INTERNATIONAL
DIALOGUE
ON MIGRATION
IOM launched its International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) at the fiftieth anniversary session of the IOM Council in 2001, at the request of the Organization’s membership. The purpose of the IDM, consistent with the mandate in IOM’s constitution, is to provide a forum for Member States and Observers to identify and discuss major issues and challenges in the field of international migration, to contribute to a better understanding of migration and to strengthen cooperation on migration issues between governments and with other actors. The IDM also has a capacity-building function, enabling experts from different domains and regions to share policy approaches and effective practices in particular areas of interest and to develop networks for future action.

The IOM membership selects an annual theme to guide the IDM, as well as the topics of the IDM workshops. The inclusive, informal and constructive format of the dialogue has helped to create a more open climate for migration policy debate and has served to build confidence among the various migration stakeholders. In combination with targeted research and policy analysis, the IDM has also contributed to a better understanding of topical and emerging migration issues and their linkages with other policy domains. It has also facilitated the exchange of policy options and approaches among policymakers and practitioners, with a view towards more effective and humane governance of international migration.

The International Dialogue on Migration Publication Series (or “Red Book Series”) is designed to capture and review the results of the events and research carried out within the framework of the IDM. The Red Book Series is prepared and coordinated by the IDM Unit of IOM’s Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships. More information on the IDM can be found at www.iom.int/idm.
The fiftieth anniversary session of the IOM Council in November 2001 offered an opportunity for the international community to reflect upon five decades of migration management and to prepare for the new challenges posed by migration at the start of the twenty-first century.

Published by IOM’s Migration Policy and Research Programme (MPRP), this volume reproduces texts of keynote speakers delivered by Ministers representing IOM Member States. It also contains the substance of discussions conducted by a panel of international experts concerning the future challenges of migration and proposes programmatic and diplomatic options for future activities to the Organization and its membership.

A wide range of institutions have an active interest and a role to play in a variety of areas related to international migration. These range from UN agencies, international and regional intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) with formal membership arrangements, to informal international and regional forums (notably the regional consultative processes) dealing with migration. These institutions and processes play an important role in addressing the increasingly urgent and complex issues of managing international migration. The purpose of this document is to provide a schematic overview of the major existing institutions with an ongoing focus on migration-related issues and activities.
Due to the complexity of migration processes, the related international legal norms operate on many levels and have a wide range of addressees. This overview of international law dealing with migration seeks to identify the legal norms that constitute the framework of and for cooperative management in the interest of states, their citizens, and interstate relations. This report is an offprint and will serve as the introductory chapter to a collection of legal research papers that constitute the bulk of the wide ranging Expert Study that was carried out in 2002 in co-operation among IOM, Institute of Higher International Studies (Geneva) and Migration Policy Institute (MPI in Washington, D.C.).

Volume 4 of the Red Book Series was developed in response to questions and issues discussed at the plenary session and in the workshops for policymakers at the International Dialogue on Migration of the 84th session of the IOM Council. Its purpose is to provide a more detailed review of the challenges policymakers throughout the world encounter when developing comprehensive approaches to migration management particularly with respect to: 1) Integration; 2) Irregular Migration; and 3) Diaspora Support to Migration and Development. These policy papers are not intended to offer any ready-made responses. Instead, they seek to inspire and promote further discussion among the Member and Observer States of the IOM, and among intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.
To complement the expert study, IOM’s Migration Policy and Research Programme (MPRP) has prepared a Compilation of Significant International Statements on Migration. This compilation focuses on nonbinding common understandings emanating from regional consultative processes on migration and selected international migration-related conferences. It contains significant substantive statements on migration matters from the declarations, plans of action, and other such conclusions adopted at the identified conferences, presented thematically for ease of reference. Taken together, these provide an indication of the migration subjects of concern to the international community and where consensus on the international level could be possible. To this end, it provides a tool for the identification of effective practices in migration management.

The Seminar on Health and Migration was initiated in recognition of the need to assess the public health implications of increasingly mobile populations, and to integrate health policies into migration management strategies. This seminar was held in Geneva from 9 to 11 June 2004 with the co-sponsorship of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). It brought together health and migration officials from around the globe to exchange views on migration health policy concerns, perspectives and experiences.

This publication details the broad range of issues discussed during the seminar. Panels of experts encouraged debate on topics such as the use of pre-departure health assessments, the need to address the mental health of migrants, healthcare access for irregular migrants, and the migration of healthcare workers. The records of the discussions contained in the following chapters set out the main challenges and areas for policy reform, such as the need for programme support, local capacity building, information-sharing and communication of best practices.
The seminar on Trade and Migration, held in Geneva in October 2004, was co-sponsored by IOM, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization. This event was a follow up to the November 2003 Trade and Migration seminar organized by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, IOM and the World Bank. The 2004 seminar brought together trade and migration officials from 89 countries and numerous international organizations in addition to representatives of business and civil society. The primary objective of the event was to continue the dialogue between trade and migration stakeholders and further explore the intersection of the trade and migration worlds though consideration of the actual, practical experiences of governments in managing the temporary movement of persons. The focus of the seminar was the examination of existing unilateral, bilateral and regional schemes for managing the movement and temporary stay of foreign workers to determine what can be learned from these schemes that is of relevance to GATS Mode 4.

This publication covers a broad range of issues within the trade and migration nexus which were discussed during the seminar, including policy, legislative and implementation challenges in managing the movement and temporary stay of labour migrants, perspectives of employer and union representatives on the issues of concern for these important constituent groups, as well as the implications for Mode 4 of what has been learned over the course of the seminar.
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.
The seminar on Migration and Human Resources for Health: From Awareness to Action, held in Geneva on 23–24 March 2006, was organized within the framework of IOM’s International Dialogue on Migration in collaboration with the World Health Organization and the International Labour Organization and with the co-sponsorship of the Government of Ireland. The seminar was organized in recognition of the need to gain a deeper understanding of the complex issues and dynamics involved in international migration of health professionals and to move towards a more comprehensive and inclusive approach to human resource management in this sector. The main objectives of the seminar were to bring together a broad range of stakeholders to work together towards effective management of the mobility of health care workers, to review existing policy approaches and discuss innovative strategies to managing the mobility of health professionals and to identify action points to carry the agenda forward.

The seminar brought together government officials from the health, labour and migration sectors, representatives of intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, the private sector and civil society for an open and informal exchange of views on key issues, opportunities and challenges relating to migration and human resources for health. The seminar had particular focus on highlighting the perspectives of non-governmental actors, such as the business sector, diaspora groups, individual migrants, professional organizations and many others, as these stakeholders have important roles to play in issues relating to the mobility of health professionals and need to be actively engaged in the policy dialogue and programming.

This publication includes the materials of the two-day seminar on Migration and Human Resources for Health. It covers a broad range of issues associated with the mobility of health care workers, including the current trends in the migration of health professionals, key challenges in the area of human resources for health and practical approaches to addressing these challenges, including proposals for how the various stakeholders can carry the agenda forward from awareness to action.
Environmental degradation, climate change and migration are not new to the global community. However, managing these phenomena has become both more challenging and more critical to ensuring human security and sustainable development. Not only are gradual and sudden forms of environmental change acquiring greater magnitude, but they are likely to lead to ever increasing waves of internal and international migration, including mass human displacement. Migration is also having a demonstrable impact – at times positive, at others negative – on the environment in communities of origin and destination. Both phenomena are figuring more prominently in the eruption of new and old conflicts.

As part of IOM’s International Dialogue on Migration, IOM and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) co-sponsored a two-day Expert Seminar on Migration and the Environment in Bangkok, Thailand on 22–23 February 2007. The aim of this seminar was to support improvements in research and policy for more effective management of the associations between migration, the environment and other intermediating social, economic and political factors. This seminar brought together 25 policymakers, practitioners and researchers from diverse fields to explore the two-way association between migration and the environment as well as the interaction of these phenomena with security and to contribute to a more comprehensive research and policy agenda in this field.

This publication provides an account of some of the main issues discussed during the Expert Seminar on Migration and the Environment including: a) definitional issues; b) some critical dimensions of the migration and the environment nexus, inter alia: (i) the impact of gradual environmental change on migration; (ii) the impact of extreme environmental events on migration; (iii) migration’s effects on the environment; and (iv) the association with conflict potential; c) improving data and research for informed policymaking and action; d) possible policy responses and interventions; and e) the main challenges and lessons learnt and their implications for the way forward.
The process of migration is a process of change, for migrants as well as for societies: Migration increases diversity in societies of destination, and novel, more flexible and multidirectional migratory movements accentuate this trend. Integration denotes the process of managing diversity and attaining harmonious relationships between migrants and communities. The process of integration is based on reciprocity between migrants and societies and has a variety of dimensions, including social, economic, legal, cultural and religious.

As part of IOM’s International Dialogue on Migration, a two-day workshop on the theme of “Migrants and the Host Society: Partnerships for Success” was held in Geneva, Switzerland on 12 and 13 July 2006. Approximately 175 participants and panellists from over 60 countries and various backgrounds (IOs, NGOs, academics and the private sector) came together to share ideas and discuss flexible approaches to integration that stay abreast of the increasingly complex migration patterns.

This publication provides an account of some of the main issues discussed during the workshop, including the meaning of “integration” in today’s mobile world, its multidimensional nature, as well as policy options for managing integration with a view to ensuring the social cohesion of the host and home communities.
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.

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.
Global trade liberalization has mainly focused on facilitating, to the broadest degree possible, the movement of capital, goods and services, rather than the movement of people. Although migration is an increasingly global issue, recognized as holding considerable potential for economic and social growth and development for countries of origin and destination alike, it is at the regional level that comparatively greater progress in addressing the relationship between trade, migration and development has been made. The relative success of regional frameworks in handling mobility issues is not surprising: the limited number of countries involved can offer better possibilities for finding common ground for cooperation, including in addressing complex migration dynamics. In addition, the largest share of migration flows occur within regions, with people increasingly moving for short and recurring stays, underscoring the importance of regional integration agreements and legal frameworks for the management of these flows.

This publication provides a summary of the discussions at a workshop on “Free Movement of Persons in Regional Integration Processes” organized by IOM, in collaboration with UNCTAD, within the framework of IOM’s International Dialogue on Migration. The report analyzes the main regional approaches to the liberalized movement of persons, key challenges, and existing policy options. All information contained in this report reflects the situation as at the time of the workshop (July 2007).
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.

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.
Human rights, as expressed in international and regional instruments, have entered all spheres of policymaking and migration is no exception. Nevertheless, migrants continue to be disproportionately affected by human rights violations. This is due principally to their status as non-nationals in the country in which they reside, but also occurs during their often perilous journeys and during or upon return to their home country. Contrary to common assumptions, documented migrants are not immune to abuse of their human rights, but migrants in irregular situations generally face higher levels of vulnerability, as they encounter greater barriers in accessing the protection to which they are entitled. It is of paramount importance to stress that human rights apply to all migrants, irrespective of their migratory status. Certain specific conditions or circumstances require particular attention because of the high risk of human rights abuse that they entail: hazardous modes of travel and abuse at the hands of smugglers; discrimination, racism and xenophobic violence; de facto or de jure prevention from access to health and education; detention; exploitation in the workplace; age- and gender-specific vulnerabilities; and human trafficking situations.

The International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) was dedicated in 2009 to addressing these challenges and identifying practical solutions with a view to giving effect to the human rights of migrants at all stages of the migration process. A summary follows of the general conclusions which emerged from the discussions and exchanges between policymakers and practitioners at two intersessional workshops held as part of the IDM, “Effective Respect for the Human Rights of Migrants: A Shared Responsibility” (25–26 March 2009) and “Trafficking in Persons and Exploitation of Migrants: Ensuring the Protection of Human Rights” (9–10 July 2009).
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).
As part of IOM’s annual International Dialogue on Migration – dedicated in 2011 to the theme The Future of Migration: Building Capacities for Change – the IOM membership selected the topic “Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration” as the focus of a workshop in Geneva, Switzerland on 29 and 30 March 2011. The workshop identified some of the main areas in which governments and institutions may need to reinforce their capacities to manage the complex interactions between climate change and environmental degradation and human mobility. The workshop was framed by the notion that a comprehensive approach to managing environmental migration would aim to minimize to the extent possible forced migration resulting from environmental factors; where forced migration does occur, to ensure assistance and protection for those affected and seek durable solutions to their situation; and, lastly, to facilitate the role of migration as an adaptation strategy to climate change.

The following four main areas for capacity-building received particular emphasis during the workshop: 1) Knowledge base and research capacity on environmental migration; 2) Capacities to devise solid legal and institutional frameworks to ensure the protection of those on the move for environmental reasons; 3) Capacities for comprehensive migration management policies to tackle the multifaceted impacts of climate change and environmental degradation on human mobility; 4) Technical and operational capacities to support vulnerable populations and promote effective migration management in the context of environmental changes.
On 12 and 13 September 2011, IOM held a workshop on “Economic Cycles, Demographic Change and Migration” in Geneva, Switzerland as part of its annual International Dialogue on Migration (IDM). The IOM membership had selected this workshop topic as part of the 2011 IDM theme, The Future of Migration: Building Capacities for Change. The workshop was attended by government representatives from around the world, non-governmental and international organizations, academics and other experts.

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, focusing 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.
N°20 - Moving to Safety: Migration Consequences of Complex Crises (2012)
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This publication contains the report and supplementary materials of a workshop on “Moving to Safety: Migration Consequences of Complex Crises” which was held in Geneva, Switzerland on 24 and 25 April 2012. The workshop, which took place under the overarching theme of the 2012 IOM International Dialogue on Migration “Managing Migration in Crisis Situations”, examined the migratory patterns that can result from complex crises and the usefulness of migration policy tools in addressing crises; and aimed to raise awareness of the role of mobility in overcoming crises, specifically the predicament of “trapped” populations.

N°21 - Protecting Migrants During Times of Crisis: Immediate Responses and Sustainable Strategies (2012)
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This publication contains the report and supplementary materials of a workshop on “Protecting Migrants during Times of Crisis: Immediate Responses and Sustainable Strategies” which was held in Geneva, Switzerland on 13 and 14 September 2012. The workshop, which took place under the overarching theme of the 2012 the 2012 IOM International Dialogue on Migration “Managing Migration in Crisis Situations”, focused on the plight of migrants who are caught up in conflicts and natural disasters in their destination countries; as well as wider repercussions for countries of origin, transit and destination.
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.

By all accounts, the conference has set a new framework for global dialogue on diaspora. IOM has been requested to make the Diaspora Ministerial Conference a regular event.
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.
This publication contains the report and supplementary materials of a workshop on “Migration and Families” which was held in Geneva, Switzerland on 7 and 8 October 2014 in the framework of the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM). The workshop was the second in a series of two workshops organized in 2014 under the overarching theme “Migration Human Mobility and Development: Emerging Trends and New Opportunities for Partnerships”. It focused on family migration and on the differential and challenging impact of migration on the family unit and its members and offered policymakers and practitioners an opportunity to showcase and exchange policies, cooperation and partnerships frameworks and lessons learned, as well as discuss practical solutions at the regional, national and international level to respond to the challenges that migrant families and their members are facing.
The conference, which is the second in a series of global conferences organized by IOM following the 2013 Diaspora Ministerial Conference, set a new framework for the global dialogue on migration by involving all levels of migration governance and in which local authorities were the main interlocutors. The event discussed the significant link between migration and cities and affirmed the key role local authorities have in the global migration governance.

By dedicating its major policy discussion forum to the topic of cities and their administrators, IOM wished to give local leaders – who are at the heart of the implementation of migration policies – a voice in the global debate on migration.

The conference confirmed that city authorities are indeed aware of, and attuned to, the needs of migrants and willing to formulate policies that respond to those needs. However, it also demonstrated that local government agendas do not necessarily consider migrants and their migratory realities. Inclusive local agendas – which consider migrants and pay particular attention to those who are most vulnerable or marginalized – can support smooth integration into society and allow migrants to be active agents in the planning and development of urban environments and activities.

Through the Conference on Migrants and Cities, IOM wants to draw on the knowledge of mayors and other local government authorities to identify effective migration policies and practices for urban environments, and thus obtain valuable inputs to important global processes, such as the implementation of the newly adopted Agenda 2030, the UN-Habitat III Conference, the forthcoming New Urban Agenda and the World Humanitarian Summit.
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.
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