on asylum-seekers who are held in detention…why are they in prison, where are their family members and dependents, what processes have been used to bring them to this stage?
13. Integration

Existing Research
Literature on this issue involves discussion on the inadequacy of current integration policy, definitions of integration, the linked issue of direct provision, regional reception of asylum-seekers and general government policy on integration. The Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform has produced a report on Integration (58) which examines existing services, identifies the issues for integration and examines EU models along with conclusions and recommendations. The Reception and Integration Agency have recently produced research on the Integration into the Local Community of Persons who Achieve Status/Leave to Remain (230) . Otherwise research has been done by academic departments/institutions such as Fanning and MacEinri on the regional reception of Asylum-Seekers (74); Isik (139) who explores what constitutes successful integration and Galvin (101) who looks at issues facing Asylum-Seekers in Ireland. Other reports by the NGO sector are also very critical of government integration policy (See North England Refugee Service 220; Refugee Trust 236). These refer to the absence of policies and initiatives that actively promote integration of Asylum-Seekers/Refugees into Irish society. Basically they make the point that there is a substantive failure both by the State and/or the NGO community in addressing the issue of reintegration.

The EU Networks on Integration and Refugees (265) found similar “ignorance” in other European countries. Their research, which included Ireland, found that Racism and ignorance, may be the cause of refugee exclusion from equal opportunities in the labour market. As well as strategies promoting anti-racism and interculturalism, there is a need for more positive images of the so-called third world in the media, education, public authorities etc.

Gaps in research and issues arising relating to research on the theme of Integration
- The issue of integration of Asylum-Seekers is very much linked to a policy of Direct Provision which flies in the face of any meaningful integration. This issue has been addressed by existing research and the general feeling amongst those who were surveyed is that such research is being ignored by those who are in a position to change the policies. Lack of funding by the NGO sector also prevents them from promoting meaningful integration.
- Integration of people who have been granted refugee status has not been well researched. There is a particular point when refugees move from direct provision into private rented accommodation whereby they need many different kinds of supports. It is an extremely difficult period of transition whereby it is almost impossible to afford the cost of accommodation (refugees do not generally have savings or family to fall back on) while at the same time look for work, often in a different language from their own, and generally move away from what has usually been a long institutionalised stay in an accommodation centre. Specific and detailed research is needed with recommendations to service providers in particular on support needs at this time.
Key Recommendations for Further Research

- Practical research is required to highlight the experiences and support needs of those Refugees who are moving from Direct Provision into the community.
- Policy-makers might recognise that there is little point in funding research if they are not then willing to fund consequent recommendations.

14. International Students

Existing Research
ICOS, the Irish Council for International Students, have carried out a number of research studies of international students. Boucher (19), is a study in three universalities in Ireland, examining experiences of international students and perceptions of discrimination and racism in Ireland. Bourke (20) examines recent developments in the market for international students, Cox looks at minority ethnic groups in Higher Education (49), Flavin (97) explores the cultural and intercultural experiences of international students in Ireland while ICOS (123) have produced a code of practice for third level colleges in Ireland.

Other relevant research can be found under “Education/Training”, see Section 4 above.

Gaps/Issues in Available Information
- The “make up” of “International Students” in Ireland is changing and now includes more people with Refugee Status or Leave to Remain. Research is needed on their specific needs and experiences.
- Research is needed on models of good practice in recognising qualifications/experience – by educational institutions, employers, training agencies and professional bodies.
- Research is needed on experiences of those coming to language schools. There is some evidence that some who have paid high fees do not always receive tuition (in some, not all schools) and are also experiencing exploitation in the workplace.

Key Recommendations on Further Research
- Research on specific needs of people who have Refugee or Leave to Remain status and in relation to accessing and participating in Third Level Education.
- Research on models used in other countries in relation to recognition of qualifications and/or prior learning.
- Research on the experiences of those attending private language schools.
- Research on the experiences of International Students (of whatever legal status) in the workplace.

15. Legal/Asylum and Immigration Law

Existing research on Legal issues comes generally under the headings of the Asylum/Refugee Law, Refugee rights, Refugee women, Immigration law, Deportation, Trafficking and Others.
Asylum/Refugee Law
Several reports assess Asylum law and process in Ireland. For instance Almirall and Lawton (5) documents the current asylum determination process at first instance while Kenny (145) examines the asylum appeals process since the establishment of the Refugee Appeals Tribunal in November 2000. It states that the appeals process should only be necessary in exceptional circumstances and calls into question the quality of decision-making at first-instance. Mullally’s (201) 2001 report Manifestly Unjust: A Report on the Fairness and Sustainability of Accelerated Procedures for Asylum Determinations examines the use of accelerated procedures in asylum claims determined as manifestly unfounded. It examines the fairness and sustainability of decisions made in the context of such procedures, both in the light of constitutional guarantees of fair procedures and international standards. Amnesty International (6) provide a critical guide of Asylum Law and Policy in Ireland. The latter says that the Refugee Act that came into force in November 2000 ignores basic human rights concerns and denies asylum applicants fundamental legal safeguards. Other literature on Asylum/Refugee Law include Barcroft 11; Bloch 16; Byrne 25, 26, 27, 28; Driscoll 64; Cubie 52, 53; Egan 65; Irish Commission for Justice and Peace 120).

Refugee Rights
There are several reports relating to Refugee rights and Protection. Collins (38) asks if Ireland is meeting its international obligations towards refugees, Ward (279) also treats of The Legal Condition of Refugees in Ireland. The Free Legal Advice Centre (96) have also carried out an analysis of the Scheme of Direct Provision in Ireland.

Refugee Women
A number of articles have been written on the subject of refugee women. Lentin (159) treats understandings of citizenship as mediated by other collective, historically determined identities: of gender, ethnicity, class and national status and shows how the growing ambivalence of state sovereignty in the face of multinational capitalism and the absence of political accountability structures are complicit in the definitions of gendered citizenship. Against these, women’s communal mobilization and political activism are considered in terms of their power effects and political potentialities. Lentin (156) also looks at Irishness in the context of the 1937 constitution and women by taking a gender and ethnicity approach to the constitution. Bloch (17) also treats the issues of Refugee Women in Europe and Aspects of the Legal and Policy Dimensions.

Immigration Law
Immigration Policy has been dealt with in Section 8 above. Other legal aspects of Irish immigration law are dealt with by Costello (48) who takes a human rights perspective on the control of immigration in Irish law, Finlay who treats the need for reform in immigration and citizenship law (92) while the International Organisation for Migration (117) has carried out an International Comparative Study of Migration Legislation and Practice for the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform.
Toner 258) addresses the need for an Immigration law in Ireland while Shipsey (243) in “Immigration Law and Refugees”, takes a human rights approach from a European perspective.

Deportation
The issue of deportation has been treated by Costello (47) in "The Irish Deportation Power" and by the Refugee Protection Policy Group (235) in Deportation in a Human Rights Context, Position Paper 2000.

Trafficking
Several articles exist on the issue of Trafficking. The Irish Commission of Justice and Peace (119) addresses the issue of Carrier Sanctions and the Pre-emptive Exclusion of Asylum Seekers from Ireland and Mullally (202) deals with the Illegal Immigrants Trafficking Bill 1999

Others
Tennant (255) deals with the detention of Asylum Seekers in the Northern Ireland context.

Key Recommendations on Further Research
- Research is needed on the criteria, procedures and outcomes of the process of applying for Humanitarian Leave to Remain in Ireland.
- Aspects of immigrant lives in Ireland need to be researched more from a Human Rights perspective. For instance work-place treatment of migrant workers, the right to education and work for asylum-seekers, the rights of those with temporary Leave to Remain but who are in limbo awaiting decisions regarding their future status, the whole area of direct provision, etc.
- There is a need to examine the whole area of detention of Asylum-Seekers and other immigrants in the Irish context.

16. Local Authorities

Existing Research
Three research papers exist which relate more directly to local authorities than the general needs analyses mentioned above.
Casey (30) provides baseline data on non-nationals in County Wexford, identifies the key service providers and analysed the key issues facing non-nationals in County Wexford. Collins (39) highlight topics on Asylum-Seekers/Refugee issues that are relevant to Local Authority staff in Co. Kerry and what training can be taken. Development Education application to the theme is also addressed and explained. Hoare (112) provides information from a Global, European and National Context outlining baseline data in relation to asylum seekers in County Wexford and highlighting the key policies that have influenced service provision to date. The paper acknowledges that to date many supports have been provided by the community and voluntary sector due to the constraints placed on statutory agencies by national policies which prohibits asylum seekers from accessing education and training or the right to work.
Key Recommendations on Further Research

- There is a need for research on models of good practice, from Ireland or outside Ireland, on coordinated strategies amongst local service providers for treatment of Asylum-Seekers, Refugees and Immigrants.

17. Media

Both MacEinri and Pollack address the issue of media coverage of immigration and asylum issues in Irish newspapers. MacEinri (185) maps the coverage for the year 2000 - in terms of language used, themes covered in headlines and texts, and the quantity of material published - of the migration phenomenon in the daily newspapers. It also explores the extent to which the media are setting an analytical agenda in developing new approaches to immigration in Ireland. Pollack (228) provides an expert assessment of the most important issues facing the Irish media at the present, raises concerns with current ethical standards and shows what steps might be taken, to assure that public confidence in the industry's professional standards is retained. Boucher (18) maps minorities and their media.

Key Recommendations on Further Research

- Ongoing mapping and monitoring of media coverage of immigrant and asylum issues would be useful.
- Research on use of different types of media by minority ethnic groups in campaigning, education and development would be useful.

18. Migrant Workers/General Migration into Ireland

Existing Research

Until recently much research has been carried out on Asylum-Seekers/Refugee issues rather than on issues that affect migrant workers. This is an unusual phenomenon but relates to the particular recent historical events surrounding the timing of the arrival of larger numbers of Asylum-Seekers in Ireland than previously existed. Because numbers of Asylum-Seekers increased at around the same time as those of migrant workers and because of the urgency of Asylum-Seeker needs (alongside media and general public hype in some parts of the country) attention was drawn to Asylum-Seeker issues more so than to general immigration and migration issues for a number of years. Although it is welcome that attention was given to the needs of Asylum-Seekers there has been a gap in research. This has now begun to be addressed. Both the Equality Authority (Conroy 45) and the Immigrant Council of Ireland (115) have produced literature on Labour migration into Ireland. The ICI contains information and recommendations on Employment Permits, Working Conditions, Family Reunification and the Integration of Migrant Workers in Ireland. It says that immigration is here to stay, therefore we need a managed policy; the present system is inadequate. Conroy bases his study on interviews with a small number of migrant workers and provides a snapshot of their experiences of unequal
pay, illegal working conditions, in particular excessive working hours, lack of holiday pay and denial of access to maternity rights.


The National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism (209) have a paper on Migration Policy in Ireland which focuses on the revision of immigration policy in Ireland in the context of forthcoming legislation in Ireland. Toner (258) also deals with this theme in *Wanted: An Immigration Policy*, Working Notes, Dublin, Jesuit Centre for Faith and Justice, Dec 1998.

King (152) also deal with contemporary Irish Migration.

Finally MacEinski deals with various aspects of recent demographic developments in Ireland and shows (180) that for the first time in two centuries, immigration is beginning to have an impact, modest as yet, on a hitherto relatively monolithic culture. The result is likely to be a society which is no longer particularly "exceptional" in European or world terms, but increasingly resembles, for better or for worse, other European societies. In effect, it is the timing and rapidity of the Irish demographic transition which is remarkable. Mac Einski (181) also looks at Irish governance models and new migration patterns with a focus on local strategies aimed at social inclusion in a changing labour market. In 186 he deals with immigration into Ireland, general trends, policy responses and outlooks. In 187 he discusses what a strategic immigration policy might look like, while in 188 he discusses the implications for Ireland and the UK of recent EU policy developments.

Cotter (see Section 8 on Forthcoming Research) has carried out a more local study based on the experiences of Migrant Workers in the West Limerick area. This will be published in 2004. The Migrant Information Centre plan to carry out research in 2004 with work permit holders and on migrant domestic workers or workers in the private home. The Immigrant Council of Ireland also plan to carry out more base-line research on migrant workers (see Section 8).

**Issues raised in survey**

- It is important not to repeat the same type of general “Needs Analysis of Migrant Workers” in different parts of Ireland. Although there will be different needs in different parts of the country (and particularly differences between rural and urban) overall it seems a waste of resources to find similar findings.

- Researchers might consider looking at aspects of current Needs Analyses and researching specific areas in more details e.g. work-place experiences, implications of the work permit being with the employer rather than the employee, family reunification/non-reunification issues, the role of local authorities, etc.
Key Recommendations on Further Research

- Work place experiences of migrant workers in specific work sectors, e.g. domestic workers; hotel industry; pig-farming; waste-management; manufacturing; health services, etc.
- Experiences of legal processes by migrant workers in specific work sectors.
- Attitudinal research amongst migrant workers on implications of work permits being with employers rather than employees.
- Implications on family life of Irish government policies on family reunification – for all legal categories e.g. asylum-seekers, workers, refugees.

19. Multiculturalism/Multiple Identities/Interculturalism/Nationalism

Existing Research
Different aspects of the challenge of multiculturalism and/or interculturalism, for Irish society, can be found in literature in this section. For instance MacLachlan M. and O’Connell (190) ask pertinent questions about how well Irish society and Irish people are prepared for multiculturalism, and equally what the effects of their often traumatic experiences are on the immigrant population, many of whom are refugees from war and famine. Focusing on three different perspectives – the minority experience, the majority viewpoint and the experience of temporary “sojourners” the book provides a synthesis of recent research into the psychological impact of these changes on Irish society and on these “guests of the nation”, as well as on Ireland’s indigenous ethnic minority, the Travelling Community.

At The expanding Nation: Towards a Multi-Ethnic Ireland, TCD, Dublin, 1998, (Lentin, 167) there was a discussion among academics, the public sector, the voluntary sector and members of ethnic minority groups on issues of race, ethnicity and nationalism as part of the process of social change. These proceedings of the conference consider the implications of becoming a host society and debate policy and other implications of the increasing multi-ethnic nature of Irish society.

At the Working and Teaching in a Multicultural University, Dublin (See Lentin 171) discussion took place on the more specific issue of third level education.

Issues relating to multiple identities, identity and diversity and related matters can also be found in MacEimri (182).

Key Recommendations on Further Research

- What nationalism means within the context of a multi-cultural society in Ireland.
- What citizenship means in a multi-cultural society.
- Racialisation of Irishness: implications for Irish society and people.
20. Prisons

Existing Research
The issue of Asylum-Seekers and the prison system has been dealt in the Northern Ireland context (e.g. see Tennant 255). However very little has been written specifically on Asylum-Seekers/Immigrants in the context of Ireland as a whole.

Key Recommendations on Further Research
- Specific Research is needed on issues relating to detention and the prison system.

21. Race/Ethnicity/Racialization

Existing Research
Lentin (163, 166, 168) has written on race and ethnicity in the Irish context, emerging Irish identities as processes of racialisation, Irishness, whiteness and Jewishness.

22. Racism/Anti-Racism and Attitudinal Research (includes anti-semitism)

Existing Research
Earlier literature on racism/anti-racism in Ireland focused generally on the example of the Travelling community (e.g. MacGreill 189). In the 1990s some literature (e.g. see Tannam 252) began to appear on racism/anti-racism with an emphasis on new communities in Ireland. More recent research has focused more on Refugees/Asylum-Seekers, Immigrants and their experiences/perspectives of Ireland and/or racism and anti-racism. Existing research can be categorised as follows:

Asylum-Seekers/Refugees/Immigrants – General
Recent work on racism/anti-racism which focuses on new communities in Ireland includes reports by the European Commission Against Racism and Intolerance (72, 73), Fanning (Fanning 77, 79, 81), Fekete (Fekete 89), Tannam (253), Lentin (Lentin 170), and Tracy (Tracy ). Tracy for instance presents Ireland as ill prepared to cope with growth in numbers of immigrants arriving to the State in recent years, particularly in relation to the appropriate legislation and regulations. This analysis presents the WHISC model of the Irish stereotype (White, Heterosexual, Irish-born, Settled and Catholic) as still present within the discourses of the dominant hegemonic culture of Ireland where the immigrant is exposed as the ‘other’, precisely because of the failure to conform to this problematic prescribed type of Irishness.

The most recent comprehensive academic text is that of Lentin, R. and McVeigh R., Racism and Anti-Racism in Ireland, (see Lentin 173), which situates racisms in Ireland and makes sense of why Ireland has become racialized. It asks how it is possible that racism has become normalised in Ireland. It includes reference to the Travelling community and to anti-semitism. This book also gives a comprehensive literature review of literature on racism/anti-racism, race, ethnicity, racialisation, the historical legacy, feminist approaches and anti-semitism.
Views of Black and Ethnic Minorities
It might seem obvious that the focus of research on racism in Ireland should prioritise the views of black and ethnic minorities. However, although some research has taken place (including in some of the literature mentioned above and in some general analyses of experiences of ethnic minorities as mentioned elsewhere in this review), research from the point of view of black and ethnic minorities is not very abundant. Amnesty International (AI 7, 9) have carried out research on the views of Black and Ethnic Minorities. This research charts the experiences of a large group of people residing in Ireland under various legal statuses. Within the group as a whole the experiences of racism and discrimination point to pervasive racist attitudes and behaviour. The data illustrates several key points, most notably that racism is not isolated to cities nor is it perpetrated solely by members of the public. Boucher (18) and O’Mahoney (224) also focus on the perspective of Black and Ethnic Minorities.

International Students
Boucher (See 19) has carried out research on the experiences of international students in Ireland for the Irish Council for International Students. The report examines the experiences of these students, their perceptions of discrimination and racism and their views on Ireland and the Irish. Their personal accounts have been placed within a historical and contemporary context and, in addition, the author offers a theoretical framework on racism in Ireland. The report concludes with recommendations from the Irish Council for International Students.

Action on/Responses to Racism
European Year of Culture
1997 was the European Year Against Racism and in the year 2001 there took place in South Africa a Global Summit on Racism. These two developments led to a number of different processes in Ireland relating to racism. The National Coordinating Committee for European Year Against Racism. Ireland Report, 1997 (See 215) outlines the purpose, the methodology and the outcomes of the European Year Against Racism at both European and Irish level and includes recommendations on how the work could be continued. The National Coordinating Committee for European Year Against Racism also produced Towards an Anti-Racism Dimension in the National Anti-Poverty Strategy, 1997 (see 213). This report focuses on the interface between poverty and racism and aims to establish the range of links between racism and poverty. Recommends the insertion of an anti-racism dimension to the National Anti-Poverty Strategy.

Global Summit on Racism
On the 5th September 2000 The National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism (NCCRI), with the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform and the Department of Foreign Affairs, organised a conference in Ireland to prepare for the Summit (which took place August 2001). The NCCRI’s (212) Towards the Global Summit on Racism Report of Ireland Preparatory Conference, 2000 reports on this Irish
Preparatory Conference for the Global Summit on Racism. The Irish Conference highlighted the role and purpose of the Global Summit and the European preparations. It provided a forum to discuss racism and measures needed to address racism in Ireland. It drew up a report of the conference with the emphasis on issues and recommendations that would have been relevant to the Global Summit and the European Preparatory Conference.

The NGO Alliance’s (218), *Implementing Commitments From the World Conference Against Racism, South Africa 2001, Dublin*, gives background information on the Conference, understanding racism in the Irish context, and participation in a diverse society. It makes recommendations on the review, amendment and establishment of new legislation, policies and practices necessary to effectively implement the commitments made by the Irish government in Durban.

The Department of Justice, Equality & Law Reform’s, (59) *Towards a National Action Plan Against Racism in Ireland, 2002*, is a discussion document aimed at informing the consultative process on racism in Ireland. It explains the overall process for the development of a National Action Plan against Racism; it outlines a draft framework for the Plan; it provides contextual information for the development of the Plan; and it identifies existing government commitments to addressing racism as a basis for inclusion and further action in the development of the Plan.

**Faith Dimension**
The Irish Commission for Justice and Peace’s, (see Appendix 3)), *Responding to Racism: A Challenge and a Task for the Catholic Community, 2001* contains texts of papers given at a conference held in February 2001 at Gort Muire, Dublin. The Conference, called “The Church and Racism”, aimed to explore reflection on the new situation confronting Irish society in the face of growing numbers of immigrant workers and Asylum-Seekers and to promote a more informed and committed Catholic response to racism.

**Reports of Incidents Related to Racism**
In May 2001 the National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism (NCCRI) established a procedure for reporting racist incidents in Ireland. The NCCRI (210) have a series of reports on Incidents related to racism. The purpose of these reports was to provide an overview of racist incidents reported to the NCCRI between May 2001 and April 03. The reports draw out the key issues arising from the incidents logged and they outline how the NCCRI has responded to the key issues.

**Different Sectors**
Some sectors have produced literature on how they might respond to the challenge of cultural diversity within their sector. For instance for discussion on responses by the media on racism see National Union of Journalists, *Racism in Ireland: The Media in Focus, conference report, Feb 1998*. (216). For discussion on the Health Sector see the NCCRI (208). For views of secondary school students see Keogh (147).
Historic
For an account of the origins of contemporary Irish racism see Rolston (238). For an account of the roots of anti-Irish racism in English culture see Curtis (55).

Issues/Gaps in Available Information
- There is no research on “Being White” in Ireland.
- Very little exists on how women experience racism and the specificity of gender-related racism in Ireland.
- Research on the links between racism and poverty is inadequate.
- There is a need for research and academic debate on the gap and contradictions between government “anti-racist” (albeit top-down in approach) policies and the reality of restrictive policies and legislation.
- More research is needed on “institutional” racism.
- Research tends to be (not always) at a very academic level in general rather than about the real experiences of people or groups. More links between the academic and “on-the-ground” realities, policies and practices, along with practical recommendations might be useful.

Key Recommendations on Further Research
- Research is needed on the links between racism and poverty.
- Research is needed on how women experience racism.
- Research is needed on “institutional” racism in Ireland.
- Research on racism needs to concentrate more on the views of minority and black communities and needs to be carried out by these communities.

23. Religion/Faith Challenge

Organisations such as the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace and Trocaire (118) have taken a Christian perspective on how that Church should respond to the needs of refugees and asylum-seekers and on issues of racism in general. Raper (229) also takes a Christian perspective on the issues relating to Refugees and Forcibly Displaced People. In terms of religious needs and experiences of immigrants in Ireland there is some analysis in general needs analyses mentioned above.

Issues/Gaps in Available Information
- Current research generally takes the form of how the majority Catholic community might respond to issues relating to refugees/immigrants. More research is needed on specific faith communities (e.g. the Muslim community) and on their experiences within a majority Christian community.
- Those who are carrying out research might consider the importance of religion/faith in relation to that piece of research. For instance, an important aspect of research on a health service may be religion/faith. Likewise, policy or legal developments within organisations or institutions may need to take the faith dimension into account. Although religion is taken into account in most general analyses, it is not always sufficiently explored in other context.
Key Recommendations on Further Research

- Research on specific faith communities and their experiences within the majority Christian community.

24. Research

Alice Feldman (90, 91) has produced a number of papers on aspects of research on interculturalism, refugees, asylum-seekers and related issues. She shows that while research is important for developing policies and practices which address racism and the realities of peoples’ lives in a diverse society, there is no coordinated approach to the research agenda in this field and there is a need for appropriate and informed codes, standards and guidelines for research practice based on interculturalist and participatory principles and practices, that cut across different types of related research and the sectors in which it is conducted.

25. Returned Irish Immigrants

The largest number of immigrants coming to Ireland in the later twentieth/early twenty-first centuries, are what are termed “returned Irish immigrants” or those who left Ireland to live in England, the US or elsewhere in previous decades. Both Malcolm (191) and Winston (279) have researched the needs to older Irish immigrants in Ireland.

26. Social Inclusion/Exclusion/Poverty

Research in this area tends to concentrate on Strategies to Promote Inclusion of Refugees/Asylum-Seekers/Immigrants. Several research papers concentrate on highlighting strategies which might promote the social inclusion of refugees/asylum-seekers/immigrants. ADM and the NCCRI (See Appendix 3 for proceedings of conference) hosted a conference in 2000 to provide local development organisations with an opportunity to discuss how they can effectively promote the social inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers. Fanning and MacEinri (74) address the issues of regional reception of dispersed Asylum-Seekers. Mann-Kler (192) addresses the issue of statutory service provision in Northern Ireland and emphasises the impact of racial discrimination in these services. McCrea (194) also concentrates on the participation of separated children within the youth sector. This report sets out the needs of separated children in relation to youth work.

Issues/Gaps in Available Information

- Although some research does exist on strategies to promote social inclusion of refugees/asylum-seekers/immigrants, research appears to be very much at a general level and concentrates on the community and voluntary sector.
- Research does not generally make clear links between social exclusion and poverty.
- As mentioned elsewhere more specific work is needed on the social exclusion of Asylum-Seekers living in direct provision. A comparative analysis with countries where direct provision is not the norm might be useful.
All statutory service providers need to focus on the inclusion of new communities within these services, not just as recipients but as employees and as service planners and developers. Again research on models of or views by immigrants on good practice is needed.

There is a need for more specific research on refugee poverty and within this there is a need for research on specific groups experiencing poverty, e.g. women, children, unaccompanied minors, families, etc.

There is a need for more specific research on experiences of relative poverty being experienced by low-income migrant workers and their families.

Key Recommendations on Further Research

- The social exclusion of Asylum-Seekers living in direct provision. A comparative analysis with countries where direct provision is not the norm might be useful.
- There is a need for research on refugee poverty and within this there is a need for research on specific groups experiencing poverty, e.g. those in transition between direct provision and private rented accommodation, women, children, unaccompanied minors, families, etc.
- There is a need for more specific research on experiences of relative poverty being experienced by low-income migrant workers and their families.

27. Social Work Profession

Alistair Christie (32, 33, 34, 35) has written a number of papers on the implications for the social work profession of new communities in Ireland and on how that profession might respond to these new realities. He particularly looks at how the profession might respond to unaccompanied children seeking asylum in Ireland (see 32, 34).

These papers beg the question “what of other professions”. With the exception of the social work and some health professions (see section on Health above) very few professions have researched the implications of immigration/asylum on their profession.

28. Spatial Developments (Dublin City)

Ronit Lentin has a number of papers on Dublin’s changing ethnic landscapes (see 157, 158, 162) and how this is impacting on and changing the city. It is an approach which has not been addressed in other parts of the country.

29. Statutory Service Provision

Apart from the health sector (see above) very little research exists on statutory service provision for refugees/asylum-seekers/immigrants in Ireland. Faughnan and O’ Donovan (84) does look at the community welfare service and asylum-seekers but again this comes within the remit of the health sector. This study focuses on the experiences of statutory service personnel at the frontline in responding to the basic reception needs of Asylum-Seekers and Refugees. A large proportion of Community Welfare Service personnel working directly with Asylum-Seekers in all Health Board areas participated.
Gaps in Available Information

- All statutory service providers need to carry out research on and with immigrants/asylum-seekers/refugees at all levels of their institutions/organisations. Research is needed on current experiences of new communities and ethnic minorities of these services, on participation, access, delivery, planning and evaluation of services. Research needs to concentrate not just on immigrants as recipients but as planners and as service providers themselves. Research is needed on models of good practice elsewhere.
- Those service providers who have most contact with immigrants need to prioritise these issues, e.g. the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform, the Department of Social and Family Affairs and the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment.

Key Recommendations on Further Research

- All statutory service providers need to carry out research on and with immigrants/asylum-seekers/refugees at all levels of their institutions/organisations. Research is needed on current experiences of new communities and ethnic minorities of these services, on participation, access, delivery, planning and evaluation of services. Research needs to concentrate not just on immigrants as recipients but as planners and as service providers themselves. Research is needed on models of good practice elsewhere.
- Research is needed on how statutory service providers might coordinate their services so as to provide more effective, efficient and user-friendly services.

30. Women/Feminism/Gender

Research relating to women/feminism and/or gender can be categorised as follows:

Health/Maternity Care
Kennedy and Murphy-Lawless (143) have researched the maternity care needs of refugee and asylum-seeking women. Sansani (242) has researched the provision of health care needs of asylum-seeker and refugee women who have suffered gender-based torture. O’Connell (222) takes a General Medical Practitioner’s Perspective on Refugee Women, while Cairde(29) have researched the experiences of minority ethnic women living with HIV in Dublin.

General Studies (including specific country/regional groups) on Experiences of Women
There are several general studies of the experiences of migrant women in Ireland and in the European context. Bloch and Galvin have papers on migrant and refugee women in Europe (see 17, 98). Dibelius (62) has a report on social networks of African Refugee Women in Ireland. Dibelius maintains that analysis of social networks is central to the understanding of the refugee experience. While forced migration destroys the individual’s social worlds, in exile the creation of new social networks is a key component in the re-establishment of that social world. This research focuses upon the
social networks of African refugee women who are lone mothers in Ireland. Ronit Lentin has several papers on the experiences of migrant women and on how migrant women are changing Ireland (see 160, 161, 164, 165, 166). She also explores concepts of Irishness, whiteness and Jewishness in the context of Irish women’s writing and traditions (169).

Sultan-Prnjavorac (251) has researched Bosnian Refugee Women in Ireland while Vaarasan-Twomey (261) is one woman’s experiences of living, studying and working in Ireland.

Tanya Ward (270) overviews women migration into Ireland.

**Women and the Asylum/Refugee Experience**

The Irish Council for Civil Liberties Women's Committee (122), have produced a statement of good practice on women and the refugee experience. This recommends the introduction of guidelines by the Irish government which would take different experiences of refugee-hood into account, and would ensure that women as a group seeking protection are not rendered invisible. The IRC (128) have produced a set of guiding principles on Asylum-Seeking and Refugee Women.

**Gender**

Both Teresa Galvin (98, 100) and Ronit Lentin (156, 164, 165) have written about gender issues in the context of migrant and refugee women.

**Legal**

Lentin (159) has written citizenship as mediated by other collective, historically determined identities: of gender, ethnicity, class and national status. It brings together prominent international scholars from moral philosophy, law, political science and sociology to offer a major reconceptualization of the idea of citizenship.

**Gaps in Available Information**

- Little research exists on gender roles in a new culture, how both men and women from immigrant communities are experiencing different contexts for these roles and/or on how Irish communities/organisations experience different gender contexts.
- Several NGOs working with immigrant communities made the point that research is needed on why women from immigrant communities are not engaging as much as men are in these organisations, both in services provided and in decision making structures.
- The specificity of engendered racism has not been adequately researched.

**Key Recommendations on Further Research**

- There is a need for general needs analyses of Asylum-Seekers/Refugee/Immigrant women.
- Research is needed on the barriers for women in accessing and participating in support organisations.
31. Work/Employment

Research relating to work and/or employment take two key themes, firstly the experience of migrant workers in Ireland (Conroy and Brennan 45; EUMC 71) and secondly the issue of the Right to Work for Asylum-Seekers (Fanning 76; Galway Refugee Support Centre 102; IRC 134). O’Flanagan (223) has a study in how to proceed to set up a fund to arrange employment for refugees in Ireland, in conjunction with other agencies in other EU countries.

Gaps in Available Information

- More research is needed on the experiences of migrant workers in the Irish context. The section on “forthcoming research” shows that this gap has been recognised and is being addressed.
- Specifically research on their experiences (and those of Refugees) of discrimination/racism in the workplace is needed.
- Research is also needed on the impact on the worker and on the employer, of the work permit being with the employer rather than with the worker.
- Research is needed on the impact of family reunification policies on personal lives and families of migrant workers.
- Research is needed on the education/training needs of Asylum-Seekers/Refugees and in particular how their skills can be linked to the jobs market in Ireland.
- Research is needed on the impact of long-term unemployment on Asylum-Seekers/Refugees, both economic and psychological impacts.

Key Recommendations on Further Research

- Research on experiences of Migrant Workers and Refugees of discrimination/racism in the workplace.
- Research on the impact on the worker and on the employer, of the work permit being with the employer rather than with the worker.
- Research is needed on the impact of family reunification policies on personal lives and families of migrant workers.
- Research is needed on the education/training needs of Asylum-Seekers/Refugees and in particular how their skills can be linked to the jobs market in Ireland.
- Research is needed on the impact of long-term unemployment on Asylum-Seekers/Refugees, both economic and psychological impacts.
5. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

   As a precursor to the establishment of a Cultural Mediation project by Access Ireland, a needs assessment was carried out to explore the attitudes of minority ethnic people to health in general, their experiences of the health services in Ireland and their views on cultural mediation; and to also explore the experiences of service providers in providing services to ethnic minorities. A key finding is the similarity of experience of minority ethnic communities and service providers in relation to difficulties in communication. Language is a key factor but so were lack of awareness and knowledge of cultural issues on the part of service providers, lack of understanding of the health services by members of minority ethnic groups and a lack of appropriate information.

   Base-line research on the Needs of African Refugees and Asylum-Seekers. Four key areas are addressed, general integration into Irish society and related problems; education and training; accommodation and health issues. The report presents a series of recommendations on the needs of African Refugees and Asylum-Seekers.


   The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed and objective analysis of structures and services at a national level for separated children who are seeking asylum. The report examines the manner in which the government, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations are meeting the needs of separated children in Ireland in the context of the Statement of Good Practice, produced by the Separated Children in Europe Programme. The report examines legal provisions, policy and practice with regard to the treatment of separated children in Ireland and presents recommendations in line with the principles outlined in the Statement of Good Practice.

   The Report documents the shortcomings of the current asylum determination process at first instance. This report examines 100 assessments of asylum applications made by the Asylum Division of the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform and sets out to ascertain whether these decisions have been reached in accordance with the law.
   The refugee Act that came into force in November 2000 ignores basic human rights concerns and denies asylum applicants fundamental legal safeguards. It endangers people fleeing torture and death, discriminates against those needing asylum, allows for their detention when they have committed no crime and pushes through applications without proper legal process. This easy-to-read book is a practical guide to understanding Irish Refugee law and will help non-governmental organisations, lobbyists, asylum seekers, refugees, students, journalists and anyone who has an interest in Irish asylum law to understand the Refugee Act 1996, as amended.


   This is the final report in a series of four issued throughout 2003 as part of Amnesty International's Mental Health Campaign. It draws attention to the discrimination and exclusion experienced by a range of communities. The purpose of this report is to specifically highlight some of the most marginalised individuals and communities, directing Government to further explore the needs of these groups and to include them in the mental health agenda. One of the chapters focuses specifically on minority ethnic groups, asylum seekers and refugees.

   This report represents the first major attempt to catalogue the experiences of racism that black and ethnic minorities face in Ireland. The research outlines the results of a national survey of black and ethnic minorities. It charts the experiences of a large group of people residing in Ireland under various legal statuses. Within the group as a whole the experiences of racism and discrimination point to pervasive racist attitudes and behaviour. The data illustrates several key points, most notably that racism in not isolated to our cities nor is it perpetrated solely by members of the public. FAQs research, an independent social research and training body that specialises in the voluntary and community sectors, carried out the research.

    In 2000, ADM and the NCCRI hosted a national conference in Dublin Castle, to provide local development organisations with an opportunity to discuss how they can
effectively promote the social inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers. The need for a strategy guide was highlighted at this conference. ADM produced this guide to provide Partnerships, Community Groups and Employment Pacts with possible strategies and actions to promote the inclusion of refugee and asylum seekers in their work.


   This collection of essays on the theme of diversity and childhood attempts to support and illustrate the current debate in Ireland. It includes essays on Refugee and Asylum-Seeker children’s’ rights and on Unaccompanied Minor Asylum Seekers in Ireland.

   This document sets out to highlight the particular needs of refugee and asylum seeking children and families and describes some of the situations they have to deal with and makes recommendations as to how life in Ireland could be made better for them.

   This thesis presents a study of a relatively large group of German immigrants to the Iveragh peninsula in Co. Kerry. The main aims of the research are firstly to analyse the German Incomers, which necessitates the investigation of factors such as geographical distribution, age, education, occupation and family structure. Also examined is the migration decision, i.e. what prompted the German Incomers to leave their home country and why did they choose Ireland as their migration destination. Thirdly, this thesis examines to what extent the German Incomers are integrated into the host population. Lastly, the impact of the German Incomers on the host community is investigated, as well as potential conflict situations between the Incomers and the Locals.

   The focus of this report is on the public health consequences surrounding the prolonged asylum determination process and especially the prohibition of work and other right for those seeking asylum status. It examines some of the obstacles to integration from the perspective of the lived experience of asylum seekers and explore the relationship between current social, legal and health care service delivery
(what is supplied) and the felt but unmet needs (what is required) of the asylum seeking population.


An outline of the role of the nurse and the contribution of nursing to refugee healthcare: A case study addresses some healthcare issues that asylum-seekers are faced with.

24. Burke, E., *Customs Clearance: a project to achieve better cultural understanding between immigrant and native populations in Ireland*, Dublin, Irish National Committee, European Cultural Foundation, 2001. This project is designed to identify some of the main cultural differences between Irish nationals and non-nationals (particularly those who have recently arrived in this country) which arise in the course of daily living. It explores methods of informing immigrants of the various aspects of Irish culture and of informing Irish people about some of the aspects of other cultures. The research for this project involved consultation with a variety of voluntary groups and also statutory and official bodies.


30. Casey, G., *Needs Analysis of Foreign Nationals in the County of Wexford*, Wexford County Development Board, Gill Casey/WAP, June 2001. Paper provides baseline data on non-nationals in County Wexford, identified the key service providers and analysed the key issues facing non-nationals in County Wexford. This piece of research was commissioned by Wexford County Development Board to feed into the County Development Board Strategy “Remodelling the Model County: A strategy for the Economic, Social and Cultural Development of Co. Wexford 2002 – 2012. Wexford Area Partnership on behalf of Wexford CDB co-ordinated the research undertaken by Gill Casey.

32. Christie, A., 'Globalization and changing discourses of 'childhood': new challenges for the social work profession in Ireland', in Peter Herrmann (ed.) *Citizenship Revisited: Threats or Opportunities of Shifting Boundaries*, New York: Nova Science, 2004. Processes of globalisation have both brought about some of the circumstances that lead to children seeking asylum and promoted new ways of thinking about 'social work' and 'childhood'. This article considers a number of questions including: how might cultural interpretations of childhood influence professional decisions? Can social workers have an 'independent' view on the 'best interests' of children? How can a sense of 'belonging' for children be fostered by the intervention of a profession that, at least in theory, may contribute to the children being deported? Have social workers become an extension of a national and supra-national system of regulating childhoods?


34. Christie, A., 'Unsettling the 'social' in social work: responses to asylum seeking children in Ireland', *Child and Family Social Work*, 8 (3), pp. 223-231, 2003. The 'social' in the context in which social work is located is becoming increasingly unsettled by emerging patterns of mobility. In order to explore the various responses to asylum seeking children, three different groups of children are considered: children seeking asylum who have been separated from their parents; children who are seeking asylum with their parent(s)/family; and young Irish citizens whose asylum seeking parents are in danger of being deported. The paper argues that the provision of appropriate services for these children requires the development of post-national forms of social work practice.

35. Christie, A., “Asylum seekers and refugees in Ireland: questions of racism and social work”, *Social Work In Europe*, 9 (1), 2002, pp.10-17. This paper examines the social work profession's response to asylum seekers and refugees as a new group of 'potential clients' and discusses the development of 'anti-racist social practice in this field.
A study of Bosnian Housing Needs in Ireland.


The aim of this research was to highlight topics on Asylum-Seekers/Refugee issues that are relevant to Local Authority staff and what training can be taken. Development Education application to the theme is also addressed and explained.

The aim of this research was to identify key welfare related issues of Asylum-Seekers residing in Tralee. It looks at Refugee Law and the Current Asylum Process in Ireland; Profiles Asylum-Seekers in Tralee (contact was made with 79 individual Asylum-Seekers); makes recommendations on accommodation, food, work, education/training, health, interpretation and language needs, information needs, legal needs and support needs; and makes recommendations to Service Providers in the area.

This report examines the needs of Asylum-Seekers living in Cork, under a range of different categories including accommodation, health, housing, work, education, information, legal issues, social, cultural and religious needs. Interviews were conducted with 70 people who were Asylum-Seekers at the time of the research.

This booklet places the Dispersal and Direct Provision policy of the Irish Government in an historic and legal context. It aims to give a glimpse into the realities of the lives of people who are Asylum-Seekers who depend on this system. It argues that Direct Provision and Dispersal must be replaced.


45. Conroy P. and Brennan A., *Migrant Workers and their Experiences*, Dublin, Equality Authority, 2003. This study is based on interviews with a small number of migrant workers. It provides a snapshot of their experiences from their own perspective. Issues needing to be addressed are equal pay as well as illegal deductions from pay, working conditions, in particular excessive working hours, lack of holiday pay and denial of access to maternity rights. Dismissal is also an issue.


Examines the track record of the Irish government, politicians, bureaucrats and general population in dealing with Asylum-Seekers and other immigrants. It tells a story of failure, negligence and missed opportunities, leavened only by a few positive outcomes and hopeful signs for the future. The book places the arrival of Asylum-Seekers in a historical perspective, and examines developments in Europe and beyond. The response of the main organs of Irish society is assessed, and the perspectives of Asylum-Seekers themselves.

People who laugh at anti-Irish jokes probably don’t realise just how long they have been around. Anti-Irish prejudice is deeply embedded in English culture. Successive waves of conquerors have tried to justify their ruthless ambitions by denigrating the Irish, just as they denigrated their other victims – native Americans, Africans, Indians, Chinese, women and the working class.


This is a report by the Interdepartmental Working Group on the Integration of Refugees in Ireland to the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform. It formulates a definition of integration (“the ability to participate to the extent that a person needs and wishes in all the major components of society, without having to relinquish his or her own cultural identity”), examines existing services, identifies the issues for integration, examines EU models and draws conclusions and recommendations.

This discussion document is aimed at informing the consultative process on racism in
Ireland. It explains the overall process for the development of a National Action Plan against Racism; it outlines a draft framework for the Plan; it provides contextual information for the development of the Plan; and it identifies existing government commitments to addressing racism as a basis for inclusion and further action in the development of the Plan.

60. Deveraux D., “A Psychological Service for Refugees and Asylum-Seekers: Some Theoretical and Practical Considerations” in Eisteach, Dublin, Autumn 2000. This article reflects upon some of the theoretical and practical challenges the author has encountered as a Counselling Psychologist working with the National Rehabilitation Board’s Refugee and Asylum Seekers Psychology Service.

61. Dibelius C., Help or Hindrance: Accommodation and the Integration of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Waterford City, Clann Housing Association, unpublished. An examination of the linkages between housing (direct provision, reception centres and private), health, employment, and the access to support services.

62. Dibelius C., Lone but not Alone: A Case Study of Social Networks of African Refugee Women in Ireland, Dublin, Trinity College Dublin, 2001. The analysis of social networks is central to the understanding of the refugee experience. While forced migration destroys the individual’s social worlds, in exile the creation of new social networks is a key component in the re-establishment of that social world. This research focuses upon the social networks of African refugee women who are lone mothers in Ireland. This paper proposes that their networks are shaped by multitude of different factors including the practical resources such as money, transport and language skills. Additionally women’s networks are shaped by complex experiences of inclusion and exclusion, solidarity and mistrust vis-à-vis Irish people, other refugees, and different segments of their own compatriot community. Dibelius argues that two sources of social support assumed a particular importance in the lives of the refugee women. Firstly, the Church was mentioned as having a crucial supportive role. Secondly, the role of women’s closest friends was highlighted. Shortly, this research points out to the active role of African refugee women in Ireland with regard to the coping strategies of resettlement within the new society.


66. Egan S. and Costello K., *Refugee Law Comparative Study*, Report Commissioned by the Department of Justice Equality and Law Reform, Dublin, Faculty of Law, University College Dublin, 1999. This is a comparative study of Irish legislation and that of other EU countries to ascertain what changes to the Refugee Act, 1996 might be necessary to align Irish policy more closely with that of other EU countries.


68. Equality Authority, *Accommodating Diversity in Labour Market Programmes*, Equality Authority, Dublin, 2003. This report draws together information and learning from eight different research projects carried out by the Equality Studies Unit in the first phase of its work. This overview report provides a summary picture of the labour market situations and concerns of older people, people with disabilities, Travellers and minority ethnic people (particularly refugees). Six themes are addressed under the Minority Ethnic Groups section, namely, English Language Skills; Ethnic Based Discrimination; Job Search Culture; Qualifications and Experience; Information and Childcare.


70. Equality Authority, *Minority Ethnic People with Disabilities in Ireland*, Dublin, Equality Authority, 2003. This research describes the identity, experience and situation of minority ethnic people with disabilities as well as giving voice to their concerns and perceptions.


74. Fanning B. and Mc Einri P., Regional Reception of Asylum Seekers in Ireland: A Strategic Approach, Irish Centre for Migration Studies, UCC, 1999. This report recommends a strategic approach to the local reception of Asylum-Seekers under the government policy of dispersal and direct provision. It recommends
planning for integration and considers some basic principles for regional reception. It makes recommendations on accommodation, education, income maintenance, employment, combating social exclusion, health services, freedom of movement and residence, family unity, women, children, civil and political rights of asylum seekers and local government issues.


76. Fanning B. et al, Asylum Seekers and the Right to Work in Ireland, Dublin, Irish Refugee Council, 2000. This report examines the barriers to employment faced by Asylum-Seekers given the right to work. These barriers relate to various phenomenon. They include: lesser entitlements to various forms of training and support; a lack of recognition of qualifications, skills and experiences; issues of racism.


81. Fanning B., Racism and Social Change in the Republic of Ireland, Manchester, Manchester University Press, 2002. This book explores the nature of racism in Ireland. The book argues that Ireland was never immune from the racism ideologies that governed relationships between the “west and the rest” despite a history of colonial anti-Irish racism. Drawing upon a number of academic disciplines, it focuses on the relationship between ideological forms of racism and its consequences upon black and ethnic minorities, and sets out a critique of racism in Irish society.


   This study explores the responses of voluntary and community sector organisations to one of the most recent and fundamental changes in Irish society – the movement towards greater diversity and multiculturalism. A total of 174 organisations participated in a postal survey. This was complemented by a series of in-depth interviews across a range of organisations from Local Development to Campaigning to Service Provision.

   The study presents a picture of those seeking Asylum in Ireland in late 1999 and early 2000. It embraces a number of dimensions from a broad international view to the determination of their application. It also generates a profile of those seeking Asylum in the Eastern Regional Health Authority area. The core objective of the research is the provision of a systematic empirical base to inform policy and service providers.

   The study focuses on the experiences of statutory service personnel at the frontline in responding to the basic reception needs of Asylum-Seekers and Refugees. A large proportion of Community Welfare Service personnel working directly with Asylum-Seekers in all Health Board areas participated. The study was informed by a consultative group comprised of people seeking Asylum and living around the country.


   Presents an overview of the policy agenda in which Refugees and Asylum-Seekers find themselves. Maps the changing policy context as a precursor to developing a programme of research and identifying a research agenda.


93. Fitzgibbon M. with Cotter G., Creating an Intercultural Campus, Cork, The Higher Education Equality Unit, U.C.C., 2002. A handbook aimed at providing third-level institutions with a set of tools that facilitate the process of creating a welcoming, safe, productive and enabling environment for members of all ethnic groups. It covers intercultural policy, action plans, codes of practice, publicity and information, access admissions and outreach, monitoring, curriculum, teaching and assessment, staff, recruitment, training, development, racial or ethnic harassment and student services.


96. FLAC (Free Legal Advice Centre), Discrimination: An Analysis of the Scheme of Direct Provision in Ireland, Dublin, FLAC, 2003.

97. Flavin M., The Cultural and intercultural experiences of international students in Ireland, Dublin, Irish Council for International Students (ICOS), 2000. Survey during 1997 of all categories of international students in Ireland. Explores the importance of Irish culture in attracting students, student images of Ireland before and after arrival, student cultural and intercultural experiences in Ireland and levels of
satisfaction with host universities in terms of providing for cultural and intercultural needs.


Examines Gender persecution, Asylum procedures, Asylum procedures - enhancing female dependency, Gender and host society integration and Family reunification. Contains some reference to Ireland.


This piece of research explores how the ongoing denial of the basic human right to work is ensuring the isolation and social exclusion of asylum-seekers, encouraging negative perceptions and running the risk of creating dependency even among those who are eventually allowed to live and work in Ireland.


Qualitative research on Refugees, Asylum-Seekers and Service Providers covering health, education, training, employment, childcare, employment, accommodation, information, interpretation, legal and other issues.
    Assessment of Language Needs of Asylum Seekers and Refugees.


    Arising out of a conference held on Minority Ethnic Groups in Ireland in 1997, the HEEU established an Advisory Group on Minority Ethnic Groups in Higher Education who drew up this series of recommendations in relation to the position of members of minority ethnic groups, such as staff and students in Irish colleges. It is aimed at stimulating efforts to address racism and discrimination in Irish colleges.

    The paper provides information from a Global, European and National Context outlining baseline data in relation to asylum seekers in the County and highlighting the key policies that have influenced service provision to date. The paper then provides information on the key service providers in the County and highlights the main gaps and needs facing Refugees and Asylum Seekers in County Wexford. The paper makes recommendations in relation to gaps in service provision and identifies areas where improved co-ordination and service delivery can take place to improve the quality of life of Refugees and Asylum Seekers. The paper acknowledges that to date many supports have been provided by the community and voluntary sector due to the constraints placed on statutory agencies by national policies which prohibits asylum seekers from accessing education and training or the right to work.

    This is a set of good practice guidelines for local authorities covering planning and strategic management of housing services for refugees, good practice and housing provision for refugees and racism and ethnic monitoring.
This publication of examples of good practice in promoting an intercultural workplace provides the key resource for Anti-Racist Workplace Week 2001. The examples described in this publication reflect the growing commitment and creativity of employers, employees and trade unions to building the anti-racist workplace. They demonstrate the urgency afforded to the issue and the real potential to take action in the workplace to address this issue.

Immigrant Council of Ireland, Labour Migration into Ireland, Dublin, Immigrant Council of Ireland, 2003.
This is a study along with recommendations on Employment Permits, Working Conditions, Family Reunification and the Integration of Migrant Workers in Ireland. It says that immigration is here to stay, therefore we need a managed policy; the present system is inadequate; policy in other EU Member States holds valuable lessons but we also need to look further afield e.g. US and Canada.

The aim of this study is to explore the experience of the employment of non-EU nationals/refugees, both from the employers' and refugees' viewpoint. As the final action of the Integra project, Interact Ireland sought to obtain information on the work experiences of employers and of refugees themselves, in order to identify any issues and/or barriers to employment which may arise. The information collected in this study will be used in the development of support structures for refugees accessing employment in Ireland.

This study provides the Irish Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform with an overview and analysis of international experience in the field of immigration legislation and practice. Its purpose is to support the Department’s efforts in developing comprehensive immigration legislation and procedures by drawing lessons from the experience of other countries. It focuses primarily on the immigration of non-EEA country nationals, and covers asylum and refugee issues to the extent that they impact on regular migration systems. The study is divided according to the following headings: Visas and other Pre-entry Clearance Systems, Entry Controls, Enforcements Measures, Residence Permits, Labour Immigration Systems, Immigration for Study and Research, Administrative Structures, Integration, Review and Nationality.

This policy document is a Catholic contribution to a reflection on values, opinion
formation and policy making in the light of the growing debate on the issue of refugees and asylum seekers in Ireland. It urges an appreciation of their needs and an appropriate response.


122. Irish Council for Civil Liberties Women's Committee, *Women and the Refugee Experience: Towards a Statement of Best Practice*. Dublin, ICCL, 2000. Recommends the introduction of guidelines by the Irish government which would take different experiences of refugee-hood into account, and would ensure that women as a group seeking protection are not rendered invisible. Involved extensive consultations with refugee and asylum-seeking women, as well as several agencies and individual dealing with issues relating to women’s experiences of flight.


126. Irish National Teachers' Organization, *The challenge of Diversity - Education Support for Ethnic Minority Children*, Dublin, INTO, 1998. The INTO analyses current provision and lack of provision of an education support service to the children of non-EU ethnic minority communities. The report identifies the strengths of the existing service provision, the problems which need to be addressed and offers conclusions and recommendations. The INTO identifies the development of intercultural education in the Irish primary education system as the most effective means to combat racism and xenophobia in our society.

Concludes that the system of reception called ‘direct provision’ is a discriminatory measure, which socially excludes asylum seekers from the local community, both physically and financially. It flouts the principles of the National Anti-Poverty Strategy which guarantees the rights of minorities and encourages self-reliance through respect for individual dignity and promotion of empowerment and equal access.


132. Irish Refugee Council, *Separated Children Seeking Asylum in Ireland - A report on Legal and Social Conditions*, Dublin, Irish Refugee Council, 2000. The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed and objective analysis of structures and services at a national level for separated children who are seeking asylum. The report examines the manner in which the government, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations are meeting the needs of separated children in Ireland in the context of the *Statement of Good Practice*, produced by the *Separated Children in Europe Programme*. The report examines legal provisions, policy and practice with regard to treatment and presents recommendations.

133. Irish Refugee Council, *Separated Children Seeking Asylum in Ireland - A report on Legal and Social Conditions*, Dublin, Irish Refugee Council, 2003. This is an update on the 2000 report. Significantly, there has been good co-operation and networking between the key agencies involved in service provision for separated children, through the formation of joint policy groups, co-ordinated training and practice-based contact. The report makes key recommendations regarding guardianship and interim care, the asylum determination process and long-term solutions for children and recommends that good practice in care provision for 15-17 year olds be enhanced. The report also raises a number of concerns over the safety and well-being of
adolescents in hostel accommodation, which is a largely unsupervised and unsupported environment. This lack of parental guidance also increases their vulnerability to possible abuse or sexual exploitation.


139. Isik E., "Others or Outsiders", in *Toplumbilim*, 2001, No. 14. It found that successful integration is a combination of acceptance of and promotion of belonging, together with a human rights based framework, which together provide the environment for social and economic inclusion.


This report sets out the framework by within which the IVEA operates and proposes some basic principles for delivering a quality service to refugees, asylum-seekers and other non-Irish nationals. The report proposes an organisational structure at national, local and community level to support and integrate the delivery of services.


Makes recommendations on educational provision for adult asylum-seekers, refugees and minority linguistic groups through its Lifelong learning process. Recommends to government the ring-fencing of the ACELS (Advisory Council for English Language) budge funding to provide for special needs groups or to make a specific allocation to VECs for special needs groups. Recommends training for all staff.

143. Kennedy P. and Murphy-Lawless J., The Maternity Care Needs of Refugee Women. Dublin: Eastern Regional Health Authority, 2002. This report on the maternity care needs of women from the refugee and asylum community in Ireland found that many are taking greater risks with their pregnancies when arriving here because it is so difficult to get into Ireland. These risks include travelling very late in pregnancy. The research found that 80 per cent of these asylum seeker women were living in emergency accommodation.


145. Kenny C., Asylum in Ireland: The Appeal Stage: A Report on the Fairness and Sustainability of Refugee Discrimination at Appeal Stage, Irish Centre for Human Rights National University of Ireland, Galway, 2003. Commissioned by the Irish Refugee Council this report examines the asylum appeals process since the establishment of the Refugee Appeals Tribunal in November 2000. It states that the appeals process should only be necessary in exceptional circumstances. In 2002, 86% of the recommendations at first instance of the Refugee Applications Commissioner were appealed to the Tribunal and, of these, 24% were set aside. This calls into question the quality of decision-making at first-instance.

146. Kenny C., Asylum Seekers in Galway and the Right to Work, Galway, Galway Refugee Support Group, 2002. Profiles the 106 respondents to questionnaire including audit of education, skills, training and work experience of asylum seekers in Galway. Identified their needs in terms of further education and training. Identified barriers to integration. Documents experiences in relation to not having the right to work. Highlights discrimination encountered in the asylum determination procedure. Makes recommendations on the right to work, on courses, on dispersal and direct provision, on integration, on the asylum procedure and on local support groups.


State under William T. Cosgave in the 1920's, and Eamon de Valera between 1932 and 1948. It lays particular emphasis on the role of Chief Rabbi Isaac Herog and his work on building up the community. He also examines the thinking of senior officials towards the admission of Jewish refugees in the late 1930's and charts de Valera's response to the Holocaust.


151. King D., Unaccompanied Minors: An Information Booklet, Dublin, DIT, 2001. This booklet explains the rights of unaccompanied minors, gives background information on unaccompanied minors, explains the asylum application procedure and the entitlements of unaccompanied minors.


154. Lazenby, S., Meeting the Language Needs of Refugees, Dublin, TCD. 1996.


Lentin R., ‘Constitutionally excluded: citizenship and (some) Irish women,’ in Nira Yuval-Davis and Pnina Werbner (eds.) Women, Citizenship and Difference, London: Zed Books, 1999, pp. 130-144. This is an important contribution toward an understanding of citizenship as mediated by other collective, historically determined identities: of gender, ethnicity, class and national status. It brings together prominent international scholars from moral philosophy, law, political science and sociology to offer a major reconceptualization of the idea of citizenship. Throughout, it is concerned with the dismantling of welfare states, the attack on civil society and the rise in state terror and religious and cultural fundamentalisms. Contributors demonstrate how the growing ambivalence of state sovereignty in the face of multinational capitalism and the absence of political accountability structures are complicit in the definitions of gendered citizenship. Against these, women’s communal mobilization and political activism are considered in terms of their power effects and political potentialities; the book as a whole shows the need to negotiate and transcend difference and to find means for creating alliances across differences.


This book is about the fundamental injustice of racism and the dangers it represents for Irish society. It is the first collection of writings by activists and academics to take seriously international commitments to combat racism. It is an authoritative academic text which situates racisms in Ireland and makes sense of why Ireland has become racialized. It asks how it is possible that racism has become normalised in Ireland.

Research report identifying the key issues for individuals in Northern Ireland whose first language is not English, in regard to levels of participation and provision in ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages).


177. Little D., Meeting the Language Needs of Refugees in Ireland, Dublin, Refugee Language Support Unit, Trinity College, 2000.


180. Mac Einri, P., “Some recent demographic developments in Ireland”, in *Études Irlandaises*, 1997. For the first time in two centuries, immigration is beginning to have an impact, modest as yet, on a hitherto relatively monolithic culture. The result of these various processes is likely to be a society which, even at present writing, is no longer particularly "exceptional" in European or world terms, but increasingly resembles, for better or for worse, other European societies. In effect, it is the timing and rapidity of the Irish demographic transition which is remarkable.

181. MacEinri P. *Ireland Governance models and new migration patterns Local strategies to foster social cohesion in a changing labour market*, research paper, Irish Centre for Migration Studies, National University of Ireland, Cork, 2000.


183. MacEinri P., *Asylum Seekers and Housing Rights in Ireland - Policy Paper*, Cork, Irish Centre for Migration Studies, National University of Ireland, Cork 2000. http://migration.ucc.ie/_private/asylumhousing.htm This paper outlines the background and the current situation of housing rights of Asylum-Seekers in Ireland and makes the following conclusions: Asylum seekers do not and will not have access to the regular local authority housing system…this underlines the basic inadequacy of State social and emergency housing provisions, whether for asylum seekers, travellers, others forced out of the private market…. New and imaginative solutions are needed…seems odd to see a cash-rich State disposing of high-value properties around the country when such sites could be used for emergency housing. One might also explore a cooperative approach with religious orders, many of whom are losing numbers and have property they no longer need. The issue should not be seen as one of Irish disadvantaged versus asylum seekers. What is needed is a concerted campaign to combat social exclusion through a more far-sighted policy designed to achieve a successfully integrated, inter-cultural society.

184. MacEinri P., *Immigrant Lives*, Cork, Department of Geography, National University of Ireland, Cork, 2001-2002. http://migration.ucc.ie/oralarchive/testing/lives/about.html This on-line archive comprises 11 life narratives of 'new' immigrants to Ireland. The interviews were undertaken by the Life Narrative Project at the Irish Centre for Migration Studies at the National University of Ireland, Cork in 2001 and 2002. In
the period 1995-2000, approximately a quarter of a million persons migrated to
Ireland, of whom about half were returning Irish. The aggregate figure for immigrants
(including Irish returnees) in this five-year period represents approximately 7% of the
1996 population (3.6 million). This situation of substantial net immigration is set to
continue for several years to come, although the actual figures will be influenced by
international and internal economic developments

185. MacEinri P., *Immigration and the Irish Media, One Year of Coverage in the Irish
Times*, Cork, Irish Centre for Migration Studies, National University of Ireland, 2001.
Studies website, [http://migration.ucc.ie/section2.htm](http://migration.ucc.ie/section2.htm).
The review aims to define and map the coverage for the year 2000 - in terms of
language used, themes covered in headlines and texts, and the quantity of material
published - of the migration phenomenon in the daily newspapers. It also aims to
explore the extent to which the media are setting an analytical agenda in developing
new approaches to immigration in Ireland.

186. MacEinri P., *Immigration into Ireland: Trends, Policy Responses, Outlook*, Cork,
Irish Centre for Migration Studies, 2001.
Considers Ireland’s development from Emigration to Immigration under the
following headings: the modernisation of the country, new immigration flows, the
regulatory system, the legal and regulatory framework, immigration and the labour
market, regulations governing entry, the presence and role of immigrants on the
labour market, new policies, immigrant labour policies, protection of the rights of
immigrant workers, immigration and integration policy. Makes recommendations
including possible areas for future research.

Migration Studies, National University of Ireland, Cork, 2001.
Immigration policy is a multi-stranded issue. Broadly speaking the following
elements may be distinguished: Admission criteria (humanitarian, family reunion,
economic); Application and selection modalities; Social and economic rights of
immigrants as defined by domestic; EU and international law; Integration
programmes and policies, including programmes to combat xenophobia and racism.

188. MacEinri, P., *The implications for Ireland and the UK arising from the
development of recent EU policy on migration*, Cork, Irish Centre for Migration
Studies, National University of Ireland, Cork, 2002.
This short paper seeks to explain the background to EU initiatives in the field of
migration policy and to explore what challenges such developments may present for
UK and Irish policy. It states that it “should be borne in mind that whereas a wealth of
documentation from various sources enables the UK situation to be addressed in some
detail, sources in the Irish case (whether official, academic or the NGO sector) are
inadequate in the extreme”.

Provides empirical data on contemporary Irish society and by comparing with his 1977 study *Prejudice and Tolerance in Ireland*, allows us to compare Dublin of 1988-89 with Dublin of the early 1970s. The results are based on interviews with a random sample of 1,005 respondents in 1988-89 and illustrate attitudes on a wide range of socio/political issues including racism.

Asks some pertinent questions about how well Irish society and Irish people are prepared for multiculturalism, and equally what the effects of their often traumatic experiences are on the immigrant population, many of whom are refugees from war and famine. Focusing on three different perspectives – the minority experience, the majority viewpoint and the experience of temporary “sojourners” the book provides a synthesis of recent research into the psychological impact of these changes on Irish society and on these “guests of the nation”, as well as on Ireland’s indigenous ethnic minority, the Travelling Community.


This report examines the impact of racial discrimination on statutory service provision for women and young people from the Chinese, Indian, Pakistani and Traveller Communities in Northern Ireland.


Based on research commissioned by Youth Action against Racism and Discrimination (YARD), this report sets out the needs of separated children in relation to youth work. It considers the potential which currently exists within the youth sector for meeting those needs and analyses the obstacles to the participation of separated children in youth work programmes.


This is a needs assessment of Refugees and Asylum-Seekers in Northern Ireland. The report concludes that there is a need for the NGO sector in the six counties to move from a charity-based approach to a rights-based approach in meeting the needs of Refugees and Asylum-Seekers. The report notes how the communities can prove very difficult for the adoption of such a report. Experience of human rights abuse, and cultures which mitigate against advocacy and activism often result in people “keeping their heads down”. The adoption of a community development approach is recommended.

Places emphasis upon recent Irish ideas about identity in a changing environment.


This Report examines the use of accelerated procedures in asylum claims determined as manifestly unfounded. The Report was commissioned by the Irish Refugee Council, as part of a series of reports on asylum law and policy in Ireland. The first of these reports was published in July 2000 (See Almirall above). This Report examines the fairness and sustainability of decisions made in the context of such procedures, both in the light of constitutional guarantees of fair procedures and international standards. The Report produces a set of recommendations, designed to create a fairer and more effective refugee determination procedure. It concludes that the twin objectives of fairness and efficiency would be best served by a single-track refugee determination procedure that assesses each case on its merits, within reasonable timeframes, and in the context of procedural safeguards that provide effective protection against erroneous decisions. If, however, accelerated procedures are retained, then urgent reforms are needed, both in the procedures followed and in the definition of a “manifestly unfounded” claim.


205. Mutwarasibo F. and McCarthy M., *Step by Step: An Information Resource for Members of the New Communities*, Dublin, Canal Communities Partnership, 2003. Provides information across a range of areas of interest to members of Ireland’s new communities of asylum-seekers, refugees, students and immigrant workers. Information on rights and entitlements of non-Irish nationals living in Ireland in the areas of employment, housing, health, education, citizenship and voting.

206. Mutwarasibo F. and Smith, S., *Africans in Ireland: Developing Communities*, Dublin, African Cultural Project, 2000. Research with Africans in Ireland to establish if they experience a sense of community belonging and what “community” means for Africans, barriers which exist to prevent participation in communities and to identify resources which Africans see as necessary to support their communities and develop a sense of social inclusion. Includes recommendations on cultural adaptation and language acquisition, childcare, gender, health, housing, racism and discrimination, immigration and community.


208. National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism, *Cultural Diversity in the Irish Health Care Sector: Towards The Development of Policy and Practice Guidelines For Organisations in the Health Sector*, Dublin, NCCRI, 2002. Provides an overview of meeting the challenge of cultural diversity in the Irish health care sector. Contributes to the development of policies and practices within the Irish healthcare sector in respect of the workplace and the delivery of health services. The origin of this publication is a one-day conference organised by the National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism (NCCRI) and the Irish Health Services Management Institute (IHSMI) on November 6th, 2001.

209. National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism, *Migration Policy in Ireland, Reform and Harmonisation*, Dublin, NCCRI, 2002. This is the first of a new series of advocacy papers published by the NCCRI. The focus of this paper is on the revision of immigration policy in Ireland in the context of forthcoming legislation in Ireland; harmonisations of immigration policy at EU level; and policy issues arising from the Common Travel Area with Britain.
210. National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism, *Reports of Incidents Related to Racism - May to October 2001, Nov. 01 – April 02, May 01 – Oct. 02, Nov. 02 – April 03*, Dublin, NCCRI.
   In May 2001 the National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism (NCCRI) established a procedure for reporting racist incidents in Ireland. The purpose of these reports is to provide an overview of racist incidents reported to the NCCRI between May 2001 and April 2003. The reports draw out the key issues arising from the incidents logged and they outline how the NCCRI has responded to the key issues.


   Reports on the Irish Preparatory Conference for the Global Summit on Racism. The Irish Conference highlighted the role and purpose of the Global Summit and the European preparations. It provided a forum to discuss racism and measures needed to address racism in Ireland. It drew up a report of the conference with the emphasis on issues and recommendations that would have been relevant to the Global Summit and the European Preparatory Conference.

   Focuses on the interface between poverty and racism and aims to establish the range of links between racism and poverty. Recommends the insertion of an anti-racism dimension to the National Anti-Poverty Strategy.

   This paper brings together in a single document the determinations made by the Authority over the period October 2002 - April 2003 in relation to the outline framework of qualifications. These determinations were made under the Qualifications (Education and Training) Act, 1999.

    Outlines the purpose, the methodology and the outcomes of the European Year Against Racism at both European and Irish level and includes recommendations on how the work can be continued.


220. North of England Refugee Service, Access Ireland, Associazione Rieti Immigrant, University of Sunderland, *A Transnational Network: Hearing the Voices of Refugees in Policy and Practice in the European*, North of England Refugee Service, 2001. This project was a piece of qualitative research in which a number of focus discussion groups were conducted (simultaneously in Ireland, Italy and England) with a number of refugees (including people at asylum seeking stage) about their views on all aspects of trying to integrate and into a new society and what they perceived to be the essential components of successful integration.


223. O’Flanagan, J., Refugees Contribution to Europe, *A Feasibility Study on the establishment of a Fund for Refugee Employment and Education (FREE) in the European Union*, SPIRASI, Dublin, 2002. This is a study in how to proceed to set up a fund to arrange employment for refugees in Ireland, in conjunction with other agencies in other EU countries. SPIRASI participated as the Irish partner under the steering group, Refugee Education and Training Advisory Service, UK, University Assistance Fund, Netherlands, and Overlegcentrum voor Integratie van Vluchtelingen, Belgium. Copies available from www.ociv.org


228. Pollack A. “An Invitation to racism?”, Irish daily newspaper coverage of the refugee issue in Kiberd D.(ed), *Media in Ireland the search for ethical journalism*, Dublin, 1999. The nine chapters of this book are contributed by individuals whose roles range from working journalist to academic, from regulator to editor. Together they provide an expert assessment of the most important issues facing the Irish media at the present, and not only raise concerns with current ethical standards within the media, but show what steps are being taken, and what steps might be taken, to assure that public confidence in the industry's professional standards is retained.


231. Refugee Agency et al, *Report of a Survey of the Vietnamese and Bosnian Refugee Communities in Ireland - Executive Summary*, Dublin, Refugee Agency, 1997. This survey was carried out during the Spring of 1997 and was based on detailed interviews carried out by native-language researchers on members of the Vietnamese and Bosnian communities living in Ireland. The primary aim of the survey was to examine resettlement patterns of programme refugees and their family members in Ireland, with a view to informing policy makers and service providers.

Ten personal accounts of the migrant and refugee experience spanning six decades. (Interviews by Andy Pollock).


235. Refugee Protection Policy Group, *The Case for Provision of Complementary Protection Status in Irish Law, Position Paper No. 1.*, Dublin, RPPG, 2000. Report on information collected in Ireland on racism. Some of the key areas identified are the need to review and strengthen existing legislation, the need to develop policies and actions to deal with the growing number of Refugees and Asylum-Seekers and measures in the field of education.

236. Refugee Trust, *Reintegration policies and approaches within the EU – the case in the Republic of Ireland*, Dublin, Refugee Trust, 2002. The objective of this paper is to present an overview of the immigration situation in Ireland, with a particular focus on refugees and asylum seekers. The reasons being twofold namely that: There is a stark absence of policies and initiatives that actively promote integration of these people into Irish society. At present there is a substantive failure both by the State and/or the NGO community in addressing the issue of reintegration, an unwillingness to prepare those who are returned to their nations of origin (the overwhelming majority) and a failure to use these people as a tool for development.


240. Rourke S., *The Community Development Support Needs of New Communities Within The Inner City of Dublin*, Dublin, Tosach, 2003. Explores the community development needs and circumstances of “new communities” within the Inner City of Dublin. An estimated 55 people took part in various meetings and consultations, people from immigrant representative organisations, support agencies, NGOs, community development projects, family
resource centres, area networks and the Dublin inner city partnership. Offers definitions and profile of “new communities” and makes recommendations on “new communities” and community development.

This paper explores the emerging trends and patterns in the immigration and employment of non-EU nationals in Ireland. It analyses, for the first time, detailed work permit data, made available to the author by the Work Permits Unit of the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment. Data taken from the Central Statistics Office are used to set the discussion of the employment of non-EU nationals in the context of overall migration flows to Ireland, and international data are used to make comparisons with relevant experiences in other countries.

This research examines the provision of health services in Ireland to women asylum-seekers and refugees who have suffered gender-based victimisation. The nature and adequacy of health care services in Ireland to its refugee community is questioned and discussed. Sansani argues that refugees do not access the health services provided by the Eastern Health Board because the services are inappropriate and insufficient for their needs. Distrust of the government prevents refugees from accessing health care and support in their new environment. Furthermore the lack of an integrated and holistic service delivery system hinders the quality of service provision to refugees. In relation, Sansani proposes the most effective approach to create culturally sensitive services for women refugees survivors of torture, is to work co-operatively with the various ethnic groups of Ireland’s refugee community. She understands that the acknowledgement of diversity of experiences in the community is the way forward in expanding the perception of service needs as well as an important factor in contributing towards the decreasing of the exclusion of the most vulnerable segments of the refugee populations.


A good practice guide for people NGO’s government officials and decision makers dealing with educational guidance for refugees during the integration process.


Research document based on base-line research with 24 adults, which explores if Africans in Ireland experience a sense of community belonging and what “community” means to Africans; what barriers exist (if any) which prevent the development of and participation in communities for African immigrants; and what kinds of resources Africans identify as necessary to support their communities and develop a sense of social inclusion in Irish society.


http://www.shb.ie/content-1646721871_1.cfm

A quantitative and qualitative survey involving 210 asylum-seekers in Direct Provision in Cork and Kerry. The results are presented under 5 headings namely: Quantitative Survey of Asylum-Seekers; Nutritional Review of food provided at centres; Outcome of pregnancy review; Qualitative study of Asylum-Seekers and Qualitative study of health service providers and key informants.


This is a guide to anti-racism in Ireland. It discusses racism and identifies key areas of anti-racism activity. It provides background analysis of the issues and extensive information on the resources available.


The proceedings of a conference which examined some issues surrounding multicultural education in an Irish context – contains a diverse range of disciplines.

This piece of research was conducted simultaneously in the 15 EU member states. In each state a person, themselves a refugee, was employed to interview 10 people who were also refugees on key issues in relation to their attempts to integrate into / resettle into that country. Many similar themes emerged. Finds that Racism and ignorance, leading to the arrogance of Europeans, may be the cause of refugee exclusion from equal opportunities in the labour market. As well as strategies promoting anti-racism and Interculturalism, there is a need for more positive images of the so-called third world in the media, education, public authorities etc.


This is the most timely analysis of the complexities of the Irish policy in relation to immigration. It presents Ireland as ill prepared to cope with growth in numbers of immigrants arriving to the State in recent years, particularly in relation to the appropriate legislation and regulations. Also this analysis presents WHISC model of the Irish stereotype (White, Heterosexual, Irish-born, Settled and Catholic) as still present within the discourses of the dominant hegemonic culture of Ireland where the immigrant is exposed as the ‘other’, precisely because of the failure to conform to this problematic prescribed type of Irishness.

A response to the growing crisis in Asylum rights in Ireland. States that Asylum procedures fall short of refugee protection which Ireland set itself under the 1996 Refugee Act. The report supports the work of the Asylum Rights Alliance and is a resource for policy makers and opinion leaders.

One woman’s experiences of living, studying and working in Ireland which draws from personal experience as a way into more general ideas.


This chapter describes English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) in Ireland and identifies ways in which culture can be supported in the classroom through a range of equality based and intercultural measures. Framed in terms of Irish adult education policy, findings from a recent study on the language and literacy needs of asylum seekers are relied on to explain diversity in ESOL. Revealing that ESOL learners are incredibly disparate in terms of legal, linguistic and educational background, as ‘black and ethnic minorities’ they are identifiably different and exposed to racism.


This paper examines the migratory movement of women to Ireland through controlled and spontaneous channels. Tracing the development of immigration law and practice, it is argued the state has failed to consider gender which has adversely affected migrant women’s entry and presence in Ireland. Moreover, this failure to recognise gender has resulted in women being hidden in statistics on migration channels and categories. Although centring on migrant women’s experience in Ireland, migration research and policy really needs to be written from a gendered perspective.


This article discusses the complexity of researching the linguistic needs of refugees
and asylum seekers in Ireland and comments on research methodologies employed in a City of Dublin VEC and County Dublin VEC project.


278. Whelan, T., *The Stranger in Our Midst: Refugees in Ireland: Causes Consequences, Experiences, Consequences*, Kimmage Explorations in Faith and Culture, Dublin 2001. This is a series of reflections from a variety of disciplines and concerns by people who are working with refugees and immigrants in Ireland today. They take a look at the fundamental problems which lie beneath the statistics and current facts.


281. Youth Against Racism and Discrimination (YARD), *Report on the Youth Campaign against Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-Semitism and Intolerance*, Dublin, YARD, 1995. The report explains what these terms mean, their relevance to Ireland, show such prejudices develop in an Irish context, and recommendations on how Irish society can combat Racism and Intolerance.
6. MASTERS, MPHIL, MLITT AND PHD THESES

The following post-graduate theses are arranged by University in alphabetical order.

**Kimmage Manor**

**National University of Ireland, Cork**
Website:  [http://booleweb.ucc.ie](http://booleweb.ucc.ie)

**Masters**

**Applied Social Studies**

**Economics**


**Geography and European Studies**


**Geography**

This thesis presents a study of a relatively large group of German immigrants to the Iveragh peninsula in Co. Kerry. The main aims of the research are firstly to analyse the German Incomers, which necessitates the investigation of factors such as geographical distribution, age, education, occupation and family structure. Also examined is the migration decision, i.e. what prompted the German Incomers to leave their home country and why did they choose Ireland as their migration destination. Thirdly, this thesis examines to what extent the German Incomers are integrated into the host population.
Lastly, the impact of the German Incomers on the host community is investigated, as well as potential conflict situations between the Incomers and the Locals.


**History**


**Law**


**Management and Marketing**


PhDs
Mleiki A., An integrative approach to syllabus design for teaching English as a foreign language: with special reference to Syrian learners of English, Cork, Theses (Ph.D.) -- NUI, at Department of English, UCC, 1997. (SUMM: The present dissertation comprises ten chapters. The first five deal with syllabus design for learners of English, primarily Syrian learners of English as a foreign language. The next four chapters deal with teacher training and the principles of the profession especially when the teacher is the main model for the foreign language they are learning. The tenth chapter deals with the main criteria for evaluating a test and an application of these criteria to the existing test in the Syrian schools)

O'Carroll C., 'We go there and they come here': migrancy and dislocation through the looking glass of the tourist gaze, Cork, Theses (Ph.D.) --NUI, 2001 at Department of Folklore and Ethnology, UCC, 2001. [SUMM: examine the specific experiences of Irish born people living in Berlin, Germany, in the late 1990s. What occurs, then when migration takes place between two countries, one of which is a prime tourist destination of the other?)

National University of Ireland, Dublin

Masters

Baneham, Brian. - Waiting for Ho: a study of family separation in the Vietnamese community of, - Dublin: University College Dublin, 1999. - M0119014UD

Barry, Nicola L.. - Perceptions of the educational, social, emotional and integration needs of as. - Dublin: University College Dublin, 2002. - M0129694UD


Daly, Mary. – Gender, Class, Race and Ethnic Bias in the English language programmes in Primary Schools - Dublin: University College Dublin, 1992.


Omran, A. – *Muslim Women Living in Ireland and Racial Prejudice* - Dublin: University College Dublin, 2000


Ward, Fionnuala. *'Bridging the gap': an analysis of the intersection between racism and class*. - Dublin: University College Dublin, 2002. - M0132575UD


Winters, Siobhan *Cross-cultural values: interpersonal perceptions of Russian and Irish manag.*. - Dublin: University College Dublin, 1996. - q3652542

**MLitt**


**National University of Ireland, Galway**

**Masters**


class TH 4371


Class TH 4199


Class TH 4190


Lusk Sarah-Jane, *A study of asylum seekers located in the town of Ennis, Co. Clare*.
MRD Thesis, Dept of Economics, 1999
Class TH 4033

Class TH 4475

National University of Ireland, Maynooth

Downing, Sally, The representation of immigrants, asylum seekers and refugees in the Irish national press, Maynooth, National University of Ireland Maynooth, 2000

Cassidy, Paul, Under development or under-developed: European social policy and the emerging common policy on immigration, Maynooth, National University of Ireland Maynooth, 1995

González-Bueno Uribe, Maria Luisa, The political influence of the immigrants within policy-making process: democratic deficit and social exclusion patterns, Maynooth, National University of Ireland Maynooth, 1995

Castles, Stephen, Immigrant workers and class structure in Western Europe, Maynooth, National University of Ireland Maynooth, 1973

Brennan, Keith, Finding a place for refugees and asylum seekers in Ireland, Maynooth, National University of Ireland Maynooth, 2001

Patterson, Maria, Representations of refugees and asylum seekers in the Irish print media, Maynooth, National University of Ireland Maynooth, 2001

Mannion, Maria, Ireland: the land of a hundred thousand welcomes? Refugees and asylum seekers in Ireland: an examination of the ideological mechanisms of exclusion, Maynooth, National University of Ireland Maynooth, 1999

Harte, Ciara, Racism in Irish society, are we allowing it to exist?, Maynooth, National University of Ireland Maynooth, 2002
McNutty, Irin, *An evaluation of the Therapeutic Effects of the Psychoeducational Intervention on Refugees with Post Traumatic Stress Symptoms: A Pilot Study*, TCD, MSc, Counselling Psychology, 2002

O'Brien, Aishling, *A pilot study into the effects of working with the asylum seekers/refugees population on the employees of the Irish Health Board*, TCD, MSc, 2002

**Mphil Racial and Ethnic Studies**

1998

Bermingham, Niamh  *Media Representation of Refugees*

Humphries, Niamh  *Accommodation Provision for Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Dublin*

Issurdatt, Roxanne  *Minority Women in Ireland: Women Working for Change, Their Views on Integration*

Rolle, Kim S.  *The Experience of Single Black Women in Northern Ireland*

Walsh, David  *Policing Multiculturalism: An examination of the need for anti-racism and cultural diversity training in An Garda Siochana*

1999

Don, Niall  *Our Significant ‘Other’: Unfolding a New Anti-Semitism in Ireland*

Donaghy, Anne  *Ethnic Representation in Irish Second Level School Textbooks from the 1960’s to the 1990’s*

Kelly, Karla  *A Maze in Stories: Deconstructing and confronting Identity*

Keogh, Anna Fiona  *Talking about the ‘Other’: Discourse analysis of secondary school pupils’ attitudes to refugees and asylum seekers*

Lynch, Karen  *Racism in Ireland: A study of attitudes in an Irish town*
Morley, Kevin
Attitudes Towards Refugees in Dublin

Tomkin, Richard
Approaches to providing health care to refugees in Ireland

Tracy, Marshall
Racism and Immigration in Ireland: A comparative analysis

2000
De Tona, Carla
“We are trees with roots in the sky’: Italian women in Dublin telling the diaspora

Dibelius, Christine
Lone but not alone: A case study of the social networks of African refugee women in Ireland

Guerin, Patrick
Personal narratives of people involved in anti-racism in Ireland

Madden, Therese
A critical review of the introduction of racial awareness training to the local authority, Dublin Corporation

McDonnell, Natalie
Dublin Says No: Responses to the proposed Orange Order Parade in Dublin

McElduff, Louise
Re-membering Cissy: A legacy of Russian-Jewish roots

McKenna, Siobhan
First nation narratives

Moriarty, Elaine
A critical consideration of the role of intellectuals in interrupting, perpetrating or subverting hegemonic discourses of Irishness and ‘otherness’ in Ireland

O’ Donnell, Kathryn
Coming home? Returning Irish emigrants: An experiential account of return and re-entry

O’ Donnell, Simon
Tackling cultural difference: sports and community relations in Northern Ireland

O’ Meara, Annemarie
The role of religion in ethnic identity maintenance and adaptation: An example of a sample of Vietnamese people in Ireland

Racism and Immigration in Ireland: A Comparative Analysis.
2001
Gheorghiu, Christian  
*Media discourses on Roma in Romania: How does it affect public and political opinion?*

Magee, Rachel  
*The discursive construction of asylum-seekers and refugees in the Irish press*

Moon, Joshua  
*The DC Quartet: ‘race’, ethnicity and the city*

McCarthy, Emer  
*Reforging Social Networks: African businessmen in Dublin*

McDonagh, Rosaleen  
*Gender, ethnicity and racism: The construction of gender and ethnicity in novels and its relation to the Traveller experience*

Okenla, Gabriel  
*The contemporary meaning of Pan-Africanism and its relevance to the anti-racism struggle in Ireland*

Osengo, Remba  
*Code Switching: A conversational ethnic style used by Lingala speaking refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo*

Sansani, Inbal  
*The provision of health services in Ireland to refugee women who have survived gender-based torture*

2002
Campbell, Niamh  
*Refugee children fostered with Irish families*

Carroll, Marna  
*Female Genital Mutilation: legitimate cultural practice or violation of human rights?*

Kelly-Bell, Angelique  
*Young Boundaries: An overview of opinions and views of ‘sameness’ and ‘otherness’ within a disadvantaged youth population*

Malone, Siobhan  
*The migration experience of Filippino nurses*

Quinlan, Freda  
*Identity politics versus strategic essentialism: A case study of African women’s mobilisation in Ireland*

Santi, Gabriele  
*Stigmatisation in the context of the impact of HIV/AIDS in relation to asylum seekers and refugees in Ireland*

Tobin, Brendan  
*Antiracist Space in Dublin: Towards a best-practice*
Others

Mary Immaculate College

Theresa Shanahan, New Immigration to the Republic of Ireland: The Emergence of a Multicultural Society in Munster as Examined Through the Geography of Asylum Seekers, Mary Immaculate College, In progress.
7. SELECTION OF FORTHCOMING RESEARCH

The following is a cross-section of forthcoming research from different sectors:

**Academic**

The key research centres around the country have a number of ongoing projects.

**Individual Academics/Students:**


This is an in-depth qualitative study of access to primary care services for refugees and asylum seekers. The aim of the study is to explore peoples experiences of language as a barrier to accessing or delivering services. Refugees, asylum seekers, primary care providers and language interpreters will be invited to participate. Action research methods will be used, specifically participatory learning and action techniques.

Publication expected 2005


**Forthcoming PhD Research UCD**

*African Pentecostal Christians in 21st Century Dublin: The search for identity and place*

This project takes the churches in Dublin populated mostly by Africans and led by African ministers (commonly called ‘African Churches’) as examples of the key institutions that have given socio-cultural expression to the presence of Africans in 21st Century Dublin and the means through which many Africans are creatively forging and expressing a unique identity. The main question of my research centres on whether these churches are serving as foci of *enclaves* (providing support and guidance for their members as they aim to integrate into the larger Irish society) or as *ghettos of exclusion*, restricting their choices and limiting their involvement with other cultural groups and the larger society. The specific issues that my study focuses on are:
In what ways and to what extent do African immigrants develop a unique perception of self, of the ‘other’ and of situation and society as a result of their involvement with these churches?

In what ways and to what extent do the beliefs and attitudes developed by African immigrants as a result of their involvement with these churches shape their opinion of and interaction with other cultural groups, including the majority society?

Kenny, C. Her Ph.D. topic concerns Article 1F of the 1951 Refugee Convention and the impact of recent developments in international criminal law. Ms. Kenny’s areas of interest include refugees, immigration and women’s rights.


Description: The overall aim of this study was to explore the labour market experiences of minority ethnic groups in Ireland focusing specifically on those who had come through the asylum process and now have the right to work and, to identify ways to facilitate labour market access and participation among the group. This entailed the following objectives:

To explore the aspirations and experiences of refugees in relation to participating on the Irish labour market
To identify barriers to accessing the labour market, including labour market programmes, from the perspective of refugees and that of programme providers
To identify the core issues that need to be addressed to secure positive labour market outcomes for refugees
To assess the implications of the research findings for the design and delivery of labour market programmes and support measures.

The research was carried out in three separate locations in Ireland - Dublin, Ennis and Waterford - over a period of 10 months from December 2001 to September 2002. The research comprised of:

Survey interviews with 149 respondents across the three sites
One-to-one, in-depth interviews with 34 participants across the three sites
One-to-one interviews with key informants from within the policy making process and service providers at national and local level.

The report includes a discussion of the ‘employability’ of the study group in terms of the skills and experience they held on arrival in Ireland and the extent to which they have currency on the Irish labour market. An examination of their current relationship to the
Irish labour market whether in education or training, employed or unemployed comparing the level and status of their current situations with those they held in their home country. An assessment of the barriers to this group attaining their aspired outcomes on the Irish labour market based on the perspective of the study group themselves and an analysis of labour market policies and programmes.

**Statutory Sector (including local authorities)**

**Comhairle**
Forthcoming research on advocacy and on housing.

**Equality Authority**
Forthcoming studies (in progress) on labour market needs and experiences and minority ethnic groups particularly refugees.

**Mayo County Council**
The community and enterprise section will continue to work with the Refugee Support Group and carry our research as required.

**National Adult Literacy Agency**
Will produce more material for ESOL learners.

**Community/Voluntary**

Profiles the Migrant Worker population in the West Limerick area and sets it in a national and global context. Assesses the needs of Migrant Workers and the views of local Service Providers, both management and staff, and makes recommendations on possible responses to these needs. One-to-one interviews with 50 migrant workers and all key statutory service providers in the area.

**Dublin Inner City Partnership**
Is working with a number of groups who are involved in research or other activities to address racism.

**Longford Women’s Link**
Have applied to Combat Poverty for money to research qualifications/skills within ethnic minority population in Longford.

**Rathmines Information & Community Services Centre (RI&CS Centre)**
Have secured funding from Comhairle to facilitate an information project targeted at the non-national communities living in the Dublin 6 area. Work will begin on this project when the results of the research are available in early 2004.
West Meath Community Development
West Meath equal carrying out research on migrant workers and we are hoping to use this to begin work with migrant workers

Trade Unions

Some Trade Unions have recently submitted submissions to the 2004 International Labour Conference General Discussion on Migrant workers/Labour migration. It is anticipated that this Conference will result in a Report on Migrant Workers/Labour migration.
8. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Research should be community-led and policy-driven

- At present the situation for new ethnic communities in Ireland is at a level whereby even basic human rights are not being met e.g. the right to work, education, independent living and human dignity. If research is to impact upon the real lives of real people in this country, it must be informed and led by the communities it serves, it must be practical, policy-driven, achievable and realistic. This project has shown that many members of the immigrant communities feel that they are “guinea pigs” in research processes which they are happy to participate in but from which they can see little tangible results. It is critical that research becomes community-led and policy-driven, and is about where Ireland is at this particular time i.e. at a nursery stage in terms of policies on immigration, asylum, anti-racism and integration. Research about people’s lives needs to take into account issues that are meaningful to those people in terms of policy, practices and procedures in which they must engage in Irish society. Research must be realistically contextualised.

2. Recommendations should include tangible, practical, specific steps

- At present the main concern is that recommendations are falling on deaf ears amongst policy-makers. This issue must be at the centre of any discussion on the future direction of research in this field. There is little point in making the same recommendations which are continually being ignored by policy makers. Two things need to happen in relation to this issue.

  ➢ Firstly, while there will always be room for the “ideal” researchers might begin to reflect on how very tangibly we might take specific steps on the road to that ideal. More focussed rather than generalised research might help this process as recommended by many participants in this mapping process, although this should not exclude general analyses which help to give the broader picture.

3. Research should be part of a process and not an end in itself

- Secondly, research should be part of a process, not an isolated activity. For instance, if an organisation or institution is undertaking research, that organisation might include research as part of an overall strategy, not as an end in itself. There is little point in an NGO for instance making a series of broad policy recommendations if the people involved in the research process can or will do nothing to make those recommendations happen. There needs to be a re-thinking of research within organisations and networks so that the concrete results of very valuable research can form become action points for change. For instance a research process might form part of an outreach process on the one-hand and of a campaigning process on the
other. Campaigning might require capacity-building and training for those who engaged in the research process. In this way those participating in the research process may not feel as alienated and disillusioned as they currently feel, from these processes. Research in this field needs at this point to be linked to action and policy change because the context in which people are currently living is one which is often lacking in even very basic human rights. Anything other than research which is linked to policy change is a luxury in the current climate.

- This does not mean that we should exclude conceptual or theoretical debate but rather that research in general becomes more relevant and perhaps that more links are made between the theoretical or conceptual and the policy or action aspects of the research process.

4. **There is a need for coordination of research**

- We often talk of coordinated approaches to work in this field. The same is true of research work in this field. However, sometimes the word “coordination” can feel like a mantra. We all know we need more of it but often we feel too exhausted and under-resourced to make this happen. The coordination itself requires actual work and this work needs to be paid for. Therefore we have to begin to look at concrete ways in which this coordination can happen, for research work as well as for the broader ambit of work in this field. Again research should form part of an overall strategy which is exactly what is missing in Ireland at present. There is no plan, this is the bottom-line. Those working in the field of research can influence this lack of coordination and planning. Somewhere there needs to be action towards coordinated approaches and this could start at the research level, which in turn might lead to coordination on policies and actions.

- How might such coordination of research happen? Who takes responsibility? One approach suggested by participants in this project is the establishment of a cross-sectoral research forum which would help to avoid duplication of research and would monitor and evaluate the research process. The feeling within the community and voluntary sector in particular is that research in this field is very *ad hoc*, groups apply for funding to various funding bodies and have no way of knowing who else is applying for similar projects. There are therefore a lot of groups who are going through similar processes of costing applications, second-guessing what funders are looking for, etc. etc. There is a lot of time- and resource-wasting in what is already a very marginalised field of work. Resources which do exist need to be used effectively and one way of doing so is through coordination and planning. A research forum could draw together different sectors such as the academic, the community and voluntary, the statutory, the trade union and the business/industry sectors, so that all the key players form part of a coordinated planning process.

- Coordination would need to take place at different levels, particularly at a national and at a local level. Two layers might suit the Irish context because groups simply cannot engage in another networking process that would involve a three-tier structure
with local, regional and national level meetings. The example of the Southern Integrated Research Partnership is an example of how the statutory, academic and voluntary sector might work together on research coordination. This model could be transferred to other parts of the country with an added national-level forum at the centre, rather than at the top. In other words the model should be a flat-structure rather than a hierarchical structure, with different sectors involved in a partnership process.

- This is a bottom-up approach but the reality is such fora need funding and workers to make the work happen. In Ireland, since the vast majority of funding for research originates with the government (i.e. from the central exchequer paid for by the taxpayer), then the Irish government must be held accountable for how this funding is used. In the absence of any coordination at present from central Government, it is recommended that the initiative be taken either from the bottom-up (such as the SIRP model) or that an existing structure (e.g. Integrating Ireland or an academic research centre with resources to do so) initiate the coordination of local and national level research fora. In doing so it is very important (and the difficulty of achieving this should not be underestimated) that those who are at the centre of the discussion and debate (i.e. immigrant communities and their representative organisations) are resourced in different ways to participate.

- In the meantime a recommendation to central government would be to take on-board its responsibility for the coordination of research in this field so that there actually is a research strategy and one which does not simply pay lip-service in terms of meaningful participation by immigrant communities. This means that central government need to facilitate these communities, both in terms of funding and capacity-building so that these groups can in fact research what they want to research and link this research to actions which they wish to take.

- These local and national level fora might initiate debates, discussions and seminars on research funding including distribution of funding, methodology, ethics, values, ownership, etc. Initiatives such as codes of practice, innovative models to combat the bias in favour of “experts”, training and qualifications of researchers, guidelines and action plans might also emerge from such a process.

- The national level forum might lead eventually to some form of independent monitoring and evaluation body for research in this field.

8. Sectoral Responsibilities

- It is important that no one sector sets the research agenda, be it government, academic, business or community and voluntary. Each sector has a part to play but

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those with more resources - financial, educational, language and power - have a responsibility in terms of how those resources are used. In Ireland central government have a particular responsibility because most of the funding originates from this source. There is a need for research planning within different government departments and between departments, and this includes the need for a coordinated research funding strategy.

- However other sectors also have responsibilities e.g. business and industry gain much from migrant workers but contribute relatively little in terms of funding of research (see section on sources of funding above).

- Academic institutes also have a crucial role to play in the field of research. It ought to form a strong, more neutral and independent voice within the research field. The academic sector may seem remote at times but successful models have shown that the academic sector can be relevant and practical to society if trust is built between sectors. It is not acceptable if academic institutions make decisions to marginalise areas of research which are already marginalised by their very nature. If for instance universities abdicate their responsibilities towards research in the field of migration, immigration, refugees, asylum-seekers and related areas, then their reasons need to be questioned and strongly challenged. Universities have a responsibility towards civil society and towards all sectors of that society, both weak and strong. It is also unacceptable that social research should take second place to scientific, commercial or industrial research.

9. **There is a need for Independent Research**

- The issue of independence has emerged in different ways in this mapping process. One difficulty is the conflict between wanting to challenge policy and at the same time relying on those policy-makers or policy-implementers for funding. This is a very real issue particularly in local areas. In an ideal world a more mature and possibly courageous attitude is necessary where there is room for challenge without fear or without defensiveness. However, when this is not always present, there is then a need firstly to name this as an issue. Coordination of efforts is only useful if real change can happen and if improvements happen in peoples’ lives. However, if working closely together means that certain things cannot be said then other processes are also necessary. There must always be room for completely independent research and where such problems are encountered then they need to be acknowledged and addressed.

10. **Capacity Building and Training**

- There is a need to address the imbalances of power between individuals and organisations. There is awareness of this as an issue and even self-criticism by the “experts” themselves. As mentioned elsewhere beginning to address these imbalances is not easy and will also take time. However some practical steps can and
should be taken which go beyond merely including “target groups” at the different levels of the research process.

- One issue relates to funding of research and funding applications in the first place. Immigrant groups who wish to carry out research by their very nature are new to Ireland. Often they don’t speak the language and more especially do not understand the language of funding applications which some would say requires a different language in itself. In-depth, sensitive training for those who wish to carry out their own research, should be encouraged within strategic plans of all those with the resources to carry out such training.

- Some research is in fact required in relation to what people within the immigrant communities think would work in terms of researching what they want to research. For instance particular networks which exist may be the best approach in one community, oral research might work best in another, group discussions might work best in another.

- For those who wish to carry out research there must develop systems in Ireland whereby those who do not have Irish third level post-graduate qualifications can become researchers themselves. Creative models do exist (we might for instance look to the Travelling Community for advice and models of good practice) and should be used. For those who do not have formal qualifications there must be recognition of experiences gained through the voluntary or other sectors. For those who have qualifications there must be some formal recognition of qualifications from other countries. If this is not happening in society as a whole then at least the community/voluntary sector should take the lead in establishing formal mechanisms for recognising different types of qualifications and experiences.

- Given the disillusionment regarding recommendations falling on deaf ears capacity building is also required in terms of linking the research to tangible steps forward in terms of improving quality of life for individuals and groups. This may be training on for instance campaigning skills (lobbying could be based on research findings) or on advocacy skills. Similarly training could take place around a particular recommendation e.g. how to set up a local Crèche. This link between the research and peoples’ reality seems to be necessary in order to affect change and in order to make the research more meaningful.

- Funding agencies need to consider very carefully what exactly they wish to achieve and to ask serious ethical questions. Do you really need to have perfect English to fill out an application or carry out research? Do you really need to use terms such as “empowerment”, “participation” or whatever the latest buzz words are in Ireland which show that you know something of research? Who do you really want to hear? How should questions be asked in research processes? Who should ask them?

- Such training and capacity building of those who are at the centre of the research needs to be funded. Peoples’ time and organisations’ time needs to be recognised
financially and otherwise. At present such training is often not included in research grants and there are artificial divisions between aspects of work such as training, research, lobbying, policy and project development and so on.

12. Language

- It seems obvious but language is a crucial issue when it comes to research in this field, particularly for new communities in Ireland. Many of those who responded to the survey felt that there is not enough research with those who do not speak English, often again because of lack of resources to do so. Again language needs to be taken into account by funding agencies who must recognise that in this field of work interpretation and translation services are necessary.

13. Funding

- Funding is always a barrier when it comes to research in controversial and marginalised fields of work. It has been mentioned in different ways in this overview but it is worth stating again that there is a need for a coordinated plan around funding so that the limited resources which do exist are used more effectively. That is not to say that we should accept these limited resources in the first place. In fact it is not acceptable that small research grants are allocated here and there in such an *ad hoc* manner.

- There is a need for more funding. There is a need for fair funding. There is also a need for funding to be distributed around the country, to both urban and rural area, to big cities and small towns, to established organisations as well as to migrant-led organisations.

- Funding is also needed for dissemination of information and for translation of key recommendations in research findings into different languages.

14. Ethics

- The issue of ethics emerged in different ways in this process and has already been mentioned above. Generally there is a need for a code of ethics for research in this field, one which takes intercultural and participatory action research methods into account. Certain specific areas were mentioned by respondents as urgently requiring ethics committees/considerations, include research on unaccompanied minors/trafficking, mental health needs and the needs of torture survivors.

15. Charting Future Research

- It is hoped that this guide is just the beginning of a process which will lead to a more coordinated approach to recording future research in this field.
It is recommended that a structure be put in place to enable the ongoing monitoring of research in this field. It is a most valuable resource for all those who wish to carry out research and will hopefully contribute to a more planned approach to research in the future.

Should Integrating Ireland source funding for such a project it is recommended that the Network should establish a project aimed at recording research on an ongoing basis. Integrating Ireland could establish a site on their website whereby all those who produce new pieces of research could log-in (with a code) and add any new research in the field. This facility would have to be promoted widely with a high-profile launch. In itself the site would not be adequate without a staff person to monitor and contact relevant organisations/individuals on an ongoing basis. Ideally a staff person would be responsible for monitoring the web-site and the project as a whole on an on-going basis and the facility would become well-known and respected in the research field.
SECTION 10: APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Integrating Ireland Mapping Survey of Research on Refugees, Asylum-Seekers, Migrant Workers and Other Immigrants in Ireland.

Integrating Ireland, is the national network of 150 refugee, asylum seeker and immigrant support groups around Ireland, North and South. Its address is Integrating Ireland, Comhlamh, Upper Camden St., Dublin 2

Questionnaire

1. Name of organisation, institution or individual
   ______________________________________

2. What is your organisation’s overall remit? If you are an independent researcher please indicate the nature of your work e.g. independent consultant.
   ____________________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________

3. Which sections/departments of your organisation work with refugees/asylum-seekers/immigrants?
   ____________________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________

4. Which section do you (the person completing the questionnaire) work in and what is your remit?
   ____________________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________

5. Has your organisation/agency/government department carried out research on any of the following immigrant categories? (Please tick as appropriate)

   Refuges   □   Migrant Workers   □
   Asylum-Seekers   □   People with Leave to Remain   □
   Other categories   □   Please specify other categories

6. Which of the following areas was covered by your research? (Please tick)

   Health | National Government Policy | Children/Childcare
   □      | □                         | □
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<td>Immigration/Migration</td>
<td>Men</td>
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<td>Legal issues</td>
<td>Racism</td>
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<td>Trafficking</td>
<td>Organisational Policy</td>
<td>Older People</td>
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<td>Social Welfare</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>People with special needs</td>
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<td>Poverty/Social Exclusion</td>
<td>Culture/Cultural Diversity</td>
<td>Unaccompanied minors</td>
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<td>Employment/Work</td>
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<td>Language</td>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>General Needs</td>
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<td>Other (Please specify)</td>
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If you have carried out research we would appreciate if you could fill out the accompanying template (see page 3) detailing research that has been carried out by you or your organisation/institution/department. If you do not have time to do this please send a list of your resources or a publications list or a web-site, where we can find the details of your research.

7. In research carried out by you can you please indicate how the target group of the research (e.g. asylum-seekers or migrant workers) participated in the research either as interviewers or interviewees, in one-to-one interviews or in focus groups, in questionnaires etc.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

8. If you would like to carry out research but are unable to do so please state what research you would like to carry out and why you cannot do so (e.g. no funding/no internal support/no time/no resources/other priorities/no skills/tired of being researched “on”)

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

9. If you have not carried out research please say why not e.g. not your remit/no funding/no interest within organisation/no time/not a priority/not enough resources

________________________________________________________________________

10. In your field of expertise e.g. policy, health care, children, migration or in research that you have seen in general, could you please indicate where you think there are gaps in the research in Ireland at the present time.
11. In your field of expertise could you please state, if you can, which organisations and individuals are the key researchers in Ireland either at a local or national level. This question is for us to be confident that we have contacted all key players/organisations in the country on all aspects of work with immigrants.

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<th>Name of Person or Organisation</th>
<th>Contact Details – if appropriate</th>
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12. Do you or your organisation have any forthcoming projects?

13. In relation to funding, could you please indicate you funded your research and state where you think are the main sources of funding for research in this field in Ireland?

14. Please mention here any resource lists/publication lists/bibliographies which you think would be particularly useful for this mapping exercise.

15. Are there any other issues or recommendations which you think should be in a report on research on immigrants in Ireland?
Page 3 of this document is a template for you to detail research which you have carried out.

Thank you for filling out this questionnaire.

Your name:_____________________ Your organisation:_______________

List of Publications (since 1997)

1. Author:
______________________________________________________________

Title of Publication/Project:
_______________________________________________________________

ISBN: _______________ Year of Publication: _______________

Publisher: _______________ Cost of Publication (if any):_____________

Extract (Summary of main focus/themes/aim of research) which you would like to see in the final Integrating Ireland report.
________________________________________________________________________
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2. Author:
______________________________________________________________

Title of Publication/Project:
_______________________________________________________________

ISBN: _______________ Year of Publication: _______________

Publisher: _______________ Cost of Publication (if any):_____________
Extract (Summary of main focus/themes/aim of research) which you would like to see in the final Integrating Ireland report.

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Title of Publication/Project:

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ISBN: __________________________ Year of Publication: ______________________

Publisher: ______________________ Cost of Publication (if any): ______________________

Extract (Summary of main focus/themes/aim of research) which you would like to see in the final Integrating Ireland report.

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Please photocopy this sheet if you have produced more than 3 research publications or send a list of publications with relevant information. Please note that the final report will include an extract on all research publications.
APPENDIX 2: List of Organisations Contacted for this Project

The author wishes to thank all those who assisted with the research and responded to requests for information.

A. Members of Integrating Ireland

1. Access Ireland
2. Action South Kildare (ASK)
3. Roma Support Network
4. Afghan Community of Ireland
5. Africa Solidarity Centre
6. African Cultural Project
7. African Refugee Network
8. African Refugee Network - Women Support Group
9. African Union
10. Ait na nDaoine
11. Akidwa (Akina DADA wa Africa)
12. Amizade Angolana
13. Amnesty International (Irish Section)
14. ARASI
15. Association of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Kilkenny (ARAK)
16. Athlone Citizens' Information Centre
17. Avondhu Development Group
18. Bantry Integrated Development Group
20. Programme of Action for Children
21. Blanchardstown Area Partnership
22. Cairde
23. CARASI
24. Carlow Asylum Seekers/Refugee Support Group
25. Carlow Asylum Support Group
26. Carlow Citizens' Information Centre
27. Casa Cabinda in Ireland
28. Centre for Faith and Justice
29. Children's Research Centre
30. Children's Rights Alliance
31. Clarecare
32. Clifden Refugee Support Group
33. Clonakilty Asylum Seeker Support Group
34. Clondalkin Partnership
35. Club Failte
36. Cochair- Irish Refugee Immigration Law Association
37. Comhlamlh
38. Community Action Network
39. Congo Solidarity Group
40. Congolese Irish Partnership
41. Cradle
42. Cultural Links
43. Donegal Local Development Company
44. Donegal Town Asylum Seekers Support Group
45. Doras Luimni
46. Dublin Adult Learning Centre
47. Dublin Inner City Partnership
48. Dun Laoghaire Refugee Project
49. ECAD
50. Educate Together
51. Ennis CDP
52. Ennis West Partners
53. Exchange House Mabs
54. Failte Droichead Atha
55. Foroige Cork
56. Friendship Club
57. Galway Family Support
58. Galway One World Centre
59. Galway Refugee Support Group
60. Gazeta
61. Immigrant Council of Ireland
62. Integrate Ireland Language & Training
63. IRD Duhallow
64. Ireland Sudan Solidarity Group
65. Irish Chinese Information Centre
66. Irish Refugee Council
67. Irish Refugee Council - Ennis
68. Irish Traveller Movement
69. Jesuit Refugee Service
70. KADE (Kerry Action for Development Education)
71. Kildare Asylum Seekers Support Group
72. Kildare Community Services (K.C.S.)
73. Kilkenny Asylum Seekers Friendship Group
74. Kilkenny Community Action Network (KCAN)
75. Killarney Asylum Seekers Initiative (KASI)
76. Latin America Solidarity Centre (LASC)
77. Lir Anti-Racism Programme
78. Little Sisters of the Assumption
79. Local Employment Service
80. Longford Asylum Seeker Support Group
81. Longford Citizens Information Centre
82. Longford Women's Centre
83. Louth African Women’s Support Group
84. Mahon Community Development Project
85. Meitheal
86. Mercy Open Door
87. Mid West Development Education Centre
88. Migrant Information Centre
89. Mosney Refugee Support Group
90. Multicultural Resource Centre
91. NASC
92. National Adult Literacy Agency
93. Navan Travellers Workshop
94. NCCRI
95. New Horizon - Athlone Refugee and Asylum Seeker Support Group
96. New Ross Intercultural Group
97. Nigerian Support Group
98. One World Spirit (Dundalk Refugee Support)
99. Partnership Tra Li
100. Portlaoise Citizens Information Centre
101. Portlaoise Ethnic Minority Support Group
102. Presentation Justice Network
103. Project Karibu
104. RASEMI
105. Rathmines Information & Community Services Centre
106. Refugee Information Service
107. Refugee Legal Services
108. Refugee Project
109. Refugee Solidarity Group
110. Residents Against Racism
111. Roma Support Group
112. Social Science Research Centre
113. Sonas D.P. Ireland
114. South Inner City Community Development Association (SICCDA)
115. South Leitrim Neighbourhood Youth Project
116. South Tipperary VEC Adult Literacy Services
117. South West Inner City Network
118. Southside Partnership
119. SPIRASI
120. Sports Against Racism in Ireland (SARI)
121. St. Michael's House
122. Tallaght Intercultural Action - TIA
123. The Wheel
124. Tipperary Institute of Technology
125. Tralee Refugee Support Services
126. Trim Family Resource Centre
127. Tullamore One World Spirit
128. UNHCR (United Nations High Commision for Refugees)
129. United African Association
130. Victim Support
131. Vincentian Refugee Centre
B. Other NGOs/Voluntary Organisations working directly with immigrants or related issues

1. Amnesty International (Irish Section)
2. Galway People’s Resource Centre
3. Irish Council for International Students
4. Migrant Rights Centre
5. Trocaire

C. Specialist Research Centres/Libraries

1. Amnesty International (Irish Section)
2. Barnardos
3. Centre for Addiction Studies, Trinity College, Dublin
4. Children’s Research Centre, TCD
5. Combat Poverty Agency
6. Equality Authority
7. Galway Centre for Human Rights, NUIG
8. Health Services Research Centre, Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland
9. Higher Education Equality Authority Website, NUIC (The HEEU was closed in 2001)
10. Irish Centre for Migration Studies, NUIC (Which has subsequently been closed)
11. Irish College of General Practitioners
12. Irish Council for Civil Liberties
13. Irish Council for International Students
14. Irish Refugee Council
15. M.Phil in Ethnic and Racial Studies, Department of Sociology, TCD
16. National Adult Literacy Agency
17. National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism
18. National Youth Council
19. Social Science Research Centre, NUID
20. UNHCR (United Nations High Commission for Refugees)
21. Women’s Council of Ireland
22. Women’s Education, Research and Resource Centre (WEERC)
D. University Departments and Other relevant educational or related institutions

1. National University of Ireland, Cork
2. National University of Ireland, Dublin
3. National University of Ireland, Galway
4. National University of Ireland, Limerick
5. National University of Ireland, Maynooth
6. Trinity College Dublin
7. City of Dublin Vocational Education Committee
8. Kimmage Manor Institute of Theology
9. National Adult Literacy Agency
10. National Qualifications Authority of Ireland
11. National Union of Students-Union of Students of Ireland
12. Tipperary Institute of Technology
13. Tralee Institute of Technology

E. Voluntary Sector (Not working solely on Immigrant Issues)

1. Adult Literacy
   National Adult Literacy Agency
2. Children
   Barnardos
3. Counselling
   Fr. Matthew Counselling Centre, Cork
4. Disability
   COPE Foundation, Cork
   Cork Centre for Independent Living
   Cork Association for the Deaf
   Irish Council of People with Disabilities
5. Faith Communities/Related bodies
   CORI
   Irish Commission for Justice and Peace
   Irish Episcopal Commission for Emigrants
6. Gender/Women
   Community Women’s Education Initiative, Cork
   Women’s Council of Ireland
7. Health Care
   Alliance Centre for Sexual Health, Cork
   AWARE, Cork
   GROW, Cork
8. Homeless/Housing
   Clann Housing Association
   Focus Ireland, Dublin
Simon, Cork
Threshold, Cork

9. Marriage/Relationships
   Cork Domestic Violence Project
   Cork Rape Crisis Centre

10. Older People
    Age Action Ireland

11. Parenting
    Tus Nua Cork

12. Legal issues
    FLAC, Dublin

13. Trade Unions
    Irish Council of Trade Unions

14. Youth
    Foroige Cork
    National Youth Council of Ireland, Dublin
    Ogra Chorcaí
    STEPS, Cork
    YARD (Youth Against Racism and Discrimination), Dublin
    Youthreach, Cork

F. Community Sector

A selection of ADM funded groups around the country were contacted along with the majority of Community Development Projects and Support Agencies as outlined below.

Abbreviations:
CDP – Community Development Project
CFG – Core Funded Group
Pre Dev – Pre-Development
SSA – Specialist Support Agency
RSA – Regional Support Agency

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<td>Bosnian Community Development Project</td>
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G. Statutory Sector

**Government Departments**

- **Title**
- **Email**

**Agriculture and Food, Department of**
webmaster@agriculture.gov.ie

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**Attorney General, Office of the**
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Communications, Marine and Natural Resources, Department of
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Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, Department of
eolas@pobail.ie

Defence, Department of
Webmaster@defence.irlgov.ie

Education and Science, Department of
webmaster@education.gov.ie

Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Department of
press-office@environ.irlgov.ie

Finance, Department of
Webmaster@finance.gov.ie
Central Government

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<td><a href="mailto:webmaster@agriculture.gov.ie">webmaster@agriculture.gov.ie</a></td>
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<td>Agriculture and Food, Department of</td>
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<td>Áras an Uachtaráin</td>
<td><a href="mailto:webmaster@aras.irlgov.ie">webmaster@aras.irlgov.ie</a></td>
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<td><a href="mailto:webmaster@dast.gov.ie">webmaster@dast.gov.ie</a></td>
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<td>Attorney General, Office of the</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@ag.irlgov.ie">info@ag.irlgov.ie</a></td>
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<td>Central Bank of Ireland</td>
<td><a href="mailto:enquiries@centralbank.ie">enquiries@centralbank.ie</a></td>
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State Laboratory  info@statelab.ie

Strategic Management Initiative  bettergov@taoiseach.irlgov.ie

Structural Funding in Ireland From EU  csfinfo@csfunits.irlgov.ie

Tánaiste, Enterprise, Trade and Employment, Department of the  Webmaster@entemp.ie

Taoiseach, Department of the  webmaster@taoiseach.irlgov.ie

Transport, Department of  info@transport.ie

Valuation Office  info@valoff.ie

Commercial Semi-State

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<td>National University College, Galway (UCG)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:webmaster@nuigalway.ie">webmaster@nuigalway.ie</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National University College, Maynooth</td>
<td><a href="mailto:webmaster@may.ie">webmaster@may.ie</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity College Dublin</td>
<td><a href="mailto:secretary@tcd.ie">secretary@tcd.ie</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Limerick</td>
<td><a href="mailto:webeditor@ul.ie">webeditor@ul.ie</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Police / Defence Forces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Title</strong></th>
<th><strong>Email</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Garda Síochána</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rfgpro@iol.ie">rfgpro@iol.ie</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Garda Racial and Intercultural Office
Irish Defence Forces
armypr@iol.ie

State Sponsored Body

Title
Email

Agency For Personal Service Overseas
recept@apso.ie

Area Development Management Limited
enquiries@adm.ie

Bord Altranais (The Nursing Board)
admin@nursingboard.ie

Equality Authority
info@equality.ie

National Social Work Qualifications Board
nswqb@nswqb.ie

National Womens Council of Ireland
info@nwci.ie

H. Local Authorities and Health Boards
Local Authority Emails

info@carlow-ceb.com
secretar@carlowcoco.ie
info@cavancoco.ie
secretar@clarecoco.ie
webmaster@corkcity.ie
corporate.affairs@corkcoco.ie
webmaster@donegalcoco.ie
press@dublincorp.ie
dublinpubliclibraries@dublincity.ie
info@dra.ie
info@dublinzoo.ie
corp@dlrccoco.ie
dungarvanudc@tinet.ie
webteam@ennis.ie
www.fingalcoco.ie/contacts/home.htm
info@fingalceb.ie
webmaster@galwaycity.ie
webmaster@galwaycoco.ie
irdl@iol.ie
webteam@kerrycoco.ie
webmaster@kildare.ie
secretar@kildarecoco.ie
secretar@kilkennycoco.ie
internet@laoiscoco.ie
secretar@leitrimcoco.ie
info@limerickcity.ie
info@limerickcoco.ie
info@longfordcoco.ie
webmaster@louthcoco.ie
webmaster@mayococo.ie
info@meathcoco.ie
mwra@eircom.net
info@midlands.ie
secretar@monaghancoco.ie
info@mceb.ie
secretary@northtippcoco.ie
webmaster@offalyco.ie
secretar@roscommoncoco.ie
info@sligococo.ie
council@sdcc.ie
secretary@southtippcoco.ie
info@swra.ie
info@waterfordcity.ie
coordinate@waterfordcoco.ie
secretar@westmeathcoco.ie
Health Boards and Health Promotion Units

National  healthpromotionunit@health.irlgov.ie
East Coast Area  healthpromotion.ecahb@erha.ie
Northern Area  nahbhealth.promotion@erha.ie
South Western Area  hpd@swahb.ie
North Western  healthpromotion@nwhb.ie
Western  healthpromotiondepartment@whb.ie
North Eastern  hpdadmin@nehb.ie
Southern  hpd@shb.ie
South Eastern  hpd@sehb.ie
Midland  health.promotion@mhb.ie
Mid Western  slainte@eircom.net

Eastern Regional Health Authority
Mill Lane, Palmerstown,
Dublin 20.
Phone: 00 353 1 620 1600
Fax: 00 353 1 620 1601
Email: erha@erha.ie

Northern Area Health Board
Swords Business Campus, Balheary Road, Swords,
Co. Dublin
Telephone: 01 8131800
Fax: 01 813 1870
e-mail: nahb@erha.ie

South Western Area Health Board
Midland Health Board,
Website Administrator,
Central Office,
Arden Road,
Tullamore,
Co. Offaly.
Tel: +353 506 28986
Fax: +353 506 26314
e-mail: webmaster@mhb.ie
internet: www.mhb.ie
Mid-Western Health Board
31 / 33 Catherine Street
Limerick
Tel: (061) 483286 or (061) 483287
Fax: (061) 483350
Email eolas@mwhb.ie

North Eastern Health Board
info@nehb.ie

South Eastern Health Board
Western Health Board,
Merlin Park Regional Hospital,
Galway

Southern Health Board
Farm Centre, Cork

I. Public Representatives

Fine Gael:
National Headquarters

Tel: 01 6183596 Fax: 058/45315
51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2
e-mail: finegael@fineael.com
website: www.finegael.com/contact.html

National Press Office:

Tel: 01 618 3379/618 3358/618 3858 Fax: 01 618 4144/4143
Leinster House, Dublin 2
e-mail: fgmedia@indigo.ie/sineadfennell@indigo.ie
website: www.finegael.com/contact.html

Fianna Fáil:

Tel: 01 6761551/6613415 Fax: 01 6785690
13 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2
website: www.fiannafail.ie/contact.index.html

Green Party/Comhaontas Glas:

Tel: 01 679 0012 Fax: 01 679 7168
Eireann, 5a Upper Fownes Street, Dublin 2
e-mail: info@greenparty.ie
website: www.greenparty.ie/Contact_us.GPCG.htm

Press Office:

Tel: 01 618 4088
Kildare House, Kildare Street, Dublin 2
e-mail: press@greenparty.ie
website: www.greenparty.ie/Contact_us.GPCG.htm

Labour:

Tel: 01 6612615 Fax: 01 6612640
17 Ely Place, Dublin 2
e-mail: press@labour.ie
website: www.labour.ie/feedback/contact.tmpl

Progressive Democrats:

Tel: 01 679 4399 Fax: 01 679 4757 24 South Frederick Street, Dublin 2
e-mail: info@progressivedemocrats.ie
website: www.progressivedemocrats.ie/contacts.html

Sinn Féin:

Tel: 01 8726100/8726839 Fax: 01 8733074
44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1
website: http://sinnfein.ie/index.html

Worker's Party:

Tel: 01 8740716 Fax: 01 8748702
23 Mill Street, Dublin 1
e-mail: wpl@indigo.ie (press officer)
website: www.workers-party.org
J. Trade Unions

ASTI:  *Association of Secondary School Teachers, Ireland*

ICTU:  Irish Congress of Trade Unions

IMPACT:  *Irish Municipal, Public and Civil Trade Union*

INO:  *Irish Nurses Organisation*

INTO:  *Irish National Teachers Organisation*

MANDATE:  *The Union of Retail, Bar and Administrative Workers*

SIPTU:  *Services, Industrial, Professional & Technical Union*

TUI:  *Teachers Union of Ireland*

**International Bodies**

International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
United Nations High Commissioners for Refugees (UNHCR)
APPENDIX 3

LIST OF KEY CONFERENCES

In the course of this project there emerged a number of key conferences which have been held in Ireland. Some of these conferences have published proceedings whilst in many cases individuals’ papers have been published or are available on the web. It is impossible to record all papers, however a list of some of the key conferences which have been held over the past few years in Ireland are included in this list. These are conferences that were referred to many times by respondents to the survey.

Annual Conference of the African Studies Association
University College, Dublin, December 2002.

Emerging Irish Identities

Forum on media and interculturalism
Dublin City University, March 2002

Intercultural Ireland - Identifying the Challenges for the Police Service

Irish Council for Civil Liberties conference Ireland: Pluralism or Prejudice?
National University of Ireland, Galway, 13th November 1998.

Minority Ethnic Groups in Higher Education in Ireland
Held at St. Patrick's college, Maynooth, Maynooth and hosted by the Higher Education Equality Unit, University College Cork, October 1997.

Proceedings of the conference are available in:
This book addresses the position of minority ethnic groups in higher education in Ireland. It is a collection of conference papers which are aimed at stimulating debate and discussion about the position of minority ethnic groups and at examining barriers and difficulties which they face in participating in higher education.

New Media, Technology and Everyday Life in Europe

Prejudice: Part of what We Are?
University of Limerick, 15-17 September 2000

Refugee Women and Law: Gender, Interculturalism and Asylum in Ireland, University College Cork, 8th March 2003.
The conference aimed to promote the greater recognition of gender-related persecution as a basis for refugee protection. It brought together refugee women, human rights groups, academics, refugee determination bodies, the UNHCR, public officials and other interested in ensuring that women fleeing gender related persecution receive protection. The conference highlighted the gendered forms of racism that refugee women face and the need to integrate a gender perspective into intercultural and anti-racism policies.
For further information: Department of Law, University College Cork

Refugee Women - Victims or Survivors?
Hosted by the UNHCR
19th November 1999 at Dublin Castle Conference Centre from 9.30am - 4.00pm.
Group A: Adapting to a New Social and Cultural Climate
Group B: Sexual Violence Against Refugee Women
Group C: Accessing the Health Services
Group D: Refugee Determination Process: A Gender Sensitive Approach
Further information from:
UNCHR Dublin 27 Fitzwilliam St.
Upper, Dublin 2.
Tel: (01) 632 8678
fax: (01) 632 8676
Sociological Association of Ireland Annual Conference
NUI Galway, April 2002.

The Church and Racism
Irish Commission for Justice and Peace, held in February 2001 at Gort Muire, Dublin.
Proceedings of the conference are available in:
This publication contains texts of papers given at a conference held in February 2001 at Gort Muire, Dublin. The Conference, called “The Church and Racism”, aimed to explore reflection on the new situation confronting Irish society in the face of growing numbers of immigrant workers and Asylum-Seekers and to promote a more informed and committed Catholic response to racism.

The expanding Nation: Towards a Multi-Ethnic Ireland
Mphil in Ethnic and Racial Studies, Department of Sociology, Trinity College Dublin, 1998.
Proceedings of the conference are available in:
A discussion among academics, the public sector, the voluntary sector and members of ethnic minority groups on issues of race, ethnicity and nationalism as part of the process of social change. Considered the implications of becoming a host society and debated policy and other implications of the increasing multi-ethnic nature of Irish society, Published in 2003.

Women’s Movement: Migrant Women Transforming Ireland,
Trinity College Dublin, May 2003.
Proceedings of this conference can be found in:

Working and Teaching in a Multicultural University
Conference held at Trinity College Dublin,
Proceeding available in Working and Teaching in a Multicultural University, Mphil in Ethnic and Racial Studies, Department of Sociology, Trinity College Dublin Editor: Ronit Lentin, Dublin 2003
APPENDIX 4

LIST OF KEY NEWSLETTERS/MAGAZINES

**African Refugee Network Newsletter** (African Refugee Network, 90 Meath St., Dublin 8; email: arn_ie@yahoo.com)

**ASYLAND** (Irish Refugee Council, 88 Capel St., Dublin 1; refugee@iol.ie or 1 Bank Place, Ennis, Co. Clare; email: irc.ennis@eircom.net)

**Focus on Ireland and the Wider Issues** (Comhlamh, 10 Upper Camden St., Cork and 55 Grand Parade Cork)

**Poverty Today** (Combat Poverty Agency) Conyngham Road, Islandbridge Road, Dublin 8

**SPECTRUM** (National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism, 26 Harcourt St., Dublin 2; nccri@eircom.net; www.nccri.com)
APPENDIX 5
List of Key policy-processes to which submissions were made

In the course of this project a significant number of organisations/individuals provided policy submissions which they had made as part of a (usually government) policy consultation process. It is not possible to cover the vast number of submissions that have come forward as part of consultation processes. However, the key processes which emerged during this project are themselves listed here.


Discussion on the preparation of a strategy around the dispersal of Asylum-Seekers and the policy of direct provision.


**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADM</td>
<td>Area Development Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>AONTAS</td>
<td>Adult Education Organiser’s Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>DJELR</td>
<td>Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECHR</td>
<td>European Convention on Human Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECRI</td>
<td>European Convention Against Racism and Intolerance</td>
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<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EYAR</td>
<td>European Year Against Racism (1997)</td>
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<td>FAS</td>
<td>Government Training Agency</td>
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<td>FLAC</td>
<td>Free Legal Advice Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICI</td>
<td>Immigrant Council of Ireland</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICJP</td>
<td>Irish Commission for Justice and Peace</td>
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<td>ICOS</td>
<td>Irish Council for International Students</td>
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<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organisation for Migration</td>
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<tr>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>Irish Refugee Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>IVEA</td>
<td>Irish Vocational Education Association: the IVEA acts as the national representative body for the 33 Vocational Education Committees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCCRI</td>
<td>National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism: a partnership organisation established by the Department of Justice,</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Equality and Law Reform to develop actions against racism and act in a public policy advisory role.

NUI: National University of Ireland

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: An International UN agency mandated to co-ordinate international actions and responses for the protection of refugees and other displaced persons

VEC: Vocational Education Committee

WERRC: Women’s Education, Research and Resource Centre

WHISC: White, Heterosexual, Irish-born, Settled and Catholic