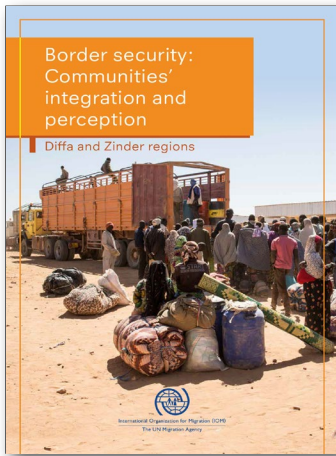


IOM PUBLICATIONS

MIGRATION FOCUS ON smuggling



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency



Border security: Communities' integration and perception

2017/92 pages

English, French

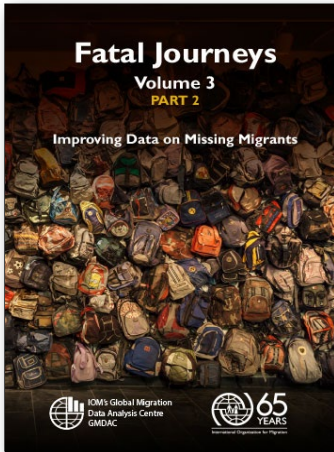
Available for PDF download

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.

MARCH 2018



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

2017/146 pages

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

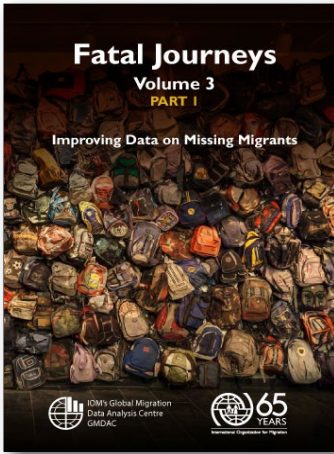
English

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

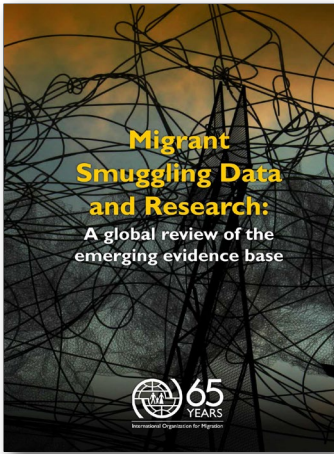
e-ISBN 978-92-9068-744-3

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.



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

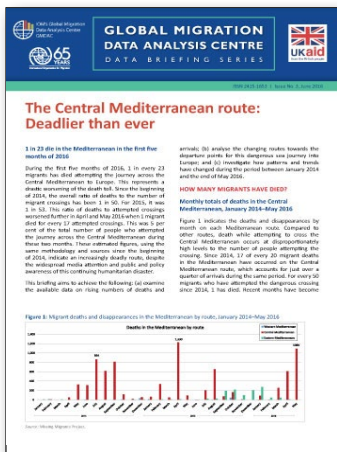
ISSN 2415-1653

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

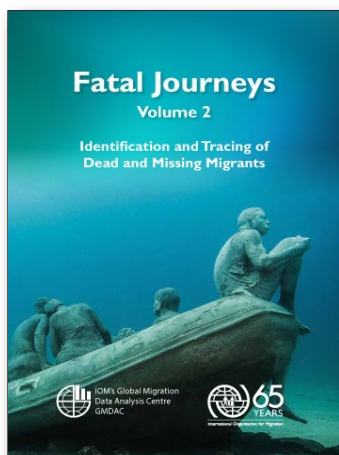
ISSN 2415-1653

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.



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.



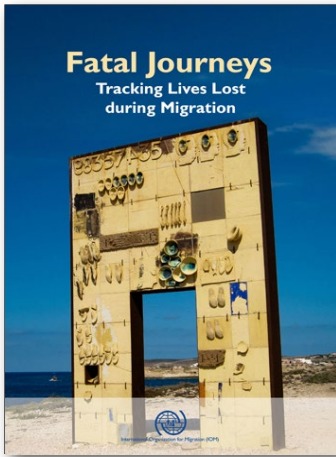
Migration Trends Across the Mediterranean: Connecting the Dots

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.



Fatal Journeys: Tracking Lives Lost during Migration

2014/216 pages

English

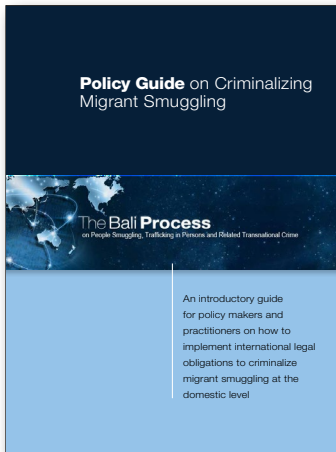
Available for [PDF download](#)

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.



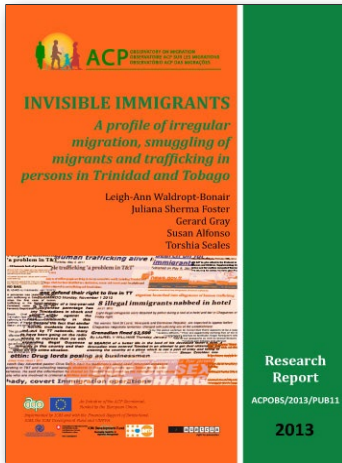
Policy Guide on Criminalizing Migrant Smuggling - The Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime

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.



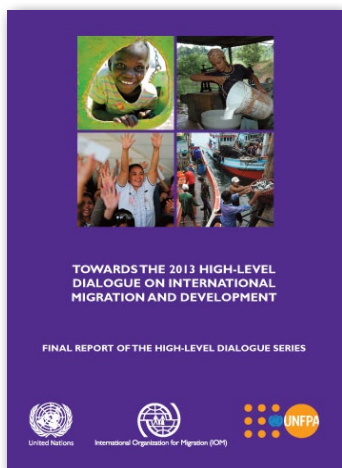
Invisible immigrants: A profile of irregular migration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons in Trinidad and Tobago

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

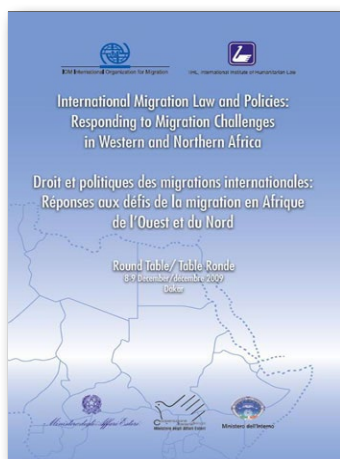
Available for [PDF download](#)

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

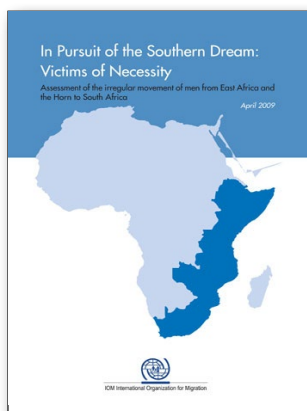
ISBN 978-92-9068-578-4

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.



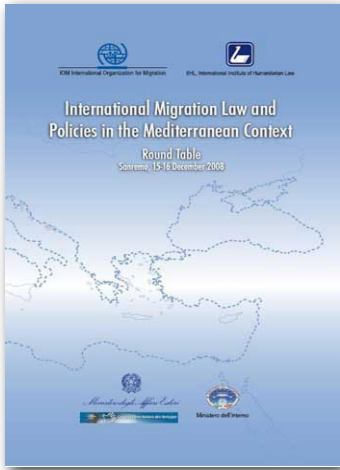
In Pursuit of the Southern Dream: Victims of Necessity. Assessment of the irregular movement of men from East Africa and the Horn to South Africa

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

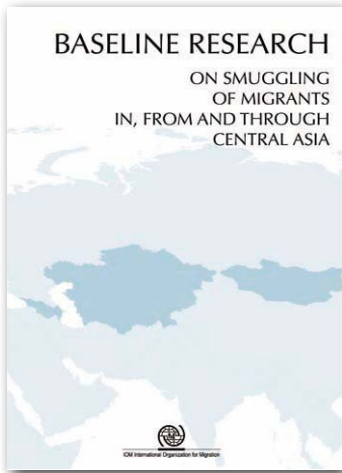
English/Italian/French

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.



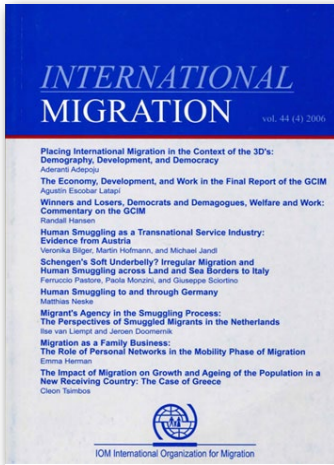
Baseline Research on Smuggling of Migrants in, from and through Central Asia

2006/68 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

The research clarifies the issue of smuggling of migrants, distinguishes it from trafficking in persons and irregular migration and elaborates on its link to human rights. General trends and patterns of smuggling of migrants are analysed before addressing the issue in Central Asian context. Three country sections provide a comprehensive guide through the migration context, legislation, smuggling routes, its organization, fees and profile of smuggled migrants. Each country specific chapter includes a list of recommendations from national migration authorities and local non-governmental organizations, gathered by local researchers in the course of interviews. At the end of the report there are recommendations from IOM on countering smuggling of migrants and recommendations obtained from the regional state-civic roundtable on smuggling of migrants in Almaty in March 2006 carried out under the Central Asia Partnership Group framework.



International Migration, Vol. 44(4) 2006

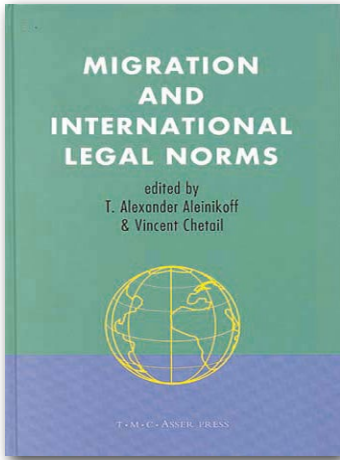
2006/254 pages

English

Electronic version from [Wiley-Science](#).

To order print copy, [click here](#)

-
- **Placing International Migration in the Context of the 3D's: Demography, Development, and Democracy** by Aderanti Adepoju
 - **The Economy, Development, and Work in the Final Report of the GCIM** by Agustín Escobar Latapí
 - **Winners and Losers, Democrats and Demagogues, Welfare and Work: Commentary on the GCIM** by Randall Hansen
 - **Comparing Notes: Perspectives on Human Smuggling in Austria, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands**
 - **Human Smuggling as a Transnational Service Industry: Evidence from Austria** by Veronika Bilger, Martin Hofmann and Michael Jandl
 - **Schengen's Soft Underbelly? Irregular Migration and Human Smuggling across Land and Sea Borders to Italy** by Ferruccio Pastore, Paola Monzini and Giuseppe Sciortino
 - **Human Smuggling to and through Germany** by Matthias Neske
 - **Migrant's Agency in the Smuggling Process: The Perspectives of Smuggled Migrants in the Netherlands** by Ilse Van Liempt and Jeroen Doomernik
 - **Migration as a Family Business: The Role of Personal Networks in the Mobility Phase of Migration** by Emma Herman
 - **The Impact of Migration on Growth and Ageing of the Population in a New Receiving Country: The Case of Greece** by Cleon Tsimbos



Migration and International Legal Norms

2003/382 pages

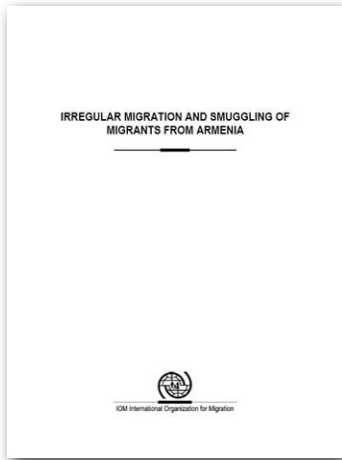
ISBN 90-6704-157-2

English

Available from [Cambridge University Press](#)

Migration and International Legal Norms provides a comprehensive and up-to-date analysis of the source and scope of international law on migration. Chapters written by experts from around the world explore international norms on state authority to regulate migration, freedom of movement, forced migration, human rights, family unification, trafficking and smuggling of migrants, national security, rescue at sea, health, development, integration and nationality.

Migration and International Legal Norms shows that, despite the absence of a comprehensive legal instrument governing international migration, there is a wide range of legal norms relevant to migration embodied in multilateral treaties and conventions, regional agreements, and customary international law. The volume also identifies some significant gaps in international law, recommending areas for further cooperative efforts.



Irregular Migration and Smuggling of Migrants from Armenia

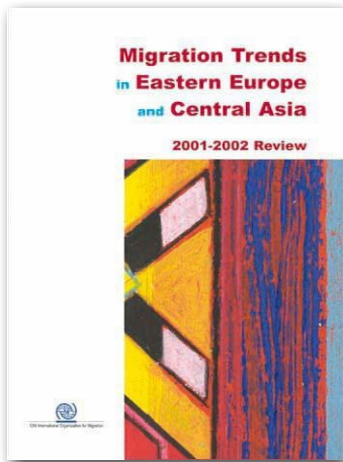
2002/58 pages

ISBN 92-9068-128-2

English

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

This study focuses on illegal or irregular migration and particularly smuggling of migrants from Armenia. Together with IOM's earlier report on trafficking in women and children, the report aims at providing a comprehensive picture of the nature and incidence of irregular migration in Armenia in order to lay a sound basis for policy and programme intervention. Chapter 1 provides an introduction and background to the study, including why it was felt necessary, the definition of migrant smuggling used in the study and the research methodology. Chapter 2 looks at nature and incidence of the problem in Armenia. Chapter 3 gives brief description of transit migration in Armenia. Chapter 4 outlines and analyses the legislation in place to combat migrant smuggling in Armenia. The concluding chapter provides recommendations to deal with the issue.



Migration Trends in Eastern Europe and Central Asia: 2001-2002 Review

2002/204 pages

ISBN 92-9068-115-2

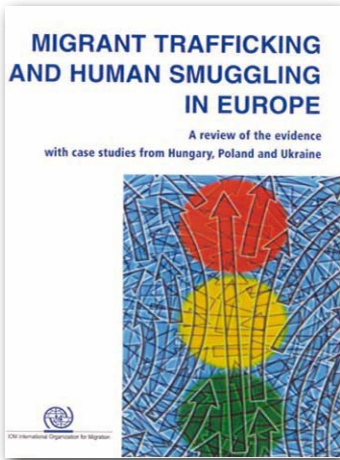
English

Available for [PDF download](#)

USD 35

In 1997 and 1999, IOM published its first original reports on migration in the CIS countries. This third volume of that series - the 2001/2002 Review - contains a statistical and analytical update of recent migration flows for 12 countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA), taking into account relevant political and historical developments that interact with population movements.

The report also contains a description and analysis of the specific features of irregular migration in the EECA countries, where numerous unresolved economic, social, ethnic and environmental problems still contribute to the growth of illegal migration, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and thus complicate the challenges of migration management.



Migrant Trafficking and Human Smuggling in Europe: Review of the Evidence with Case Studies from Hungary, Poland and Ukraine

2000/416 pages

ISBN 92-9068-097-0

English

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

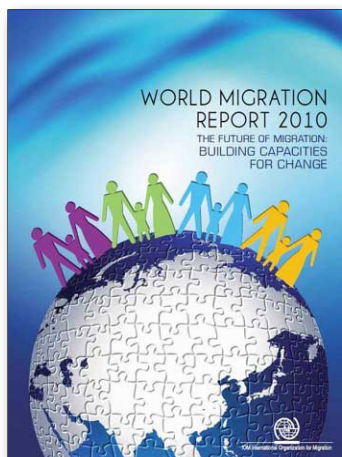
USD 35

Trafficking in persons has become a growing global problem affecting a complex matrix of countries of origin, transit and destination, their international relations, security and economies. The book reviews literature on human trafficking and migrant smuggling in Europe.

This review includes a discussion of the different elements involved in the analysis of trafficking and smuggling, such as the concepts, definition and international agreements and conventions dealing with human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

The second part presents three case studies on Hungary, Poland and Ukraine and includes interviews with migrants and representative agencies for combating human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

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)

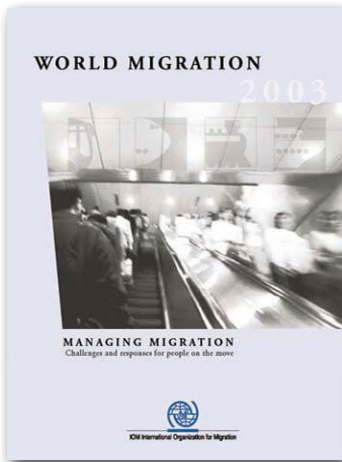
ISBN 978-9290-68-592-0 (Spanish)

[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.

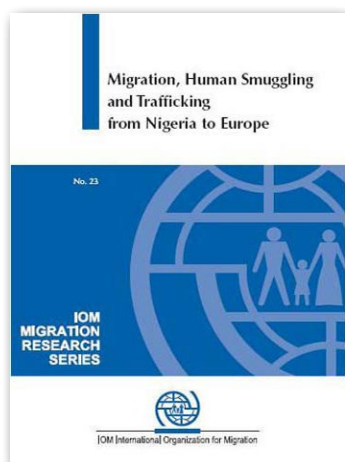
Published in June 2003, this report is organized around the core theme of migration management. Policy responses to specific migration issues are discussed in a series of essays with varying geographical and thematic focus.

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.

Migration Research Series

ISSN 1607-338X • USD 16.00



MRS N°23 - Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking from Nigeria to Europe

2006/72 pages

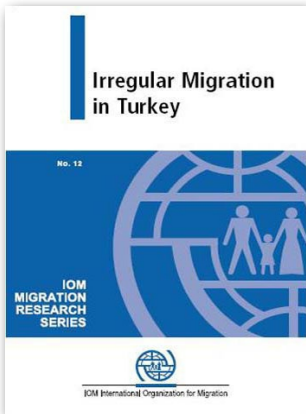
English

Available for [PDF download](#)

Migration from Nigeria to Europe has attracted considerable attention from governments and the media. This is partly because some elements of this migration flow are related to trafficking in persons and other criminal activities, and also because Nigerians have become prominent among sub-Saharan African asylum-seekers in Europe.

There are several hundreds of thousands of Nigerians throughout Europe, half of whom live in the United Kingdom. Italy is host to the second-largest group of Nigerians and is the most important destination for trafficking in persons from Nigeria.

Although existing research and documentation on Nigerians in Europe concentrates on prostitution, trafficking and other criminal activities, the great majority of Nigerian immigrants living in Europe without any involvement in such activities are ignored.



MRS N°12 - Irregular Migration in Turkey

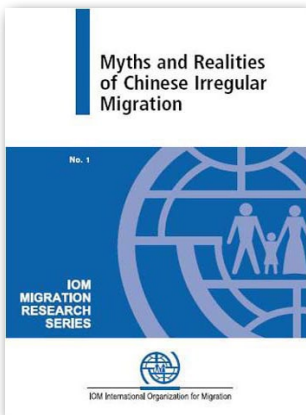
2000/44 pages

English

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

Situated at the crossroads of trade and travel routes linking East and West, Turkey has always been a key junction for many types of migratory movements, whether by land or sea. During the last decades, millions of Turkish migrant workers have left their country to work abroad, but recently Turkey has itself become a destination country for labour migration, and a major transit country for West-bound irregular migration. The increasing illegal transit migration poses growing challenges to Turkish Government.

This report is based on a wide range of materials gathered from transit migrants themselves, from Turkish migration authorities and, uniquely, from people smugglers. Owing to its wide approach, the study casts light on the realities and motivations of migrants, on the illegal smuggling business, and discusses the needs for continuing migration policy development in cooperation with western European countries.



MRS N°1 - Myths and Realities of Chinese Irregular Migration

2000/44 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

The Migration Research Series (MRS) presents the findings of research projects managed by IOM's Research Unit in Geneva, and studies prepared by IOM staff and its field offices. The series is designed to bring the results of policy-relevant migration research to the attention of a broader audience more quickly than would be possible in academic journals and books.

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)
Shipping cost (based on book weight and country of destination)			
Bank transfer charges (if applicable)			
Amount due			

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

