

Smuggling

PUBLICATIONS





Promoting Innovative Ideas and Supporting New Models of Cooperation in Addressing Migrant Smuggling

2018/28 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

This report gives a comprehensive overview of the key messages, discussion points and conclusions articulated during the Regional Conference on Counter Migrant Smuggling: Innovative Ideas and

New Models of Cooperation, and extends it with the authors' analytical reflections. The conference was held in Istanbul on 5–6 July 2017 and hosted by the Government of Turkey, with support from the International Organization for Migration. It brought together more than 70 participants from countries in the region that are affected by the recent surge of smuggled migrants moving towards Europe. With the overall objective of generating innovative ideas to disrupt, detect and prosecute migrant smugglers, as well as exploring the development of new models of cooperation, the conference facilitated a fruitful discussion among experts in governments, research institutes, academia and intergovernmental organizations. High-level and diverse input were provided by a variety of panellists with expertise in the areas of law enforcement, migration management, border management and criminal justice.

During the conference, the following five broad themes were addressed: (a) strengthening legal frameworks and capacity-building on counter-migrant smuggling; (b) countering migrant smuggling while ensuring the safety and dignity of migrants; (c) dismantling the business model: organized criminal networks and migrant smuggling; (d) strengthening the evidence base on migrant smuggling; and (e) improving cooperation at the regional and international levels.

This report captures the key interventions of the panellists in these thematic areas and puts forward a set of policy recommendations to effectively counter migrant smuggling while ensuring the protection of migrants. These recommendations have the potential of enhancing the capacity of States to develop policy, legislation and the operational capability to disrupt, interdict and prosecute migrant smugglers while ensuring the safety and dignity of migrants.



Reflecting on the Necessity of International Cooperation and Supporting New Models of Cooperation to Counter Migrant Smuggling

2018/14 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

This report gives a comprehensive overview of the key messages, discussion points and recommendations put forward during the side event, Reflecting on the Necessity of International Cooperation and Supporting New Models of Cooperation to Counter Migrant Smuggling. The event was held at the fifth informal thematic session of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration on 4 September 2017 in Vienna. It was organized by the Government of Turkey and co-hosted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). By bringing together around 50 representatives from governments, civil society, international organizations and academia, the side event facilitated a discussion of counter-migrant smuggling within the context of the New York Declaration and the global compact for migration. During the panel discussion, experts from IOM, UNODC and academia highlighted States' responsibility in criminalizing migrant smuggling while ensuring that smuggled migrants are not criminalized and are provided with adequate protection and assistance, in accordance with the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants.

This report captures the interventions of the panellists in respect to the following three questions: (a) What actionable recommendations can be included in the global compact for migration to maximize the effectiveness of international cooperation in combating migrant smuggling and addressing the protection and assistance needs of smuggled migrants? (b) How can data and research help develop more efficient and effective evidence-based policies against migrant smuggling? And finally, (c) How can the role of the international community be improved to better support States in developing effective measures to counter migrant smuggling and ensure the protection and assistance to smuggled migrants?

Furthermore, this report summarizes the main conclusions of the event, which include the following points: (a) greater use of the cooperation measures foreseen in the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; (b) judicial cooperation and joint investigation as part of a holistic approach that offers migrants effective alternatives to smuggling; (c) the need for strengthening the capacity of human resources both at field and managerial levels, and effective information flow of the knowledge and data on migrant smuggling between all actors concerned; and (d) considering the financial aspects and the money flow in migrant smuggling activities during criminal investigations.



Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A global review of the emerging evidence base Volume 2

2018/228 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-768-9

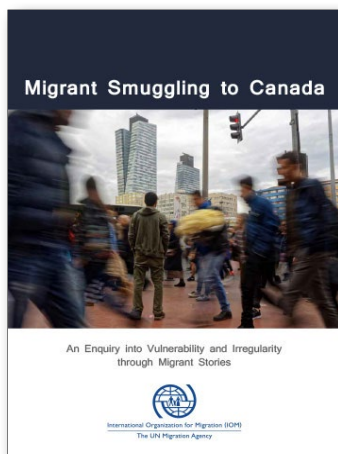
English

Available for [PDF download](#)

Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A global review of the emerging evidence base (Volume 2) presents a unique review of what is being collected and what can be done to further build the evidence base on migrant smuggling globally. The second volume on the topic, and building on the 2016 report, Volume 2 is again the result of a collaboration between the International Organization for Migration and researchers from a range of backgrounds and academic disciplines, and supported by the Government of Turkey.

The report shows that important research has been undertaken on the transnational crime aspects of migrant smuggling, including on routes, smuggling organization (such as criminal networking and facilitation), smuggler profiles and fees/payment. Likewise, there is an emerging academic literature on migrant smuggling, particularly the economic and social processes involved in smuggling, which has largely been based on small-scale qualitative research, mostly undertaken by early-career researchers. Contributions from private research companies, as well as investigative journalists, have provided useful insights in some regions, helping to shed light on smuggling practices. The report confirms key findings of Volume 1, making recommendations in three priority areas:

- Strengthening research and analysis partnerships;
- Supporting capacity-building; and
- Focusing on emerging and priority topics.



Migrant Smuggling to Canada: An Enquiry into Vulnerability and Irregularity through Migrant Stories

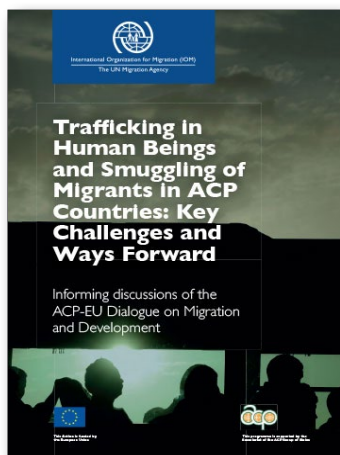
2018/78 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

The study focuses on assessing migrant vulnerabilities, protection needs and exposure to exploitation before migration, during their transit and upon arrival through a qualitative research based on migrants' experiences of irregular migration to Canada – with a focus on Afghan and Syrian migrants.

The objectives of this study are to map out of the characteristics of the current and developing smuggling networks that have Canada as a final destination and assess the vulnerabilities and exploitation that migrants are exposed to during their journeys.



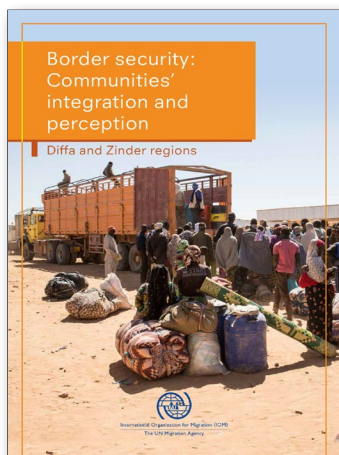
Trafficking in Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants in ACP Countries: Key Challenges and Ways Forward

2018/119 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

Trafficking in human beings (THB) and smuggling of migrants (SoM), two distinct but often interrelated phenomena, occur on a global scale. Searching for a way out of economic inequalities, environmental crises, armed conflict, political instability and persecution, and in view of tightening border controls and restricted options for legal migration, migrants are driven to seek the services of smugglers. At the same time, a globalized economy fosters demand for diverse types of exploitation, which also makes migrants vulnerable to traffickers. Both THB and SoM are billion-dollar businesses that exact high human costs. This is illustrated by the many migrants dying while being smuggled along increasingly dangerous migration routes, and by the millions of trafficking victims trapped in exploitative situations worldwide. The African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States are increasingly stepping up to address THB and SoM. However, they face challenges in developing the necessary holistic, long-term interventions that combine law enforcement with a rights-based, victim-centred approach and with prevention efforts that are linked to development and offer realistic, practical alternatives to irregular migration. This ACP-EU Migration Action publication analyses these challenges and provides recommendations to tackle the difficulties that ACP countries face in relation to THB and SoM.



Border security: Communities' integration and perception

2017/92 pages

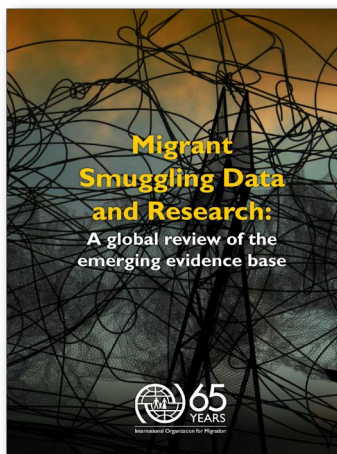
English, French

Available for PDF download

This study deals with border communities' perceptions about:

- border management in Diffa region and the eastern part of Zinder region;
- criminality, Boko Haram and terrorism;
- relationships and communication with defence and security forces in charge with border management;
- integration of communities in border management;
- reaction of populations and authorities in Diffa region regarding past crisis.

This publication serves as a tool for IOM Niger and the Government of Niger to guide their policy regarding the engagement of communities in border management.



Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A global review of the emerging evidence base

2016/340 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-730-6

English

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

USD 60

Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A global review of the emerging evidence base presents a unique review of what is being collected and what can be done to further build the evidence base on migrant smuggling globally. The report is the result of a collaboration between the International Organization for Migration and researchers from a range of backgrounds and academic disciplines, and supported by the Government of Turkey.

The report shows that important research has been undertaken on the transnational crime aspects of migrant smuggling, including on routes, smuggling organization (such as criminal networking and facilitation), smuggler profiles and fees/payment. Likewise, there is an emerging academic literature on migrant smuggling, particularly the economic and social processes involved in smuggling, which has largely been based on small-scale qualitative research, mostly undertaken by early career researchers. Contributions from private research companies, as well as investigative journalists, have provided useful insights in some regions, helping to shed light on smuggling practices. There remains, however, sizeable gaps in migration policy research and data, particularly in relation to migration patterns and processes linked to migrant smuggling, including its impact on migrants (particularly vulnerability, abuse and exploitation), as well as its impact on irregular migration flows (such as increasing scale, diversity and changes in geography). Addressing these systemic and regional gaps in data and research would help deepen understanding of the smuggling phenomenon, and provide further insights into how responses can be formulated that better protect migrants while enhancing States' abilities to manage orderly migration.



Global Migration Data Analysis Centre: Data Briefing Series | Issue No. 4, August 2016

2016/10 pages

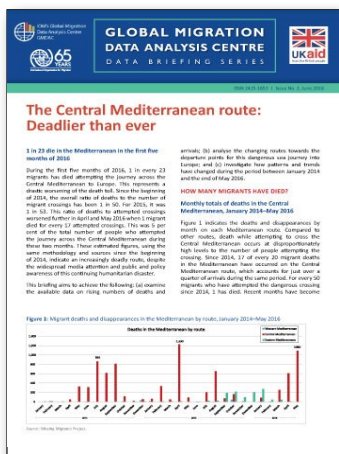
ISSN 2415-1653

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

IOM's Missing Migrants Project has recorded over 3,700 people who lost their lives or went missing in the course of migration in the first half of 2016. This startling figure is a 28-per cent increase compared with the numbers recorded in the same period in 2015. While this can partly be attributed to improving data collection, it also speaks to the level of risk associated with attempting to move across international borders in 2016.

This data briefing, produced by IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre, outlines data recorded by the Missing Migrants Project in the first half of 2016. The contexts in which people died and went missing while migrating in key regions around the world, including Central America, South-East Asia and the Middle East, are discussed. The data show, for instance, a decrease in the number of deaths recorded in South-East Asia in the first half of 2016 compared with the same period in 2015, and that more migrants have died in the Middle East and North Africa due to violent means in the first six months of 2016 compared with the whole of 2015. The Mediterranean Sea, which accounts for 78 per cent of the data collected from 1 to 30 June 2016, is also discussed, with analysis of the three main routes taken by those attempting to migrate towards Europe: the Eastern, Central and Western routes. The challenges involved in identifying those who die during irregular migration are also examined.



Global Migration Data Analysis Centre: Data Briefing Series | Issue No. 3, June 2016

2016/8 pages

ISSN 2415-1653

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

During the first five months of 2016, 1 in every 23 migrants has died attempting to journey across the Central Mediterranean to Europe. This represents a drastic worsening of an already high death toll. Since the beginning of 2014, the overall ratio of deaths to numbers of migrant crossings has been 1 in 50. For 2015, it was 1 in 53. This ratio of deaths to attempted crossings worsened further in April and May 2016 when 1 migrant died for every 17 attempted crossings. This was 5 per cent of the total number of people who attempted the journey across the Central Mediterranean during these two months. These estimated figures, using the same methodology and sources since the beginning of 2014, indicate an increasingly deadly route, despite the widespread media attention and public and policy awareness of this continuing humanitarian disaster.

This briefing aims to examine the available data on rising numbers of deaths and arrivals, analyse the changing routes towards the departure points for this dangerous sea journey into Europe, and investigate how patterns and trends have changed during the period between January 2014 and the end of May 2016.



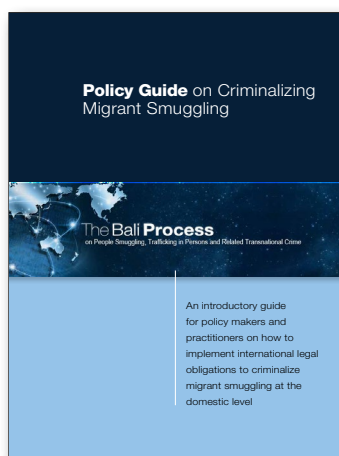
Migration Trends Across the Mediterranean: Connecting the Dots

2015/138 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

This study, by Altai Consulting for IOM's Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), creates a fresh and updated understanding of the dynamics of migration flows across the Mediterranean. Fieldwork was conducted between November 2014 and February 2015 across seven countries in the MENA region and Europe (Egypt, Italy, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Spain and Tunisia), and involved in-depth interviews with more than 130 migrants and key informants across all locations. The study particularly focuses on two routes: the Western Mediterranean route from Morocco to Spain, and the Central Mediterranean route from North Africa (typically Libya or Egypt) to Italy or Malta.



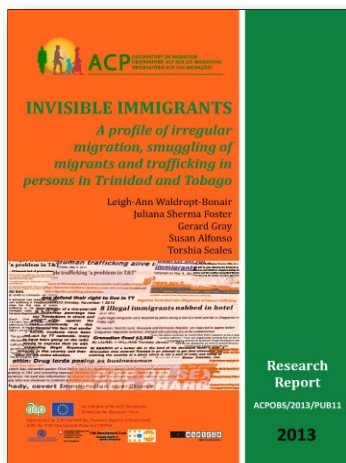
Policy Guide on Criminalizing Migrant Smuggling - The Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime

2014/28 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

This policy guide may be used by all Bali Process countries, including those countries that have not signed and/or ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Organized Crime Convention) and two of its supplementary protocols, the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. The terms used in this policy guide are consistent with these three international instruments, to the extent possible.



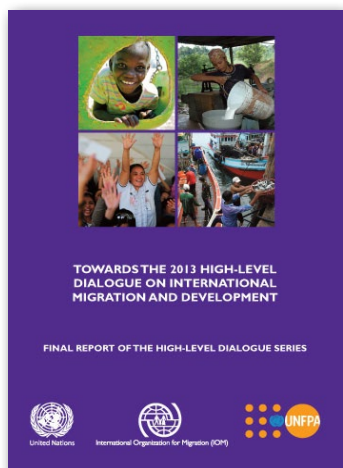
Invisible immigrants: A profile of irregular migration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons in Trinidad and Tobago

2013/120 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

Irregular migration, human trafficking and migrant smuggling not only lead to the infringement of migrants' human rights, but also undermine their potential economic and welfare contributions to the development of countries. Drawing from a qualitative methodology that included the use of semistructured interviews and content analysis, this study underlines the reverse effect that these phenomena have on development advances in Trinidad and Tobago. Its main goal is to contribute to the elaboration of evidence-based policies capable of maximizing the potential contribution of migration to the development of the country. Specifically, its recommendations seek to facilitate the improvement of the programmatic and policy framework on cross-border migration, as well as to foster the expansion of legal channels for migration as a way to address the root causes of irregular migration.



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

2013/116 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

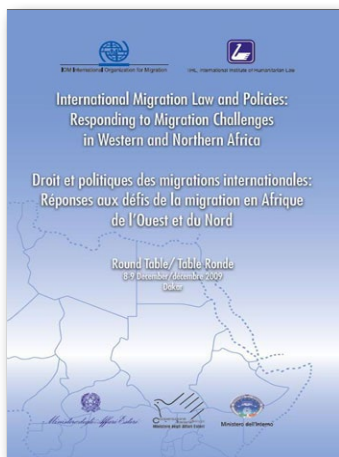
From October 2012 to June 2013, IOM, UNDESA and UNFPA organized, in collaboration with interested governments, five substantive meetings to prepare delegates and observers to the United Nations for the 2013 General Assembly High-level Dialogue on

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.

The themes of the meetings, which were all held at the United Nations in New York, were as follows:

- The Global Migration Debate: From the Cairo International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) to the Present (12 October 2012);
- Sustainable Development and the Post-2015 Development Framework (24 January 2013);
- Measures to Ensure Respect for and Protection of the Human Rights of all Migrants, with Particular Reference to Women and Children, as well as to Prevent and Combat Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons, and to Ensure Regular, Orderly, and Safe Migration (20 February 2013);
- Strengthening Partnerships and Cooperation on International Migration, Mechanisms to Effectively Integrate Migration into Development Policies, and Promote Coherence at All Levels (23 April 2013);
- International and Regional Labour Mobility and its Impact on Development (7 June 2013).

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 Law and Policies: Responding to Migration Challenges in Western and Northern Africa

2011/56 pages

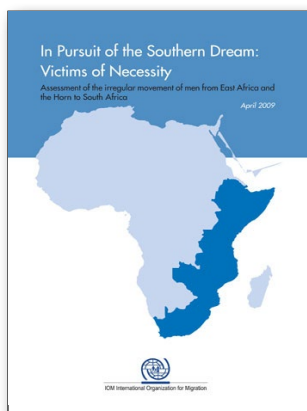
ISBN 978-92-9068-578-4

English/French

Available for [PDF download](#)

This publication is the outcome of the Round Table organized by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law and IOM, in Dakar, Senegal in December 2009. The report, written in the original languages of discussion during the event (English-French), covers specific issues such as trafficking and smuggling, migration by sea and rescue at sea, root causes of migration, return of migrants, regional cooperation in addressing the main challenges and opportunities of migration flows in the Western and Northern Africa Region. Throughout the contributions and debates, migration has been addressed from both the legal and policy perspectives.

The migration flows within Western and Northern Africa and flows towards the Mediterranean face different challenges: this can be seen from politics, to economics, to interstate relations. It is acknowledged that migration has always existed and its largely positive effects in the framework of balanced and sustainable development should not be under-estimated. At the same time, the geopolitical landscape has considerably changed during the last decades and population movements have played, and still play, an important role in these changes. Migration has to be addressed in the framework of concerted regional attention and cooperation, in a spirit of shared responsibility among states of origin, transit and destination.



In Pursuit of the Southern Dream: Victims of Necessity. Assessment of the irregular movement of men from East Africa and the Horn to South Africa

2009/168 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

This report highlights a poorly documented phenomenon: the scope and nature of irregular migration and human smuggling of men from East Africa and the Horn towards South Africa. It addresses the issues of protection, human rights abuses, corruption, complicity of public officials, as well as the related border management challenges.



International Migration Law and Policies in the Mediterranean Context

2009/248 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-520-3

English/Italian/French

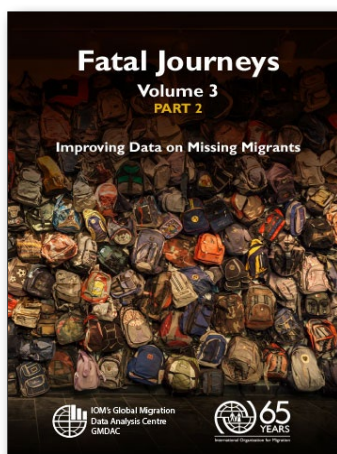
Available for [PDF download](#)

USD 45

This publication is the outcome of the Round Table organized by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law and IOM, in Sanremo in December 2008. The report, written in the original language of the authors and participants, covers specific issues such as trafficking and smuggling, migration and international security, refugees and asylum-seekers, migrant workers, multilateral cooperation. Throughout the contributions and debates, migration has been addressed from both the legal and policy perspectives.

The Mediterranean basin, a traditional crossroad of cultures, religions and societies, is going through major, multifaceted changes: this can be seen from politics, to economics, to interstate relations. It is acknowledged that migration has always existed and its largely positive effects in the framework of balanced and sustainable development should not be under-estimated. At the same time, the geopolitical landscape has considerably changed during the last decades and population movements have played, and still play, an important role in these changes. Migration has to be addressed in the framework of concerted regional attention and cooperation, in a spirit of shared responsibility among states of origin, transit and destination.

Fatal Journeys Series



Fatal Journeys Volume 3 Part 2: Improving Data on Missing Migrants

2017/146 pages

e-ISBN 978-92-9068-752-8

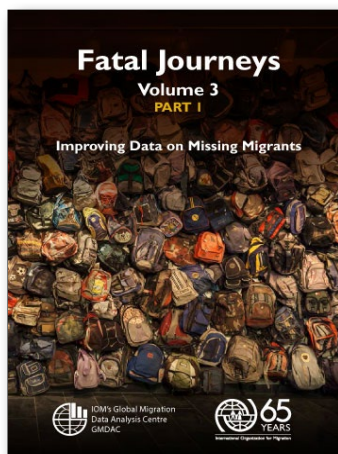
English

Available for [PDF download](#)

missing during migration. This report, the third volume in the *Fatal Journeys* series, focuses on improving data on migrant fatalities. It is published in two parts. Part 1 critically examines the existing and potential sources of data on missing migrants. Part 2 focuses on six key regions across the world, discussing the regional data challenges and context of migrant deaths and disappearances.

The second part of *Fatal Journeys Volume 3* makes five key recommendations that emerge from the comparison of regions and innovative methodologies discussed in both parts of the report:

- (a) **Make better use of administrative data:** Local, national and regional authorities that collect data on missing migrants should publish these data wherever and whenever possible, in accordance with data protection standards. These authorities should also cooperate to standardize data collection to improve the possibilities for data comparison and cross-checking.
- (b) **Promote survey-based data collection:** In areas where few institutions collect data on missing migrants, or where access is an issue, surveys can provide new data on deaths and the risks people face during migration.
- (c) **Explore new technologies:** The use of modern technologies and data sources, such as “big data”, piloted in some regions, could be expanded to improve the availability and completeness of data on migrant fatalities.
- (d) **Work with families and civil society:** The needs of families of missing migrants should be a central concern in all stages of data collection and identification processes. Data collection efforts led by family and civil society groups should be encouraged through collaboration with other actors.
- (e) **Improve data sharing:** Across the world, data on missing migrants are fragmented and not shared effectively. Data sharing and cooperation between actors working on the issue of missing migrants should be promoted.



Fatal Journeys Volume 3 Part 1: Improving Data on Missing Migrants

2017/136 pages

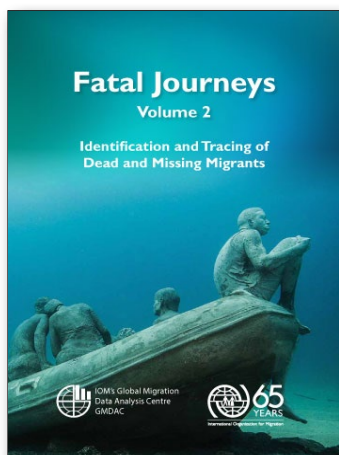
e-ISBN 978-92-9068-744-3

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

Since 2014, more than 22,500 migrant deaths and disappearances have been recorded by the International Organization for Migration globally. The real figure could be much higher, but many deaths are never recorded. Fatal Journeys Volume 3 – Part 1 provides a global review of existing data sources, and illustrates the need for improvements in the ways that data on missing migrants are collected, analysed and communicated.

The report highlights three key ways in which to improve the collection, sharing and reporting of data on missing migrants. First, a growing number of innovative sources of data on missing migrants, such as “big data”, could be used to improve data on migrant fatalities. Second, much more could be done to gather data to increase identification rates, such as developing intraregional mechanisms to share data more effectively. Third, improving data on missing migrants also requires more thought and improved practice in the use and communication of such data. Improving information and reporting on who these missing migrants are, where they come from, and above all, when they are most at risk, is crucial to building a holistic response to reduce the number of migrant deaths.



Fatal Journeys Volume 2: Identification and tracing of dead and missing migrants

2016/108 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-721-4

e-ISBN 978-92-1-058234-6

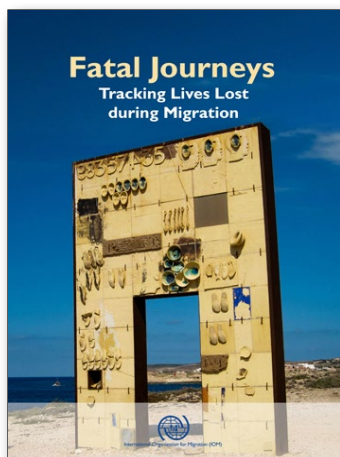
English

Available for [PDF download](#)

Over 5,400 people are estimated to have lost their lives on migratory routes around the world in 2015, and the first half of 2016 has only seen the numbers increase. The Mediterranean alone witnessed a record number of at least 3,770 deaths in 2015, with numbers climbing in 2016. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that over the last two decades, more than 60,000 migrants have died trying to reach their destinations, and this only includes deaths for which there is some record. Often occurring far from the public eye, an unknown number of deaths go unrecorded.

In addition to the tragedy of loss of life, the majority of those who die are never identified. Their bodies may not ever be recovered, and even among those whose bodies are found, most are buried with at best a number – not a name. Each unidentified migrant represents a missing person for a family. Left without certainty as to the fate of their loved one, families may search for years or lifetimes, never fully able to grieve their loss.

This second volume in IOM's series of global reports on migrant deaths, *Fatal Journeys Vol. 2: Identification and Tracing of Dead and Missing Migrants*, has two main objectives. First, it provides an in-depth analysis of available data on migrant deaths for 2015. Data on the number and profile of dead and missing migrants are presented for different regions of the world, drawing upon the data collected through IOM's Missing Migrants Project. Second, the report examines the challenges facing families and authorities seeking to identify and trace missing migrants. The study compares practices in different parts of the world, and identifies a number of innovative measures that could potentially be replicated elsewhere.



Fatal Journeys: Tracking Lives Lost during Migration

2014/216 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

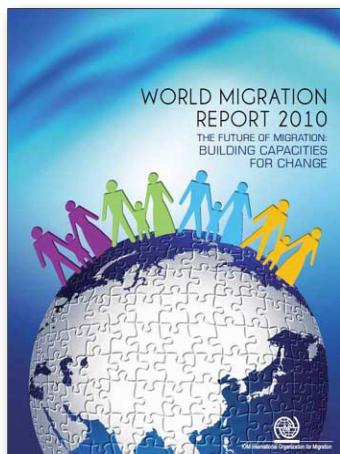
In October 2013, over 400 people lost their lives in two shipwrecks close to the Italian island of Lampedusa. While these two events were highly publicized, sadly they are not isolated incidents; the International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that in 2013 and 2014 nearly 6,500 migrants lost their lives in border regions around the world. Because many deaths occur in remote areas and are never reported, counts of deaths fail to capture the full number of lives lost.

Despite recognition that actions must be taken to stop more unnecessary deaths, as yet there remains very little information on the scale of the problem. The vast majority of governments do not publish numbers of deaths, and counting lives lost is largely left to civil society and the media. Drawing upon data from a wide range of sources from different regions of the world, *Fatal Journeys: Tracking Lives Lost during Migration* investigates how border-related deaths are documented, who is documenting them, and what can be done to improve the evidence base to encourage informed accountability, policy and practice.

Regionally focused chapters present most recent statistics and address a number of key questions regarding how migrant border-related deaths are enumerated. Chapters address: migration routes through Central America to the United States, with a focus on the United States–Mexico border region; the southern European Union bordering the Mediterranean; routes from sub-Saharan Africa to North Africa; routes taken by migrants emigrating from the Horn of Africa towards the Gulf or Southern Africa; and the waters surrounding Australia.

Numbers have the power to capture attention, and while counts of border-related deaths will always be estimates, they serve to make concrete something which has been left vague and ill-defined. In a way, through counting, deaths too often invisible are given existence. More complete data can not only serve to highlight the extent of what is taking place, but is also crucial in guiding effective policy response.

World Migration Report Series



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

2010/290 pages

ISBN 978-9290-68-590-6 (English)

ISBN 978-9290-68-591-3 (Français)

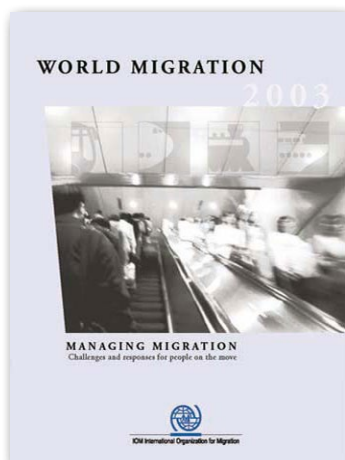
ISBN 978-9290-68-592-0 (Spanish)

[English](#), [Français](#), [Español](#)

[Available for PDF download](#)

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.



World Migration Report 2003: Managing Migration - Challenges and Responses for People on the Move

2003/400 pages

ISBN 978-9290-6814-46

ISSN 1561-5502

English

Available in hard copy and
for [PDF download](#)

USD 60

Based on the comprehensive collection and interpretation of available data, IOM's second World Migration Report presents one of the most complete records of reference data and background analysis on population movements.

Published in June 2003, this report is organized around the core theme of migration management. Policy responses to specific migration issues are discussed in a series of essays with varying geographical and thematic focus.

Preceding the thematic section, a general section introduces the reader to the basics of international migration issues and provides regional updates on trends that have occurred since the publication of the previous report. Maps and graphs and a separate statistics section support the updates on migration trends and policies.

With contributions from internationally renowned practitioners and scholars in the area of migration, the report provides a critical analysis of the current state and policy implications of international migration.

HOW TO PURCHASE AN IOM PUBLICATION

IOM publications are sold through the online bookstore at
<http://publications.iom.int/bookstore>.

We accept payments thru credit card, check and bank transfers
in three major currencies (CHF, EUR and USD).

For more information, please contact us at pubsales@iom.int.

If you cannot order online, please use this order form.

ORDER FORM

Book Title	Quantity	Unit Price (CHF/EUR/USD)	Total (CHF/EUR/USD)
Amount due <i>(excluding shipping costs and bank transfer fees)</i>			

Name:	
Address:	
Country:	City/Zip Code:
Tel. No.:	E-mail:



Please send order form to:

Publications Unit, International Organization for Migration
17 route des Morillons, P.O. Box 17, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland
Tel.: +41 22 717 9111 • Fax: +41 22 798 6150



NOVEMBER 2018