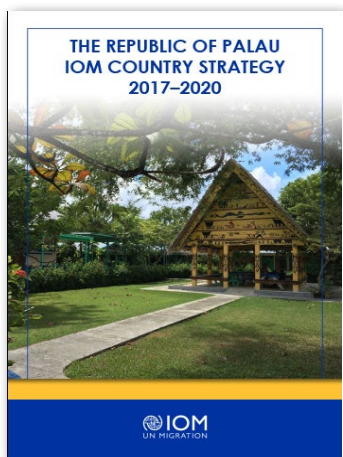


Migration and Development

PUBLICATIONS





The Republic Of Palau IOM Country Strategy 2017–2020

2018/28 pages

English

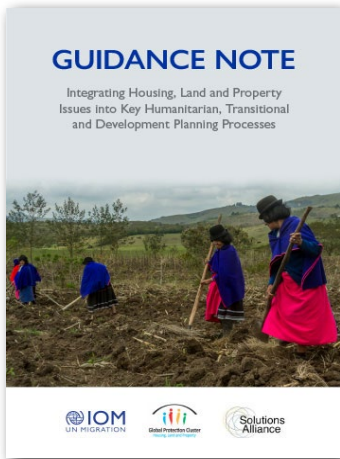
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The objective of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Palau Country Strategy 2017–2020 is to provide a programmatic framework for addressing emerging issues and identifying priorities for action that will guide IOM's response to the needs of the Government of the Republic of Palau, migrants and other stakeholders. The Country Strategy aligns with the IOM Pacific Strategy, the IOM Regional Strategy for Asia and the Pacific, the IOM Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF) and the United Nations Pacific Strategy. IOM's strategic priorities identified in this strategy are:

Strategic Priority 1: Migrants and communities throughout the Republic of Palau benefit from migration as a sustainable development and climate change adaptation strategy.

Strategic Priority 2: Displaced persons and affected communities in the Republic of Palau are protected from and resilient to the impact of natural disasters and climate change.

Strategic Priority 3: Migrants in the Republic of Palau enjoy protection from human rights abuses and are able to migrate in a safe, orderly, and dignified manner.



Guidance Note: Integrating Housing, Land and Property Issues into Key Humanitarian, Transitional and Development Planning Process

2018/45 pages

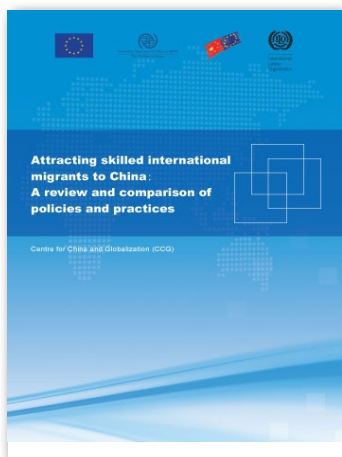
English

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Housing, land and property (HLP) issues arise in most crisis situations, in conflict, as well as natural disasters. This is especially the case when a crisis is accompanied by significant displacement or when it occurs in a context with long-standing HLP grievances or challenges. At all times, including at all stages of crisis, affected people should be able to have a home free from the fear of forced eviction, as well as a place that offers shelter and safety and the ability to secure a livelihood. Responses to those issues invariably involve multiple sectors and actors, including those working in the humanitarian, transitional and development fields. Despite the increasing awareness about the importance of analysing and addressing HLP issues, too often the response is hampered by a failure to include HLP issues in planning processes and a lack of financial resources.

The main objective of this Guidance Note – initiated by the HLP Area of Responsibility and Solutions Alliance and developed in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN-Women and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) – is to identify possible entry points for integrating HLP issues into key planning processes across the humanitarian, transitional and development phases and thereby facilitate due consideration of HLP issues in responses. Following a brief discussion of the importance of considering HLP issues and how to integrate them into ongoing assessments and analysis, five HLP themes are looked at: (a) HLP rights in emergency contexts; (b) HLP in peace processes, peacekeeping and peacebuilding; (c) HLP rights in rule of law and development programming and durable solutions; (d) access to HLP rights for vulnerable groups; and (e) HLP in disaster risk reduction and climate change. Each theme presents a brief overview of relevant planning processes and possible entry points for HLP. This is followed by suggestions on the type of activities that could be undertaken, which may be stand-alone HLP activities or part of other types of programming. In the final section, the Guidance Note outlines how HLP issues can be integrated into existing global funding mechanisms. Since most planning processes discussed in this Guidance Note include a funding mechanism, this section only focuses on key stand-alone funding schemes.

The intended audience of this Guidance Note are any actors involved in responses to crises – particularly UN agencies, international and national non-governmental organizations and civil society actors, national governments and authorities and donors engaging in crises' response planning and funding processes.



Attracting skilled international migrants to China: A review and comparison of policies and practices

2017/95 pages

ISBN 978-3-200-05021-1

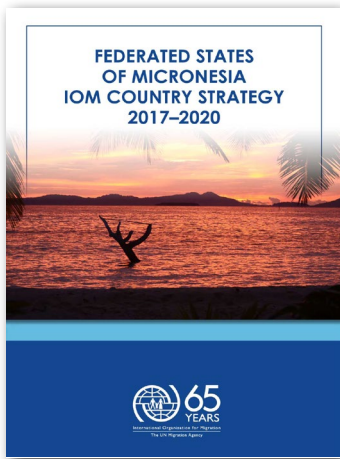
English, Chinese

Available for PDF download

The report reviews the existing policies and practices of China concerning the attraction of foreign professionals and other skilled international migrants with a comparative analysis of talent attraction policies and their outcomes in Germany, Japan, and Singapore. Based on a comparative study, recommendations are put forward for China to improve its foreign talent policies and practices in order to be more successful in the international competition for talents.

China is actively pursuing a transformation from an export-oriented, low-skilled and labour-intensive economy towards a science, technology and innovation-based economy. Such transformation inevitably spurs rapid growth in the demand for high skilled workers. More than ever committed to globalization, the Chinese government is attaching more importance to the attraction of foreign talents who not only bring valuable resources to help boost China's economic development but also contribute to building and strengthening the relationship between China and the rest of the world. Working towards this objective of competing for global talent, China has become ever more aware of the urgent need for the introduction of specific schemes and policies to attract skilled international migrants.

The study on attracting skilled international migrants to China: A review and comparison of policies and practices was conducted under the EU–China Dialogue on Migration and Mobility Support Project, a collaboration between the International Labour Organization and the International Organization for Migration, funded by the European Union.



Federated States of Micronesia: IOM Country Strategy 2017-2020

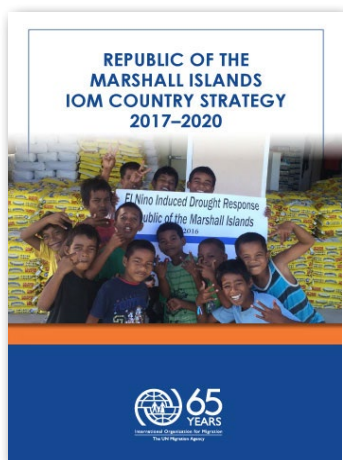
2017/24 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

The objective of the IOM Federated States of Micronesia Country Strategy 2017–2020 is to provide a programmatic framework for addressing emerging issues and identifying priorities for action that will guide IOM's response to the needs of the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia, migrants and other stakeholders. This country strategy aligns with the IOM Pacific Strategy and is set within IOM's Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF). IOM's strategic priorities identified in this strategy are:

- Strategic Priority 1: Migrants and communities in the Federated States of Micronesia benefit from migration as a sustainable development and climate change adaptation strategy.
- Strategic Priority 2: Displaced persons and affected communities in the Federated States of Micronesia are protected from and resilient to the impact of natural disasters and climate change.
- Strategic Priority 3: Migrants in the Federated States of Micronesia enjoy protection from human rights abuses and are able to migrate in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.



Republic of the Marshall Islands IOM Country Strategy 2017–2020

2017/32 pages

English

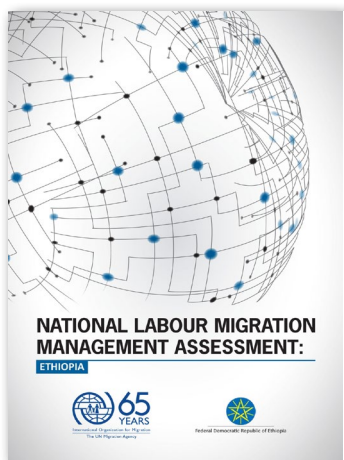
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The International Organization for Migration (IOM) mission in the Federated States of Micronesia oversees the offices in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and Palau. The IOM mission in the Federated States of Micronesia has created a country strategy for the period 2017–2020 for each country, tailored to fit specific government needs and priorities. The aim of the IOM Republic of the Marshall Islands Country Strategy 2017–2020 is to provide a framework for addressing migration challenges and identifying priorities for action to guide IOM's responses to the needs of the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, as well as migrants, migration-affected communities and other relevant stakeholders.

This country strategy aligns with the IOM Pacific Strategy and is guided by the IOM Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF). IOM's three strategic priorities identified in the Republic of the Marshall Islands strategy are as follows:

- 1) Migrants and communities in the Republic of the Marshall Islands benefit from migration as a sustainable development and climate change adaptation strategy;
- 2) Displaced persons and affected communities in the Republic of the Marshall Islands are protected from and resilient to the impacts of natural disasters and climate change;
- 3) Migrants in the Republic of the Marshall Islands enjoy protection from human rights abuses and are able to migrate in a safe, orderly, and dignified manner.

The above priorities are informed by the United Nations Pacific Strategy, the Republic of the Marshall Islands Agenda 2020, the Republic of the Marshall Islands National Strategic Plan 2013–2017, and the Joint National Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.



National Labour Migration Management Assessment: Ethiopia

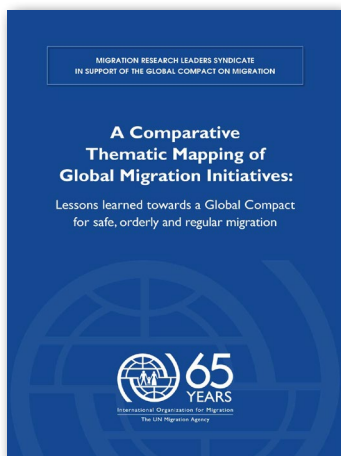
2017/128 pages

English

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Fuelled by push and pull factors, including socioeconomic factors, labour migration – in particular from Ethiopia – has been a relatively recent phenomenon. The migration is largely irregular and particular to Middle Eastern countries. However, labour externalization appears to be insufficiently supported by the data, as well as institutional and legal regimes. Available data are largely restricted to formal channels of exporting, remittance receipt and diaspora investment. The lack of sufficient reliable information in relation to irregular migration for employment purposes, human trafficking and smuggling, alternative remittance and investment modalities, as well as the impact of remittances on household consumption, savings and economic development, impedes the development of informed and coordinated policy and strategic interventions.

Accordingly, this national labour migration assessment has been conducted with the overall objective of comprehensively assisting the Government of Ethiopia to better regulate, manage and monitor labour migration by identifying gaps in the institutional framework, legislation, policies, data management and coordination mechanisms among relevant stakeholders and identifying proposed solutions for the country.



A Comparative Thematic Mapping of Global Migration Initiatives: Lessons learned towards a Global Compact for safe, orderly and regular migration

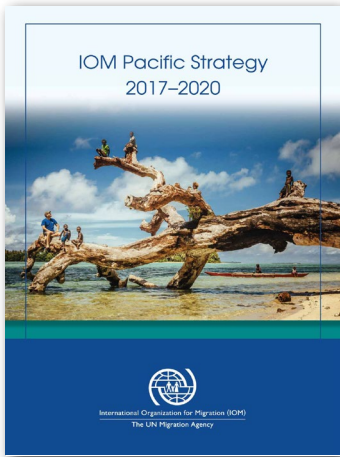
2017/26 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

This paper has been commissioned by the International Organization for Migration to inform and assist the Organization in its role in servicing the intergovernmental negotiations towards a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration following the adoption of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2016. Its objective is to review issues, themes and recommendations/proposals made by previous global migration initiatives and critically analyse areas of convergence and key tension points over time.

With that view, the paper provides a comparative thematic mapping structured along three main thematic clusters common to global migration initiatives: (a) minimizing the negative aspects of migration by addressing the drivers and consequences of forced and irregular migration, and combating smuggling and trafficking; (b) acknowledging and strengthening the positive effects of migration; and (c) protecting migrants' rights and ensuring their well-being. By then, identifying the major sub-thematic issues included in these thematic clusters, the analysis highlights that global migration initiatives converge on a substantial number of sub-thematic issues. Divergences between them either denote thematic trends that have emerged over time or more inherent tension points on which agreement is not yet achieved, that is, the opening up of more legal avenues for migration, the consideration of low-skilled labour migration outside temporary migration policies and the ratification of the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. It concludes on the need for more knowledge-based research on the subject and on the lack of clear objectives and action plans for these initiatives calling for more evidence-based research.



IOM Pacific Strategy 2017–2020

2017/28 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Pacific Strategy 2017–2020 provides a strategic framework for addressing migration challenges in the Pacific. This document will be used to guide IOM's response to the needs of migrants, migration-affected communities and governments in the region. This strategy aligns with and is guided by IOM's Global Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF).



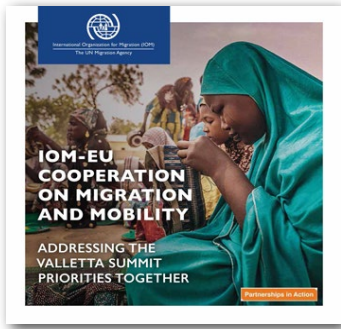
Egypt Labour Market Report

2017/226 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

A study of the Labour market of Egypt, and Four EU countries with forecasts and policy recommendations. The study was prepared by Prof. Michele Bruni in collaboration with the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS).



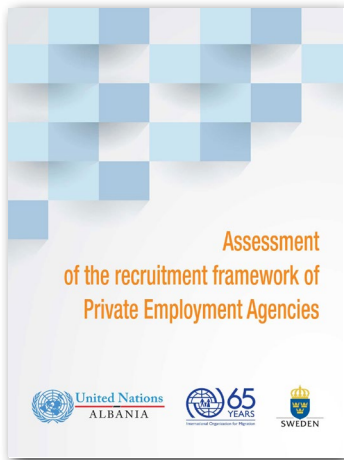
IOM-EU Cooperation on Migration and Mobility: Addressing the Valletta Summit Priorities Together

2017/25 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

The “IOM-EU Cooperation on Migration and Mobility: Addressing the Valletta Summit Priorities Together” report captures the main features and tangible results of the IOM-EU global partnership from 2015 to 2016 with a focus on the joint efforts in implementing the Joint Valletta Action Plan, as well as IOM’s engagement with the EU Trust Fund for Africa. The report examines how IOM and the European Union are working together across the five priority domains agreed at the Valletta Summit on Migration in 2015: development benefits of migration and addressing root causes; legal migration and mobility, protection and asylum; prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings; and return, readmission and reintegration. The publication is the second edition of this IOM-EU report and part of IOM’s ongoing “Partnerships in Action” series.



Assessment of the recruitment framework of Private Employment Agencies

2016/64 pages

English, Albanian

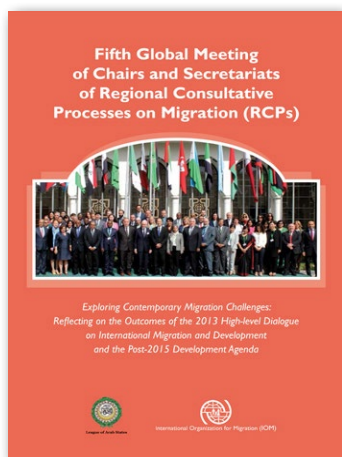
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The study was undertaken to evaluate the compliance of the regulatory framework of Private Employment Agencies (PEAs) in Albania with international standards vis-à-vis related with migrant workers recruitment. Moreover, detailed analysis of the sector will serve to develop recommendations on the ethical recruitment standards for Albanian public and private employment agencies.

Part of the study was to identify and take account of the “best practices” of PEAs operation from countries that have a regulated and consolidated market.

This assessment was carried out under the project of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) “Promotion of decent work opportunities and protection of migrant workers in Albania”. The aforementioned project was funded by the Government of Sweden through the One UN Coherence Fund and implemented by IOM Tirana (Albania) in partnership with major actors of the Government of Albania.

The project aims to contribute to the development of an effective management system of employment mediation, which will promote ethical recruitment, decent work and protect migrant workers. The assessment took into consideration Albanian migrant workers seeking for employment abroad, present candidates and past migrant workers, as well as foreign migrant workers who have found employment opportunities in Albania. Special focus is given to the gender factor and recommendations aim at supporting the Government of Albania in developing gender-sensitive policies for regulating the status of migrant workers by ensuring their protection.



Summary Report of the Fifth Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration

Exploring Contemporary Migration Challenges: Reflecting on the Outcomes of the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and the Post-2015 Development Agenda

2015/52 pages

English, French, Spanish, Arabic

Available for PDF download

To foster cooperation and mutual exchange between the regional consultative processes on migration (RCPs), IOM has been organizing since 2005 Global Meetings of RCP Chairs and Secretariats. The Fifth Global Meeting of RCP Chairs and Secretariats was organized jointly by the League of Arab States and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on 21–22 October 2015, in Cairo, Egypt. The report summarizes the discussions and key outcomes of the Meeting, which was held under the theme “Exploring Contemporary Migration Challenges: Reflecting on the Outcomes of the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and the Post-2015 Development Agenda.” The report includes updates from 16 RCPs on their activities in 2013–2015. The thematic topics discussed included the role of RCPs in protecting the human rights of all migrants, addressing forced migration, mixed migration flows, climate change as well as the cross-fertilization between RCPs and the Global Forum on Migration (GFMD) and cooperation between the RCPs and the civil society. The event had a significant focus on the contribution of RCPs to implementing and reviewing the migration-related targets of the recently adopted 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



White Paper: Mainstreaming Migration into Local Development Planning and Beyond

2015/92 pages

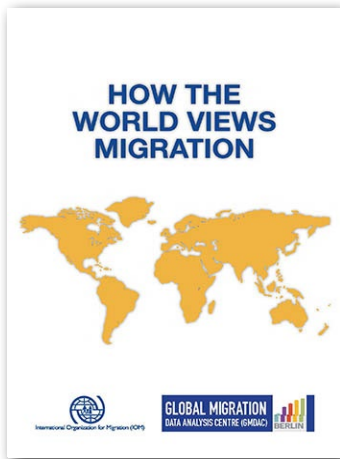
English

Available for [PDF download](#)

The Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) have joined forces and expertise to carry out a study titled “Mainstreaming Migration into Local Development Planning and Beyond,” which aims to provide a thorough analysis of what has been done thus far in mainstreaming migration at the local level, and allows for a stocktaking of functioning practices to paint a global picture of working processes, lessons learned and policy recommendations for future mainstreaming exercises.

The importance of local authorities in developing and implementing migration and development policies and initiatives, as well as driving integration processes, is increasingly recognized at the global level. At the same time, the process of integrating migration within policy design and planning – also known as the “mainstreaming” process – is increasingly perceived as key to addressing migration-related issues, as well as in building on all the opportunities associated with it. This process is based on the recognition of the wide range of policy areas that affect and are affected by migration, and on the subsequent building of coherence among concerned policies and actors. Although mainstreaming processes are now mainly addressed at the national level, its translation and application at the local level is increasingly considered a crucial aspect in maximizing the potential of migration for development. Indeed, several territories around the globe have initiated such coherence-building processes in the recent years, and therefore their experiences constitute a precious knowledge-base of good practices and lessons learned.

It is within this context that the White Paper analyses and compares different existing mainstreaming initiatives, synthesizing the main features, identifying good practices and key lessons and providing a set of policy recommendations for a wide variety of stakeholders, including local and regional authorities. Moreover, the White Paper consolidates the main migration mainstreaming processes at the local level into a visual aid that serves as a basis for further mainstreaming exercises.



How the World Views Migration

2015/68 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

How the World Views Migration provides, for the first time, an insight into public attitudes towards immigration worldwide. The findings presented in the report – based on interviews with over 183,000 adults across more than 140 countries between 2012 and 2014 – represent the first steps towards understanding the lenses through which people view immigration at a global level.

Adults surveyed in Gallup's World Poll were asked two questions about immigration: 1) In your view, should immigration in this country be kept at its present level, increased or decreased? 2) Do you think immigrants mostly take jobs that citizens in this country do not want (e.g. low-paying or not prestigious jobs), or mostly take jobs that citizens in this country want?

One of the key findings of the report is that in every major region of the world – with the important exception of Europe – people are more likely to want immigration levels in their countries to either stay at the present level or to increase, rather than to decrease. This contrasts with the negative perceptions of migration often portrayed in the media in certain regions of the world.

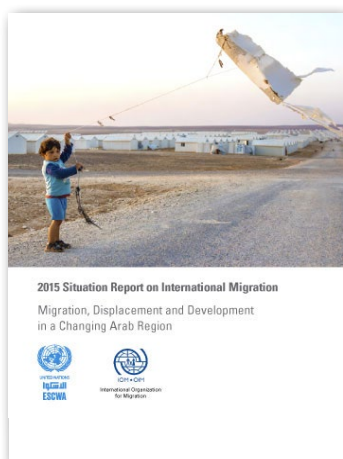
European residents appear to be, on average, the most negative globally towards immigration, with the majority believing immigration levels should be decreased. There is, however, a sharp divergence in opinions among residents in Northern and Southern Europe.

The report also shows that certain sociodemographic characteristics are more consistently associated with favourable or opposing attitudes to immigration. For instance, adults with a university degree are typically more likely than those with lower levels of education to want to see immigration kept at its present level or increased in their countries.

Another key finding is that people's views about their personal and their countries' economic situations may be the strongest predictors of their views of immigration: those who perceive economic situations as poor or worsening are more likely to favour lower immigration levels into their countries, and vice versa.

In terms of perceived job competition between immigrants and nationals, there appears to be a clear divide based on national income: residents of high-income economies overall are much more likely to say immigrants take jobs citizens do not want than jobs that citizens want. In all other economies, residents are more likely to say immigrants take the jobs that citizens want.

The full results from this report was released for the first time at the Global Forum on Migration and Development summit in Istanbul, during a side event on 15 October. The presenters also discussed the merits of how a regularly conducted global barometer of public opinion on migration contributed to the dialogue about migration in relation to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.



2015 Situation Report on International Migration: Migration, Displacement and Development in a Changing Arab Region

2015/204 pages

English, Arabic

Available for PDF download

The Arab region, lying at the crossroads of Africa, Asia and Europe, has long witnessed the ebb and flow of international migration, one of the main factors driving social and economic changes in the Arab region.

The 2015 Situation Report on International Migration is published by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in collaboration with member agencies of the Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region.

The study aims to address a deficit in knowledge about migration issues in the Middle East and North Africa by providing a multidisciplinary and comprehensive overview of migration trends and its economic and social consequences in the Arab region.

Within the report, three key trends are discussed: (a) regular and irregular migration; (b) forced migration; and (c) mixed migration flows. Demographic and policy data have been compiled through extensive review of data available from a diverse range of sources, while policy recommendations highlight the need to coordinate holistic responses to forced migration across areas, such as health, education, environmental sustainability, labour markets, human capital, remittances and social cohesion.

This publication has been issued without formal editing by IOM.



IOM-MPI Issue in Brief No. 15 - Shortage Amid Surplus: Emigration and Human Capital Development in the Philippines

2015/12 pages

ISSN 2227-5843

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

The Philippines has the most sophisticated labour-exporting model in the world; 1.8 million temporary workers were deployed in 2014 alone. While Filipino migrant workers contribute significantly to the national economy with the remittances they send home, this reliance on exporting labour raises an important question: Has the nation's focus on preparing workers to leave compromised human capital development at home?

In “Shortage Amid Surplus: Emigration and Human Capital Development in the Philippines”, author Dovelyn Rannveig Mendoza reviews the impacts of the Philippines’ successful labour export policy on skills development and human capital growth within the country. Following an overview of key migration trends and domestic labour conditions, the author provides some recommendations on workable solutions to build the local talent pool.

This issue in brief is the fifteenth in the series of policy papers by the Migration Policy Institute (MPI) and the International Organization for Migration’s Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific that offer succinct insights on migration issues affecting the Asia-Pacific region today.



Labour Mobility as a Factor of Development in South-East Europe Regional Overview

2015/112 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-704-7

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

Cross-border labour mobility can contribute to the improved matching of skills and jobs, transfer of knowledge and technology, increased economic productivity and employment creation.

While the current economic situation and limited employment opportunities in South-East Europe pose considerable challenges for the creation of a common labour market, putting in place some of the preconditions for enabling mobility will make the region's small economies more attractive to larger domestic and foreign investors, while at the same time preparing them for future EU membership.

The Regional Overview report “Labour Mobility as a Factor of Development in South-East Europe” is a result of a joint cooperation effort between the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC). Prepared in support of the implementation of the South-East Europe 2020 Strategy, the report features a socioeconomic overview of current labour mobility trends in the region written by an expert team under the RCC's coordination. The report's Part II, prepared under guidance of IOM with the financial support of the IOM Development Fund, reviews legislative arrangements governing labour mobility in South-East Europe, in terms of their comparability and compliance with international and EU legal instruments. The report has benefited from comments and views of ministries in charge of labour and employment, members of the RCC Working Group on Social Agenda 2020; ministries of interior, migration and other various stakeholders who took part in national consultations conducted in Autumn of 2014.

The RCC and IOM hope that the Regional Overview will be used by the governments in the region as they continue enhancing coordination on labour mobility regulation as a pathway towards economic growth, prosperity and sustainable development. It is expected that the report will broaden the understanding of current features and systems of labour mobility in the region, hence promoting policy actions that can lead to increased workers' mobility with the ultimate goal of enhancing well-being and prosperity for all.



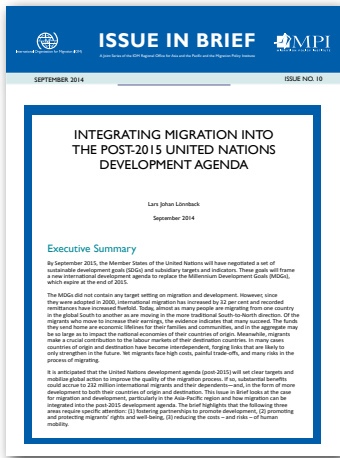
Assessment of priorities for the development of Libya's migration policy: A strategic vision

2014/110 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

This assessment report is designed to support efforts to develop a migration policy for Libya. The report analyses Libya's current rules, institutional set-up and practices relating to migration management in areas considered as priorities for policy development, and formulates various options for the future development of a migration policy in Libya. The report includes steps and measures to be taken in the short and long term. The assessment covers a number of different policy components, in relation to both legal and irregular migration, and focuses on the policy and legal framework relating to current migration management practice in Libya and on the capacities of the relevant authorities. Designed as a practical document to support policy development, this assessment provides an overview of key migration challenges facing Libya and suggests how these might be met through government action.



IOM-MPI Issue in Brief No. 10 – Integrating Migration into the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda

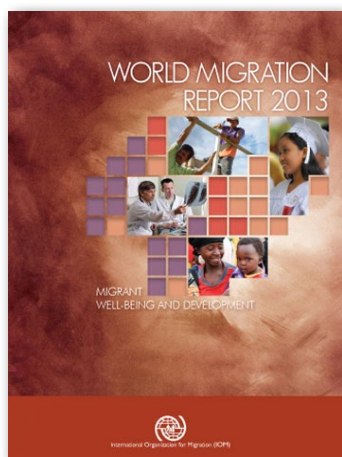
2014/12 pages

ISSN 2227-5843

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

By September 2015, the Member States of the United Nations will have negotiated a set of sustainable development goals (SDGs) and subsidiary targets and indicators. These goals will frame a new international development agenda to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which expire at the end of 2015. In Integrating migration into the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda, after examining the role of migration as a driver for development, author Lars Lonnback argues that migration can be integrated into the post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda. To do so, three areas require specific attention: (1) fostering partnerships to promote development; (2) promoting and protecting migrants' rights and well-being; and (3) reducing the costs of human mobility.



World Migration Report 2013 – Migrant Well-being and Development

2013/220 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-6682 ([English](#))

ISBN 978-92-9068-6699 ([French](#))

ISBN 978-92-9068-6705 ([Spanish](#))

Available for PDF download

USD 40

In 2013, a second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD) will be held, presenting the international community with a critical opportunity to focus its attention on how to make migration work for development and poverty reduction. The HLD takes place at an important time, as the international community is seeking to formulate a new agenda for global development as we approach the target year of the Millennium Development Goals in 2015.

The World Migration Report 2013 contributes to the global debate on migration and development in three ways. First, the focus of the report is on the migrant, and on how migration affects a person's well-being. Many reports on migration and development focus on the impact of remittances: the money that migrants send back home. This report takes a different approach, exploring how migration affects a person's quality of life and their human development across a broad range of dimensions. Second, the report draws upon the findings of a unique source of data – the Gallup World Poll surveys, conducted in more than 150 countries, to assess the well-being of migrants worldwide for the first time. Third, the report sheds new light on how migrants rate their lives, whether they live in a high-income country in the North, or a low or middle income country in the South. Traditionally the focus has been on those migrating from lower income countries to more affluent ones; this report considers movements in all four migration pathways and their implications for development i.e. migration from the South to North, between countries of the South or between countries of the North, as well as movements from the North to the South.



Migration and the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda

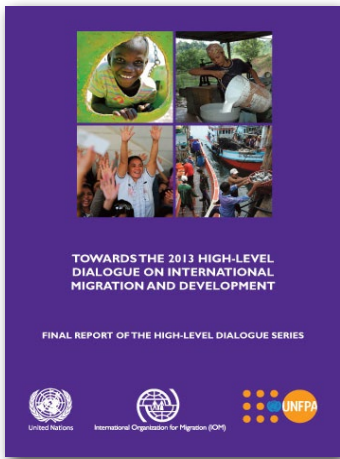
2013/144 pages/English

ISBN 978-92-9068-6811

Available for [PDF download](#)

USD 20

As the target date for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) nears in 2015, the international community is faced with both the challenge and the opportunity of formulating the next global development agenda. Although migration was not factored into the MDGs, it plays an integral role in the most crucial development questions facing the world today, including: how to generate inclusive growth and create employment for a growing world population; how to manage new global risks, such as vulnerability to shocks and disasters, and adaptation to climate change; and how to mobilize financing for development in a world of decreasing aid budgets. *Migration and the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda* gathers together recent research findings outlining the links between migration and development and proposing how migration can best be factored into the future development framework, offering a timely contribution to the argument for migration's inclusion in the coming development agenda.



Towards the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (Final report of the High-level Dialogue Series)

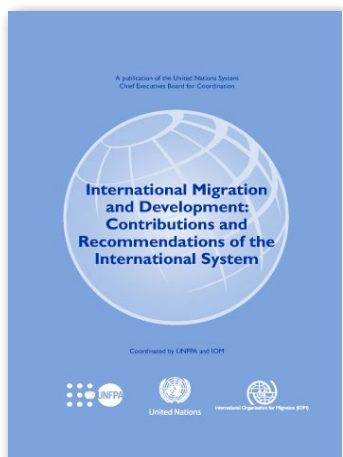
2013/116 pages

English, French, Spanish

Available for PDF download

From October 2012 to June 2013, IOM, UNDESA and UNFPA organized, in collaboration with interested governments, five substantive meetings to prepare delegates and observers to the United Nations for the 2013 General Assembly High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. Four of the meetings focused on the themes of the four round tables decided upon in UN General Assembly Resolution 67/219, while the introductory meeting discussed the evolution of the global debate on international migration and development to date.

This report consolidates papers prepared for the preparatory round tables of the High-level Dialogue Series and the resulting summaries. It also presents a concise review of recent research, thinking and policy developments in each of the focus areas of the High-level Dialogue; identifies concrete recommendations and priorities as appropriate; and is supported by a targeted list of key references to enable further information-gathering and analysis as required. The publication is primarily intended to support permanent missions and other stakeholders in preparing for the High-level Dialogue; it is hoped that it would also be a useful resource beyond the High-level Dialogue, including in preparation for the 2014 GFMD and in informing the debate on the post-2015 development framework.



International Migration and Development: Contributions and Recommendations of the International System

2013/414 pages

English

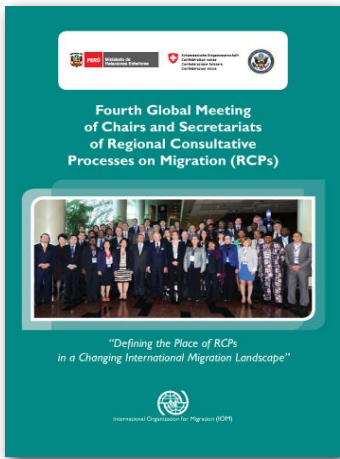
Available for [PDF download](#)

This publication has been prepared by the UN system organizations and related international entities as input to the second UN General Assembly High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development on 3 and 4 October 2013.

The individual chapters illustrate the work undertaken by the various contributors in support of migrants, their families, and societies touched by migration. The agency chapters draw the attention of policymakers and practitioners to tools, guides and good practices in the area of international migration and development.

The book also offers some unique insights into the growing coherence of action among these key international players in the migration field. The collaboration among the agencies represented in this book reflects ongoing efforts to advance global understanding and inter-agency cooperation on migration. The book thus helps to fill a gap in knowledge about the “international system” around migration.

This is a publication of the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, coordinated by UNFPA and IOM, in collaboration with the Global Migration Group and other members of the Chief Executives Board, as well as the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants and the NGO Committee on Migration. The book includes a preface by the UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon.



Fourth Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs) “Defining the Place of RCPs in a Changing International Migration Landscape”

2013/44 pages

English, French, Spanish

Available for PDF download

Regional consultative processes on migration (RCPs) are important mechanisms that foster inter-State cooperation and partnership on migration issues by bringing States together for informal, non-binding dialogue at the regional level. RCPs carry out a number of functions, including information exchange and sharing of good practices in effective migration management between participating governments and other stakeholders. In line with the growing interest in promoting cooperation across regions and in the cross-fertilization of ideas and practices among RCPs, the Government of Peru and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) hosted the fourth Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of RCPs under the broad theme “Defining the Place of RCPs in a Changing International Migration Landscape.” in Lima, Peru on 22–23 May 2013.

The present report of the meeting summarizes the discussions and key outcomes of the fourth Global RCP Meeting, which provided participants with a platform to identify common challenges and opportunities that RCPs face and to suggest concrete tools for capacity enhancement. Taking place against the backdrop of the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, the meeting provided a platform for reflection on potential synergies with other dialogues and processes that deal with migration at the global and interregional levels.



Migration, Employment and Labour Market Integration Policies in the European Union (2011)

2013/324 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

The IOM LINET study Migration, Employment and Labour Market Integration Policies in the European Union (2011) analyses recent trends in labour migration and the labour market position of migrants, reflects on the possible impact of these trends on employment and the national labour markets, and relates these findings to the relevant legislative, institutional and policy developments. It covers, to the extent of data availability, new data and analysis for the year 2011.

This publication is an annual review of new data and analysis which forms part of a series of studies on the impact of migration on employment and outcomes of labour market integration policies produced by the LINET network. It updates and complements the previous volumes Migration, Employment and Labour Market Integration Policies in the European Union (2000–2009) Part 1 and 2 as well as Migration, Employment and Labour Market Integration Policies in the European Union (2010).



Policy Highlights – Summary of the Research Findings of the IOM Independent Network of Labour Migration and Integration Experts (LINET)

2013/46 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

In order to inform migration policymaking, both at European and national levels, the IOM Independent Network of Labour Migration and Integration Experts (LINET) has carried out nine studies in the EU Member States and beyond.

In its annual reports on employment and migration policy, Migration, Employment and Labour Market Integration Policies in the European Union 2000–2009, 2010 and 2011 LINET has been monitoring latest developments and trends as well as policy responses to migration by third-country nationals and their labour market integration in the EU Member States, Croatia, Norway and Turkey. The studies Migration and the Economic Crisis in the European Union: Implications for Policy (2010), Labour Shortages and Migration Policies (2012), Labour Market Inclusion of the Less Skilled Migrants in the European Union (2012), Recognition of Qualifications and Competences of Migrants (2013) and Improving Access to Labour Market Information for Migrants and Employers (2013) discussed specific areas of relevance and for specific policy intervention.

This summary provides a concise overview of the content of all studies that have been carried out by the IOM LINET, with a focus on action-oriented findings which are relevant for public policy.



Recognition of Qualifications and Competences of Migrants

2013/260 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

The study *Recognition of Qualifications and Competences of Migrants* investigates the existing national practices for assessing, validating and recognizing formal, non-formal and informal learning of migrants based on selected experiences within and outside the European Union (EU). The study reviews national practices against the complex requirements of modern labour markets and differing needs of various skill groups of migrants. While taking into account latest developments in skills assessment procedures, set-up of bilateral or multilateral recognition frameworks and introduction of pre-migration measures, it explores policy approaches to counteract brain waste of different groups of migrants resident in the EU Member States.



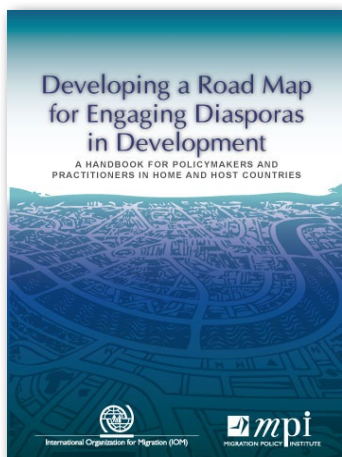
Improving Access to Labour Market Information for Migrants and Employers

2013/288 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

The publication *Improving Access to Labour Market Information for Migrants and Employers* investigates information strategies and channels most commonly used for employment matching through migration. It identifies the main information-related obstacles facing respectively, employers willing to hire migrant workers – both from abroad and inside the country – and prospective and resident migrants looking for available job opportunities. The study proposes appropriate policy responses, including at the pre-departure stage, to overcome those obstacles and enhance the potential of international migration to address labour and skill shortages.



Developing a Road Map for Engaging Diasporas in Development: A Handbook for Policymakers and Practitioners in Home and Host Countries

2012/260 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-628-6 (English)

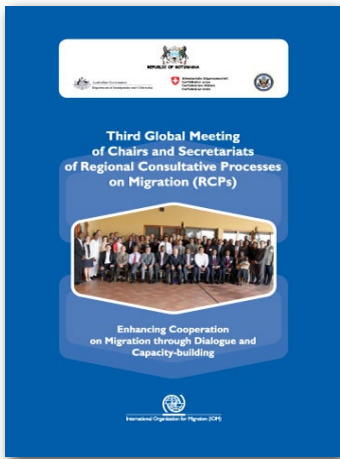
ISBN 978-92-9068-658-3 (French)

ISBN 978-92-9068-659-0 (Spanish)

USD 30

Governments at both ends of the migration cycle increasingly recognize the value of diasporas' spontaneous engagements with their countries of origin and are seeking ways to cooperate with them. Beyond the remittances they send back to their homelands (more than USD 400 billion in 2010), diasporas are major direct investors in critical and emerging industries, known patrons of nascent tourism initiatives, and generous philanthropists. The question facing policymakers is not so much if diasporas can benefit their countries of origin, but how they do so and what kinds of government policies and programmes can foster these relationships.

Developing a Road Map for Engaging Diasporas in Development, a project of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Migration Policy Institute (MPI), offers policymakers and practitioners a user-friendly and practical guide on the state of the art in governmental diaspora initiatives. The handbook presents a carefully selected menu of viable policy and programme options based on actual experiences from around the world. The handbook, which draws from an original survey answered by 62 national governments as well as in-depth interviews with government officials and non-governmental actors, aims to highlight good practices, challenges, lessons learned, and promising cases that can be refined and adapted to suit local contexts. It also outlines a strategic "road map" for successful diaspora engagement; reviews the legal and institutional frameworks that governments have established to facilitate relations; and examines key areas in which diasporas have played positive roles in development: remittances, direct investment, human capital transfer, philanthropy, capital market investment, and tourism. As more governments and stakeholders launch efforts to tap into the opportunities that diasporas represent, this handbook is the first and only comprehensive resource that presents a real-world strategy to smartly and successfully galvanize diaspora engagement.



Third Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs)

2012/156 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-627-9 (English)

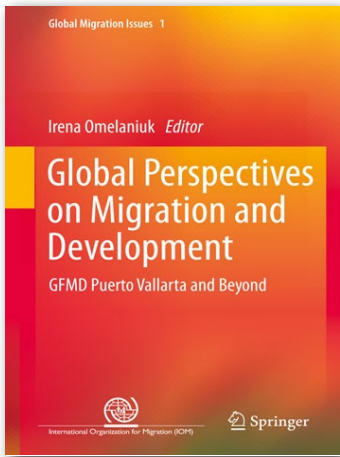
ISBN 978-92-9068-643-9 (French)

ISBN 978-92-9068-644-6 (Spanish)

Available for PDF download

Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs) are important mechanisms that foster inter-State cooperation and partnership on migration issues by bringing States together for informal, non-binding dialogue at the regional level. RCPs carry out a number of functions, including information exchange and sharing of good practices by participating governments and other stakeholders on effective migration management. In line with the growing interest in promoting cooperation across regions and in the cross-fertilization of ideas and practices among RCPs, the Government of the Republic of Botswana and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) hosted the Third Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of RCPs under the broad theme of “Enhancing Cooperation on Migration through Dialogue and Capacity-building” in Gaborone, Botswana on 25–26 October 2011.

The present report of the meeting summarizes the discussions and key outcomes of the Third Global RCP Meeting, which provided participants with a platform to identify common challenges and opportunities that RCPs face and to suggest concrete tools for capacity enhancement. The interaction of RCPs with complementary mechanisms for international cooperation on migration was also considered, as was the potential relationship between RCPs, the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) and the United Nations High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development (HLD). Other specific themes that the Gaborone meeting delved into in some detail were the potential of RCPs to contribute to evidence-based policymaking on contemporary migration challenges, including responses to migration crises in humanitarian situations; the migration, climate change and environment nexus; and the integration of migration and development into policy.



Global Migration Issues, Vol. 1 - Global Perspectives on Migration and Development (GFMD Puerto Vallarta and Beyond)

2012/245 pages/English

ISBN 978-94-007-4109-6

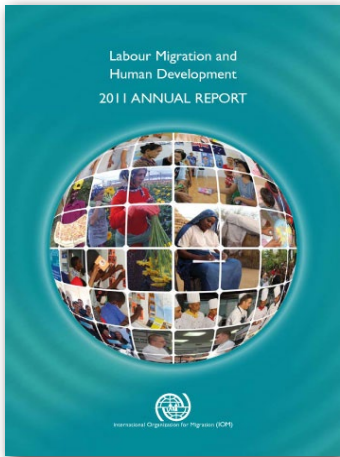
To order hardcover, [click here](#).

Printed eBook is available to patrons whose library offers [Springer's eBook Collection](#)

This volume is the first in a new Springer series to examine one of humanity's most pressing concerns: global migration and its implications for development. As population mobility grows in an ever more crowded world, the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) has emerged as the most important global mechanism to deal with the urgent challenges it presents. This book explores fresh strategies proposed by the GFMD in its fourth year of operation in Mexico and beyond. Interrogating the relationship between migration and development, the papers advance the Global Forum's aims of reducing poverty and empowering low-income families everywhere.

In 2010, there were 214 million international migrants worldwide, nearly two and a half times the number in 1965. By 2050, international migration is likely to expand sharply in scale, reach and complexity, due to growing demographic disparities, environmental change, shifting global political and economic dynamics, technological innovations and social networks. Migration can bring substantial gains to families in less-developed countries, and mobile labor is an axiomatic feature of the global economy. Yet outward migration of skilled workers can seriously retard development at home, and exert pressure on wages in host nations. Balancing these and other conflicting concerns requires the substantive and expert discourse offered in this book.

Contributors discuss, and propose concrete solutions to, vital issues such as the debilitating costs of cross-border labor recruitment and the provision of social and income protection for foreign contract workers. With suggestions on how to facilitate connections between transnational families, and gender- and family-sensitive immigration regimes, this book aims to foster collaborative intergovernmental links as well as partnerships between governments, civil society and international organizations.



Labour Migration and Human Development - 2011 Annual Report

2012/70 pages

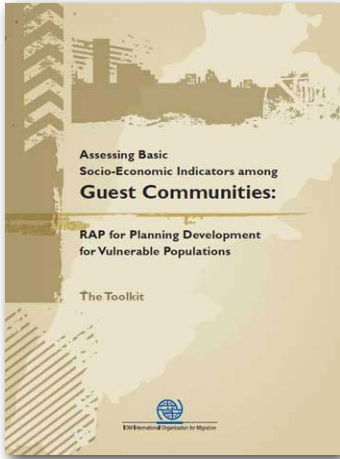
English

Available for [PDF download](#)

The Labour Migration and Human Development (LHD) 2011 Annual Report outlines IOM's work implemented during 2010 in the areas of Labour Migration, Migrant Training and Integration, and Migration and Development in IOM's country offices around the world.

The report describes the importance of Labour Migration and Human Development in the framework of IOM's vision and strategy, as well as the Organization's expertise in this domain. The approach and programming of each thematic area are described in order to highlight IOM's contribution to these areas through its programming. In addition, the report includes examples of best practices and highlights relevant projects implemented by IOM's offices around the globe, presenting their variety and their relevance with respect to global and local issues as identified by IOM's partners and Member States, in commitment with migrants' interests. Finally, the report outlines anticipated programmatic trends for 2012, taking into account the challenges that are evolving in a moving world.

The report reflects upon the positive contributions of IOM's LHD programming for governments, migrants, economies and societies at large in collaboration with an expanding network of stakeholders worldwide. These partnerships have allowed IOM to further its goals of maximizing the benefits of migration through capacity building and expanding expertise in labour migration and human development.



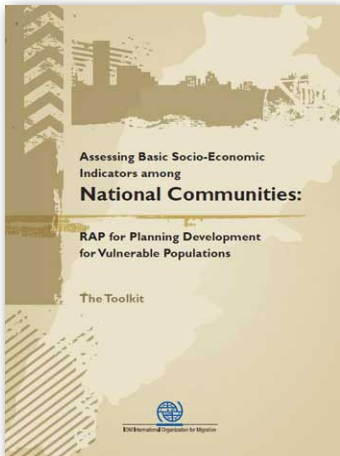
Assessing Basic Socio-Economic Indicators among Guest Communities: RAP for Planning Development for Vulnerable Populations

2010/17 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

The toolkit was designed to provide a platform for information and actions that optimize preparedness and response actions to prevent and mitigate suffering of populations vulnerable to man-made or natural disasters. For this purpose, the tools were developed within the Rapid Assessment for Humanitarian Assistance Methodology, which facilitates integrated disaster response projects, maximizes the use of existing resources, and focuses assistance on the humanitarian conditions of affected populations.



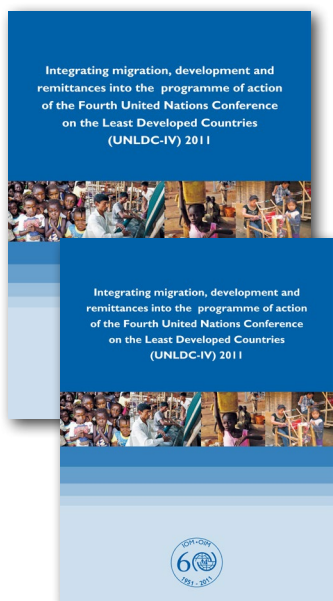
Assessing Basic Socio-Economic Indicators among National Communities: RAP for Planning Development for Vulnerable Populations

2010/14 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

The toolkit was designed to provide a platform for information and actions that optimize preparedness and response actions to prevent and mitigate suffering of populations vulnerable to man-made or natural disasters. For this purpose, the tools were developed within the Rapid Assessment for Humanitarian Assistance Methodology, which facilitates integrated disaster response projects, maximizes the use of existing resources, and focuses assistance on the humanitarian conditions of affected populations.



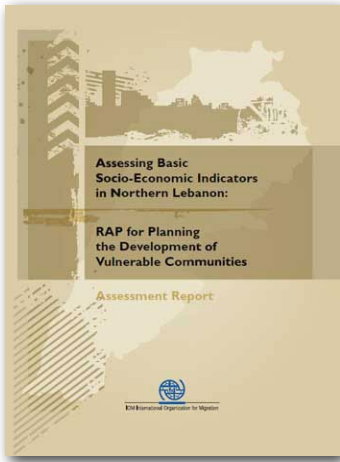
Integrating Migration, Development and Remittances into the Programme of Action of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (UNLDC-IV) 2011

2011/63 pages

English, French

Available for PDF download

This report aims to guide the discussions of the seminar on Migration, Development and Remittances in LDCs, held on 17 June 2010 in New York, towards the formulation of policy recommendations and the eventual inclusion of more structured references on how the development potential of migration might be factored into the outcome document and Plan of Action adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC-IV) in Turkey in 2011.



Assessing Basic Socio-Economic Indicators in Northern Lebanon: RAP for Planning the Development of Vulnerable Communities

2010/50 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

In order to address the socio-economic needs of people in post-conflict settings, IOM carried out the assessment “Assessing Basic Socio-Economic Indicators in Vulnerable Communities: RAP for Planning Development”. Two thousand Lebanese households were targeted in three districts in Northern Lebanon; 1,000 Palestinian households and 1,000 Iraqi households were also surveyed in four camps in Southern Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley. For this purpose, special tools were designed, translated and validated.

The assessment aimed at preparing a socio-economic profile of primary project beneficiaries in the targeted areas, including causes of poverty and vulnerability. It was planned in a way to communicate with community leaders, to establish their perception of the needs in their areas and identify demand and possible response for the development of future projects, which increased the project’s acceptability.

Reports presented demographic, socio-economic, educational, and health status information that could be used to identify areas where targeted interventions and policy changes may have the greatest impact. Several recommendations were derived from the findings of the assessment and sorted in an integrated approach for planning sustainable community development.



World Migration Report 2011 - Communicating Effectively About Migration

2011/184 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-6194 (English)

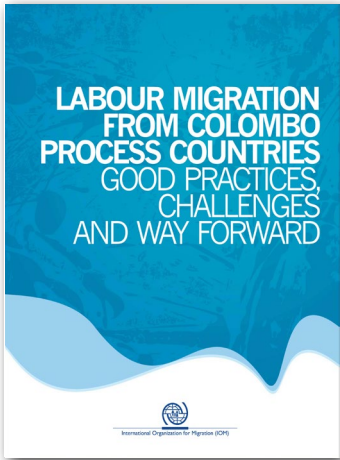
ISBN 978-92-9068-6200 (French)

ISBN 978-92-9068-6217 (Spanish)

USD 49

The World Migration Report 2011 presents available evidence on public perceptions and attitudes regarding migration globally. It analyses the way in which they are shaped and how they can influence and be influenced by policy as well as the media. Furthermore, the media's role in communicating opinions, reporting trends and framing migration discourse is analysed. Examples of good practice in communicating a positive and balanced image of migrants among government, civil society and the media are also included. Finally, the report suggests several ways to improve communication about migration in order to promote a better understanding and recognition of the benefits of migration, more evidence based policymaking and effective engagement with migrants themselves. These include: building an open, balanced and de-politicized migration discourse; promoting a new proactive debate rather than one reactive to the dominant discourse; directly addressing the publics' issues of concern to avoid migrant scapegoating; collaborating with the media to support balanced and accurate media reporting based on available evidence; and acknowledging migrants as active communication agents who participate directly in the public debate about migration.

Part A of the World Migration Report 2011 addresses this year's chosen theme: Communicating Effectively about Migration. It also analyses major migration trends in 2010/2011 offering an overview of developments in policy, legislation, international cooperation and dialogue on migration at the global and regional level. Part B reviews the evolution of IOM's approach to migration management and the diversification of its programmatic activities since the end of the Cold War. It also presents a statistical overview of IOM's programmes and projects over the last decade.



Labour migration from Colombo Process countries - Good practices, challenges and ways forward

2011/96 pages

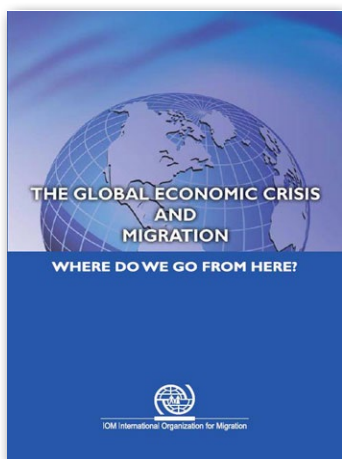
English

Available for [PDF download](#)

Labour Migration from Colombo Process Countries: Good Practices, Challenges and Way Forward is the official background paper prepared by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to inform the Fourth Colombo Process Ministerial Meeting held in Dhaka, Bangladesh in 2011. The report takes stock of current labour migration trends in the region, offers an analysis of good practices and identifies the challenges Colombo Process (CP) Member Countries face and their policy options in the immediate and long-term.

Since 2005, CP Member Countries have taken concrete, pro-active steps to manage labour migration through amending existing regulations or adopting new legislation, creating new government structures dedicated to managing labour outflow, and signing bilateral agreements (BAs) and memoranda of understanding (MOUs) with key destination countries. CP Member Countries have also launched innovative programmes and activities at different levels of government aimed at protecting labour migrants at home and abroad.

Despite success in key areas, however, difficult challenges remain, especially in implementation. There is often a gap between the aims of programmes as laid out on paper and how they are ultimately applied on the ground particularly on four key areas: disseminating of information, managing of the recruitment process, providing welfare support to migrants at both ends of the migration cycle and maximizing the benefits of labour migration. Success in any of these four areas requires serious investments in capacity building centered on a three-pronged strategy aimed at generating critical information, knowledge and policy-relevant research, formalizing practical dialogues and forging meaningful partnerships.



The Global Economic Crisis and Migration - Where do we go from here?

2011/175 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-597-5

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

USD 35

Bimal Ghosh's new book, jointly sponsored by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration (THP), provides a detailed analysis of the economic decline and its links to joblessness and incomes, poverty and inequality, and changes in the labour force worldwide. It then spells out how these developments and governments' reaction to them have been affecting migration patterns and policies in both origin and destination countries. This is followed by an assessment of their consequences – many of which, the author points out, remain wearisome for destination and origin countries, as well as for the world society.

However, none of these pitfalls is inevitable, says Professor Ghosh. He puts forward a set of well-articulated policy and practical measures that can help avoid or minimize them. These include: flexible immigration policies congruent with current and anticipated labour needs; avoidance of populist, inward-looking policies, including trade protectionism; proactive labour market measures and aid for economic diversification of remittance-dependent poor countries. Special importance is attached to job creation, measures against abuse of migrants' human and labour rights and their more effective social and labour market integration.

Bimal Ghosh ends the book by urging nations to turn the present crisis into a new opportunity by developing an agreed multilateral framework of cooperation to make human mobility more orderly and predictable. Looking at the future, Professor Ghosh expects an increase in South–South migration and a gradual lessening of tension in South–North flows, and a more diversified pattern of world migration. The pre-existence of a sound multilateral framework of cooperation to deal with current recession-related migration issues can make it possible for nations to meet the future challenges of human movement with greater confidence. Now is the time to get engaged, he says.



Migration and Development: Migrant Stories

2010/30 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

Maximizing the positive relationship between migration and development has long been a strategic focus in IOM's operational work.

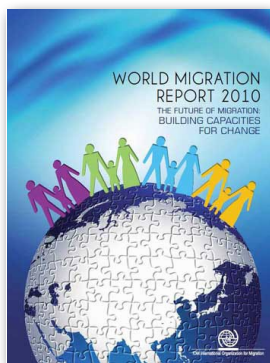
Through personal accounts, this publication visualizes the positive contribution migrants residing in the Netherlands and other European countries are making to societies in their countries of origin.

IOM offers temporary return assignments to migrants who wish to use their professional knowledge and experience for the development of their country of origin. Their cultural ties to the native land combined with their knowledge and experience make them excellent agents of change to development.

The migrants also play an important role in stimulating and developing partnerships between institutions in the country of origin and their country of residence. Often migrants remain strongly connected to their country of origin. They remit money back, as they also transfer knowledge and experience. The Dutch migration and development policy focussing on a global approach of this skills transfer serves as an example par excellence.

IOM is convinced that migrants participating in capacity building projects for their country of origin contribute to a triple win. Their involvement is a gain to their personal development, it answers to development needs of the country of origin and it enriches the cohesion in the country of residence.

Through the experiences and personal stories of participants in this publication, IOM shares the positive result of a policy that links migration with development objectives.



World Migration Report 2010 - The Future of Migration: Building Capacities for Change

2010/ISSN 1561-5502

ISBN 978-92-9068-5906 (English)

ISBN 978-92-9068-5913 (French)

ISBN 978-92-9068-5920 (Spanish)

USD 60

Migration is a constant and dynamic phenomenon increasingly requiring diversified policy intervention in order to maximize its potential benefits and minimize related costs for both countries of origin and destination as well as migrants themselves. Better knowledge and enhanced capacities in different policy areas are essential to ensure the protection of migrants, the facilitation of legal migration, the integration of migrants into the country of destination, the support for sustainable voluntary return and the greater interlinking between migration and development.

The challenge remains in translating improved understandings into policy and practice on the ground. State capacities around the world for managing migration are limited. Legal frameworks may need to be updated or overhauled to focus on new areas of migration, or to handle new influxes or outflows of migrants; staff working on the front line may need equipment, training and support; civil society and migrants themselves may not be adequately integrated into the process of data-gathering and making and implementing policy; vulnerability factors and health risks inherent to the migration process need to be better understood and addressed.

International migration is likely to transform in scale, reach and complexity, due to growing demographic disparities, the effects of environmental change, new global political and economic dynamics, technological revolutions and social networks. These transformations will be associated with increasing opportunities, exacerbate existing problems and generate new challenges.

The World Migration Report 2010 provides a tool for self-evaluation in terms of future scenarios, and demonstrates the need for a far more comprehensive approach to capacity-building for migration than has typically been adopted. The aim is not to prescribe 'one-size-fits-all' policies and practices, but to suggest objectives of migration management policies in each area, to stimulate thinking and provide examples of what States and other actors can do.

international dialogue on migration

ISSN 1726-2224 (English) • ISSN 1726-4030 (Français) • ISSN 1726-4049 (Español)
USD 16.00

THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION IS COMMITTED TO THE PRINCIPLE THAT HUMANE AND ORDERLY INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION DIALOGUE BENEFITS MIGRANTS AND ON MIGRATION SOCIETY IOM ASSISTS IN MEETING THE GROWING OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT FOLLOW-UP AND ADVANCES REVIEW OF MIGRATION UNDERSTANDING IN THE SUSTAINABLE OF MIGRATION DEVELOPMENT GOALS ISSUES ENCOURAGES SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH MIGRATION UPHOLDS THE HUMAN DIGNITY AND WELL-BEING OF MIGRANTS



26. Follow-up and review of Migration in the Sustainable development Goals

2017/152 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-733-7

English

Available in softcover and for [PDF download](#)

This publication contains the report and complementary materials of the two workshops held in 2016 under the overarching theme “Follow-up and Review of Migration in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)” within the framework of the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM), IOM’s principal forum for migration policy dialogue. The two workshops were held in New York on 29 February and 1 March, and respectively in Geneva on 11 and 12 October 2016.

The first workshop addressed the implications of migration being included in the Sustainable Development Goals, it discussed tools and mechanisms that could help Member States to measure progress on achieving relevant migration-related SDG targets, as well as it looked, inter alia, at options for “thematic review” of migration-related SDG targets and at the role of International Organizations in achieving the migration targets.

Building on the conclusions of the first workshop, the second workshop assessed progress in the implementation of the migration-related SDGs. It discussed the state of migration policies one year after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda from the perspective of States and other stakeholders in the migration area, presented best practices in countries making progress on the migration-related SDGs, and looked at how can the institutional capacity of States to measure and report on progress on achieving the migration-related targets be improved.

By dedicating its major policy discussion forum to discussions on implementation, follow-up and review of migration aspects of the SDGs, IOM wished to open a space for IOM Member States and relevant key players in migration and development area, to present strategies and measures that they are putting in place to achieve the migration-related targets, including good practices, challenges, lessons learned and areas that need support and shared experiences.

THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION IS COMMITTED TO THE PRINCIPLE THAT HUMANE AND ORDERLY INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION DIALOGUE BENEFITS MIGRANTS AND ON MIGRATION SOCIETY IOM ASSISTS IN MEETING THE GROWING OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT SOUTH-SOUTH ADVANCES MIGRATION: PARTNERING UNDERSTANDING STRATEGICALLY OF MIGRATION FOR DEVELOPMENT ISSUES ENCOURAGES SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH MIGRATION UPHOLDS THE HUMAN DIGNITY AND WELL-BEING OF MIGRANTS



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

23. South–South Migration: Partnering Strategically for Development

2014/108 pages

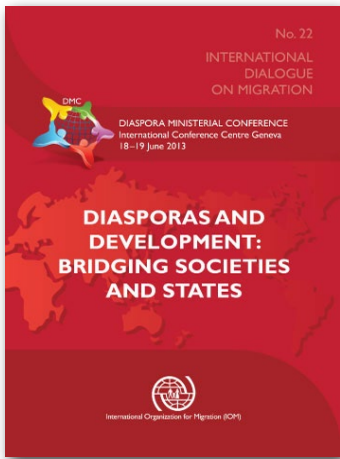
ISBN 978-92-9068-695-8 (English)

ISBN 978-92-9068-697-2 (French)

ISBN 978-92-9068-696-5 (Spanish)

Available for PDF download

This publication contains the report and supplementary materials of a workshop on “South–South Migration: Partnering Strategically for Development” which was held in Geneva, Switzerland on 24 and 25 March 2014 in the framework of the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM). The workshop, which took place under the overarching theme of the 2014 IDM on “Migration Human Mobility and Development: Emerging Trends and New Opportunities for Partnerships” examined new migratory trends and patterns resulting from global economic, demographic, social and environmental changes with a focus on the dynamics of South–South flows. The workshop assessed the development opportunities and challenges posed by the new mobility trends and exchange examples of partnerships as well as to identify innovative ideas for stronger and multi-stakeholder partnerships aimed at improving the positive outcome of complex migration trends.



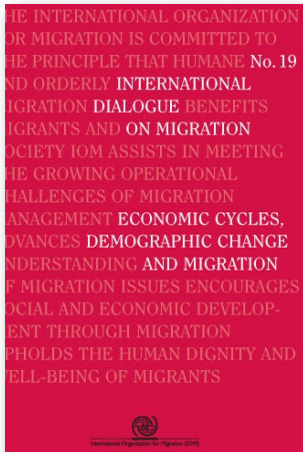
22. Diasporas and Development: Bridging Societies and States (Diaspora Ministerial Conference International Conference Centre Geneva (CICG) 18–19 June 2013)

2013/88 pages

English, French, Spanish, Arabic

Available for PDF download

The Diaspora Ministerial Conference held on 18–19 June 2013 is a landmark in the history of the global debate on migration and development. Amid the flurry of international events leading up to the 2nd United Nations High Level Dialogue (HLD) on International Migration and Development in October 2013, the diaspora conference marks the first and only gathering of high-level politicians from all parts of the world responsible for diaspora and their engagement in the development of their countries of origin. International Organization for Migration (IOM) dedicated its International Dialogue on Migration in 2013 to the diaspora theme with the full support of its Member States, and with a view to contributing a diaspora perspective to the HLD 2013 and the post-2015 sustainable development agenda. IOM was well positioned to organize such a high-level dialogue in view of the fact that it has assisted States in creating the institutions and strategies to adapt to the new realities of a transnational world. The conference highlighted the importance of diasporas not only in closing the distance between societies, cultures and economies, but also in assisting in crisis and post-crisis situations. It encouraged governments to champion and engage diasporas at the highest political levels and mainstream diasporas in local, national and regional labour markets and development planning. Diasporas should also be included in any post-2015 development goal on global partnerships. Embassies and consulates need to be strengthened to provide outreach and services to diaspora communities, and business environments in the countries of origin need to be robust enough to attract diaspora investments or involvement in sustainable development projects to generate jobs and growth. More solid data are needed on the impact of national immigration, labour market and development policies on the behaviour of diaspora.



19. Economic Cycles, Demographic Change and Migration

2012/283 pages

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USD 14

A guiding theme of the workshop was the notion that migration is inevitable and essential for economic growth and competitiveness given the global and regional labour market and demographic trends. Effective governance of migration in this context must not only reconcile short- and long-term priorities, but also balance the interests, needs and rights of migrants, countries of origin, and countries of destination.

The present report categorizes the experiences, policies and practices highlighted by participants at the workshop into five areas for capacity-building which received particular emphasis during the course of the discussions: 1) Capacities to align migration policy with priorities in other policy domains; 2) Capacities and policy options to promote circular and temporary forms of mobility; 3) Migrant-centred approaches, focussing on rights, skills and human capital; 4) Knowledge, data, monitoring and evaluation capacities in regard to labour markets, economic cycles and demographic trends; 5) Capacities to enhance cooperation and migration governance.



17. Migration and Social Change

2011/371 pages

English

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Migration is a catalyst for social change. It creates spaces for interaction between migrants and communities of origin, transit and destination and provokes changes in societies' social structures, identities, attitudes, norms and practices. In an era in which mobility patterns are becoming increasingly complex and in which nearly all countries are exposed to migration in some way, transnationalism – a process whereby people establish and maintain socio-cultural connections across geopolitical borders – is a prevalent phenomenon. As a result, more and more countries are seeking effective and innovative approaches to the social transformations brought about by twenty-first century human mobility.

In 2010, the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) was dedicated to addressing these challenges and identifying practical solutions with regard to migration and social change, integration and social cohesion in the context of ever-denser communication, transport, and information networks. This publication is a summary of lessons learnt and effective practices that emerged from the discussions among policymakers and practitioners at two intersessional workshops held as part of the IDM on the topics of “Migration and transnationalism: Opportunities and challenges” (9 and 10 March 2010) and “Societies and identities: The multifaceted impact of migration” (19 and 20 July 2010).



15. Enhancing the Role of Return Migration in Fostering Development

2010/283 pages

English

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This publication includes the materials of the two-day workshop on “Enhancing the Role of Return Migration in Fostering Development” held in Geneva, Switzerland on 7 and 8 July 2008. The publication opens with an executive summary of lessons learned and effective

approaches for policymakers on the subject of return migration based on two workshops which took place under the 2008 IDM “Return Migration: Challenges and Opportunities”. Part I contains the report of the workshop, based on the presentations and discussions. Part II includes the workshop agenda and background paper.



14. Managing Return Migration

2010/271 pages

English

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In 2008, the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) was guided by the overarching theme selected by the membership: “Return Migration: Challenges and Opportunities”. Two intersessional workshops were convened based

on the memberships’ preferences: “Managing Return Migration” (21-22 April 2008) and “Enhancing the Role of Return Migration in Fostering Development” (7-8 July 2008). A high-level panel discussion on Return Migration was held in the framework of the IDM during the 96th Council Session.

THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION IS COMMITTED TO THE PRINCIPLE THAT HUMANE No. 12 AND ORDERLY INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION DIALOGUE BENEFITS MIGRANTS AND ON MIGRATION SOCIETY IOM ASSISTS IN MEETING THE GROWING OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT MAKING GLOBAL ADVANCES LABOUR MOBILITY UNDERSTANDING A CATALYST FOR OF MIGRATION DEVELOPMENT ISSUES ENCOURAGES SOCIAL AND ECO-NOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH MIGRATION UPHOLDS THE HUMAN DIGNITY AND WELL-BEING OF MIGRANTS



12. Making Global Labour Mobility A Catalyst for Development

2010/60 pages

English

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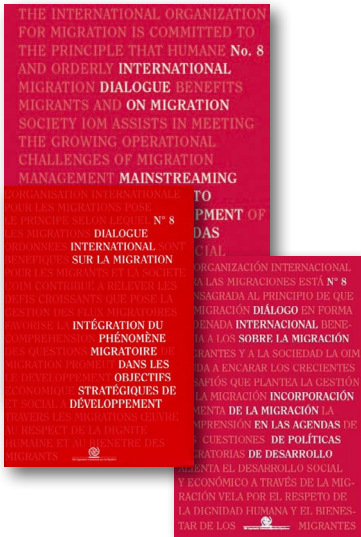
This publication includes the materials of the two-day workshop on “Making Global Labour Mobility a Catalyst for Development”, held in Geneva, Switzerland on 8 and 9 October 2007. IOM would like to thank the Governments of Italy and the United States for making this event possible. This publication was prepared under the overall supervision of Michele Klein Solomon, Director, MPR and Philippe Boncour, Head, IDM Division, MPR. It comprises two main elements. Part I contains the report of the workshop, which is based on the presentations and discussions. Special thanks for the preparation of Part I are owed to Françoise Moudouthe – the principal author – and to Ryszard Cholewinski. Part II includes the workshop agenda and background paper.

8. Mainstreaming Migration into Development Policy Agendas

2005/279 pages

English, French, Spanish

Available for PDF download



The Workshop on Migration and Development, held in Geneva on 2-3 February 2005, was organized in cooperation with the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The main objectives of the workshop were to examine why migration should be considered a development issue, to look at the synergies between migration and development agendas, and to examine how migration could be mainstreamed into development policy agendas, focusing on MDGs, partnerships and engaging diasporas. The meeting provided governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with a forum for in-depth discussions to share experiences on approaches and practices that incorporated migration issues into national, regional and international development policy agendas in both developing and developed countries, and to identify areas where such activities could be taken further.

This publication covers a broad range of issues arising from the intersection of migration and development which were discussed during the workshop, including the MDGs, remittances, the role of diasporas, brain drain and brain circulation, labour migration and return and reintegration. In addition, the publication includes the analysis of the survey on “Engaging Diasporas as Agents for Development”, which aims to inform governments willing to engage with diasporas for development about existing policies, obstacles and successes encountered.

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