

Perspectives from The International Organization for Migration (IOM)

*Collaborative Arrangement for the Prevention and Management of
Public Health Events in Civil Aviation-Asia Pacific (CAPSCA-AP/15)*

12 – 16 December 2022

Manila, Philippines

OUR MISSION

IOM is committed to the **principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society**. As the leading international organization for migration, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to:

- assist in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration management;
- advance understanding of migration issues;
- encourage social and economic development through migration;
- uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.





FUNDING

IOM's activities are almost entirely projectized.

In 2018, **93 per cent** of IOM's projected expenditures (around USD 1.8 billion) is in the form of voluntary contributions for projects (projectized nature of IOM).

The remainder represents the administrative budget, funded from Member State contributions.





KEY ACTIVITIES

MAIN AREAS OF PROGRAMMING:

- Refugee Resettlement
- Emergency, post-crisis and Disaster Risk Reduction
- Migrant Assistance
- Labour Migration and Migration & Development
- Immigration and Border Management
- Migration Health
- Migration Policy and Migration Law Research

IOM APPROACH

Pragmatic, flexible, innovative

Decentralized, on the ground globally

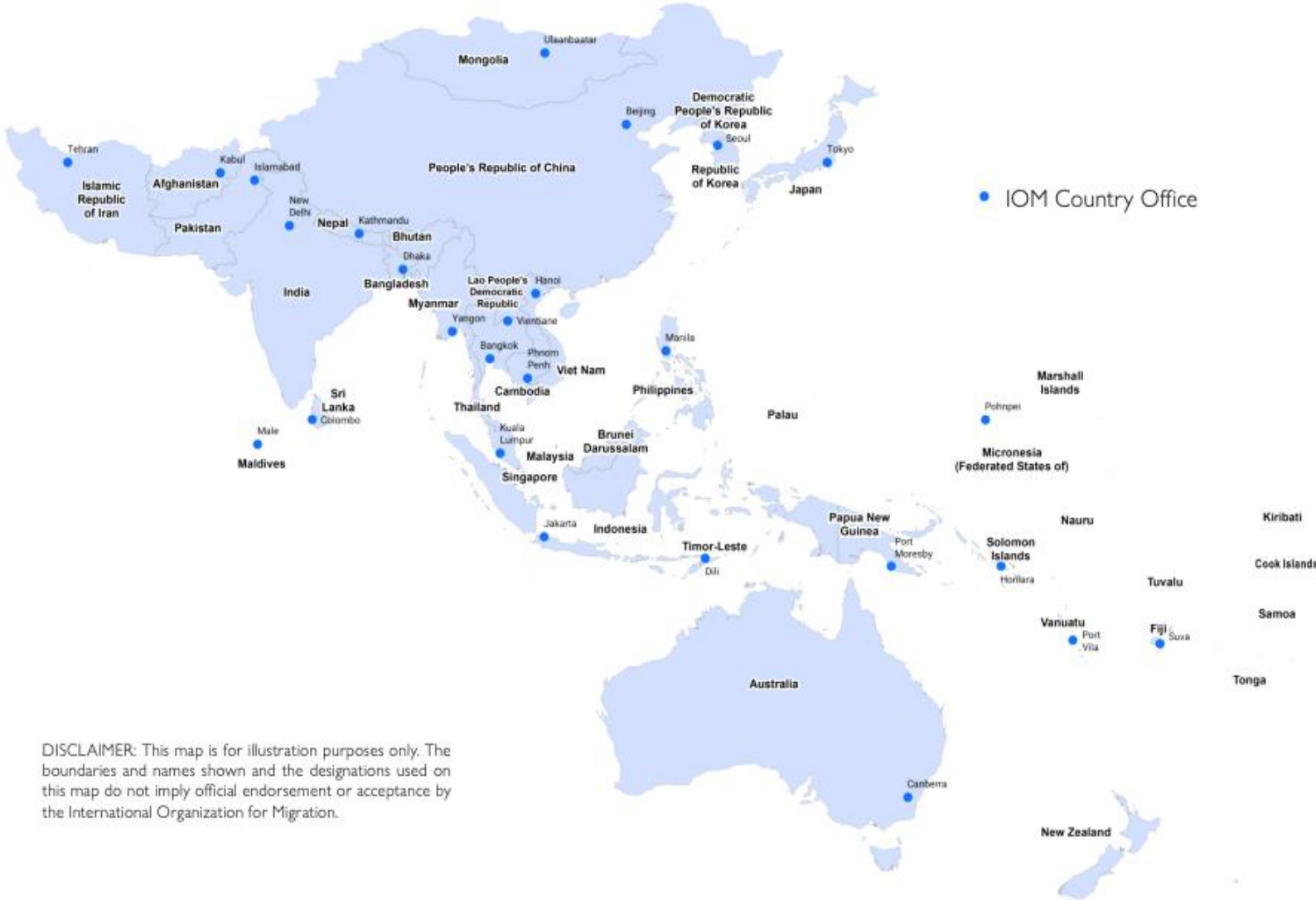
Works in **partnership** with governments, UN agencies, NGOs and the private sector

Committed to exploring **public-private partnership** that are long-term and mutually beneficial



IOM Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

<https://www.iom.int/asia-and-pacific>



DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

THEMATIC PRIORITIES



MIGRATION POLICY



EMERGENCY AND POST CRISIS



MIGRATION PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE



MIGRATION HEALTH



LABOUR MIGRATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



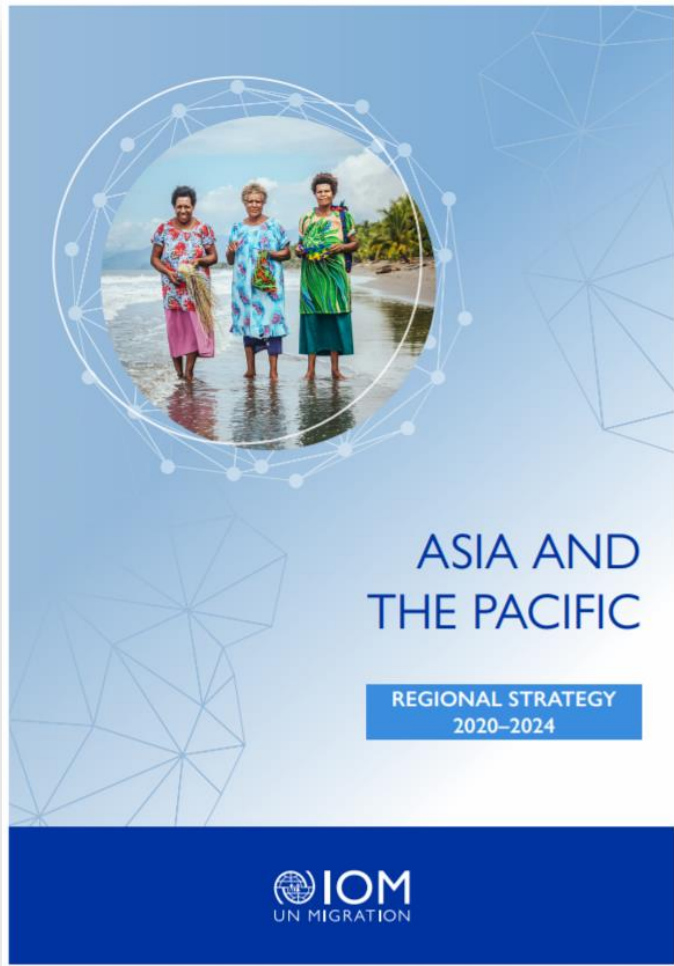
MIGRATION AND BORDER MANAGEMENT



MIGRATION, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE

Asia and the Pacific – Regional Strategy 2020–2024

<https://publications.iom.int/books/asia-and-pacific-regional-strategy-2020-2024>



Priority pillars:

1. RESILIENCE → Addressing the adverse drivers and risks of migration that contribute to vulnerability, IOM will seek to build national, community and individual resilience
2. MOBILITY → Advancing multiple avenues for enhanced protection of migrants and their communities, enhancing pathways for safe, orderly and regular migration and maximizing the developmental gains of migration
3. GOVERNANCE → Supporting enhanced governance across Asia and the Pacific

Key strategic objectives:

- a) Address the drivers of displacement and provide solutions for those displaced
- b) Significantly scale up support to governments in enhancing migration management and governance
- c) Strengthen IOM support for migration dialogues and collaborative actions in the region
- d) Enhance knowledge and the evidence-base for effective migration policy, programme support and innovation in the region

MIGRATION: 21ST CENTURY'S MEGATREND

Key migration data at a glance



International
migrants^(a)

281 million — **↑** Up from **272 million**
(or 3.5%) in 2019
international migrants globally
in 2020, or 3.6 per cent of the
world's population

Females^(a)	135 million international female migrants globally in 2020, or 3.5 per cent of the world's female population	↑ Up from 130 million (or 3.4%) in 2019
Males^(a)	146 million international male migrants globally in 2020, or 3.7 per cent of the world's male population	↑ Up from 141 million (or 3.6%) in 2019
Labour migrants^(b)	169 million migrant workers globally in 2019	↑ Up from 164 million globally in 2017
Missing migrants^(c)	Around 3,900 dead and missing globally in 2020	↓ Down from almost 5,400 in 2019

8 billion population > **1 billion** migrants

GLOBAL FORCED DISPLACEMENTS



Displaced persons

89.4 million people were living in displacement globally at the end of 2020 (includes refugees, asylum seekers, displaced Venezuelans and IDPs) — Up from **84.8 million** in 2019

Refugees ^(e)	26.4 million refugees globally in 2020	↑ Up from 26 million in 2019
Asylum seekers ^(e)	4.1 million asylum seekers globally in 2020	↓ Down from 4.2 million in 2019
Displaced Venezuelans ^(e)	3.9 million Venezuelans displaced globally in 2020 (not including those who were refugees or asylum seekers)	↑ Up from 3.6 million in 2019
Internally displaced persons (IDPs) ^(f)	55 million IDPs globally in 2020: 48 million due to conflict and violence; 7 million due to disasters	↑ Up from 51 million in 2019

Migration Trends In Asia and the Pacific

LABOUR MIGRATION

14.2%
24 MILLION

INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT
WORKERS IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC
REGION

OF MIGRANT WORKERS
WERE WOMEN

39%
9.1 MILLION

OF MIGRANT WORKERS
WERE WOMEN

FORCED MIGRATION



5.49 MILLION

REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM
ASIA-PACIFIC COUNTRIES

A total of 5.49 million refugees and asylum seekers from Asia-Pacific countries were forcibly displaced due to conflict or violence as of mid-2021.



AFGHANISTAN

MYANMAR

Most conflict-induced displacement in the region was concentrated in Afghanistan and Myanmar – with further increases due to the upscaling of the Afghanistan and Myanmar crises.



3,914,823

DISPLACED PEOPLE IN THE PHILIPPINES



557,000

NEW DISASTER DISPLACEMENTS WERE
RECORDED IN INDONESIA BY MID-2021



4.22 MILLION
REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS
IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

17% OF THE GLOBAL
STOCK

As of mid-2021, Asia and the Pacific hosted 4.22 million refugees and asylum seekers, accounting for 17 per cent of the global stock.

Source: Asia Pacific Migration Data Report 2021

Travel Restrictions

MOBILITY RESTRICTIONS AND CONTAINMENT MEASURES IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19



The Asia–Pacific region was among the top three regions in the world with the highest number of imposed entry restrictions in 2021.



30/40
COUNTRIES

Internal movement restrictions were observed in 30 out of 40 countries in the Asia–Pacific region.



By the end of 2021, 40 per cent of assessed Points of Entry (PoEs) in the Asia–Pacific region were reported as fully operational and only 11 per cent as fully closed.

• 11% Fully closed PoEs



Between March 2020 and December 2021, South Asia showed the highest level of stringency regarding internal containment measures. By contrast, the Pacific observed the lowest government response stringency level.

What has IOM been doing?

- Health support & disease surveillance
- Quarantine & isolation support
- Communication and community engagement
- Crisis coordination & planning
- Monitoring
- Facilitating safe border crossing

IOM strengths...

1. Trusted global partner with border management authorities
2. Strong public health portfolio that focuses on mobility and cross-border movements
3. Large operational health team ready to deploy into COVID response in over 50 countries
4. Already active in most demanding camp environments



Reflections on the International Migration Review Forum 2022



United Nations
Network on Migration
Working Better Together



Inter-Agency Coordination

- **UN Crisis Management Team**
 - IOM co-lead on travel & trade impact (w/ IMO and ICAO)
 - Active in assessing UN medical facilities capacity
 - Supporting System-wide efforts to ensure UN personnel protection (PPE, medevac)
- **Inter-Agency Standing Committee** (*Global Humanitarian Response Plan*)
- **UN Development System** (*socio-economic implications*)
- **UN Migration Network** (*Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund*)



The World's To-Do List by 2030
however there are significant
headwinds from COVID-19, Ukraine
and longer term from the impact of
climate change

IBM and the 2030 Agenda – SDG 5



5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation



Integrated border management (women's participation in intra-service, intra-agency and international cooperation)

Traveller identification management (identity documentation for VoTs, girls and women migrants)

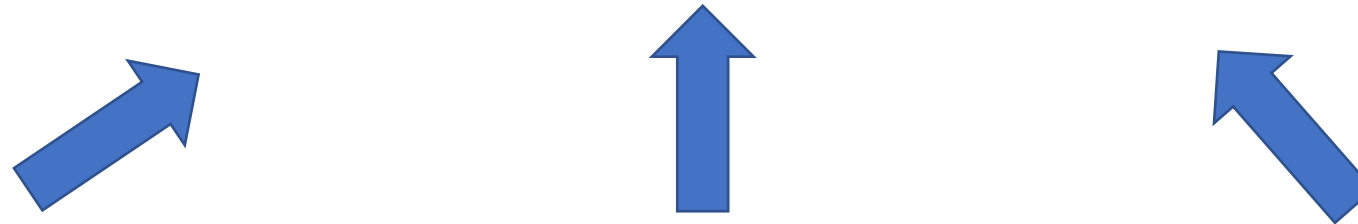
Points of entry (protection for girls and women at PoEs)

IBM and the 2030 Agenda – SDG 9

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all



Integrated border management (operable and coordinated cross-border management to ensure ease of travel and trade)

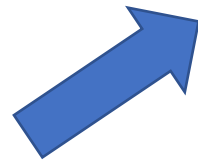
Humanitarian border management (early warning systems, mobile assistance and services, and restoration of infrastructure)

At points of entry, develop health and sanitation services (including WASH) infrastructure

IBM and the 2030 Agenda – SDG 10



10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies



Counter migrant smuggling
(building capacity on
migration policymaking and
border management)

Humanitarian border
management (legal
infrastructure, inter-agency
planning)

Integrated border
management (intra-agency
and international
cooperation to harmonize
policy, revise SOP etc.)

IBM and the 2030 Agenda – SDG 16

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

Counter migrant smuggling
(capacity building and
technical assistance on
combatting corruption and
illicit flows)

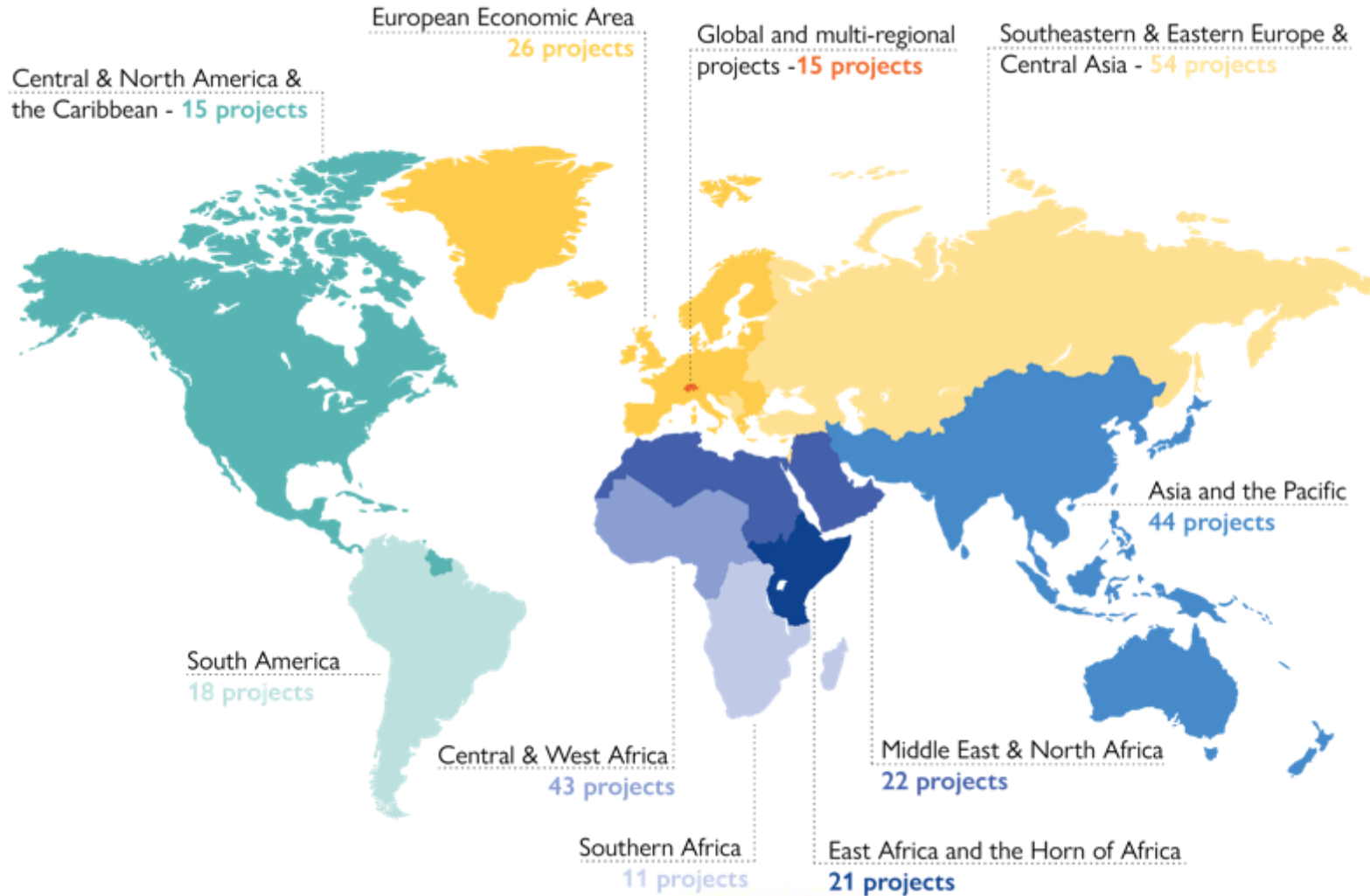
Humanitarian border
management (situation and
context analysis, integration
and return programmes,
contingency planning)

Travel document inspection /
identification management
(strengthening evidence of
identity and technologies and
capacities to identify fraud)

IMMIGRATION AND BORDER MANAGEMENT

IBM PROJECTS AROUND THE WORLD

IOM's Immigration and Border Management programmes provide capacity development, policy guidance, and technical assistance to Member States to strengthen regular pathways and migration governance.



137+

Million USD overall expenditures

90

New projects in 2020

269

Active projects



**ONGOING BORDER
MANAGEMENT
PROJECTS ASIA PACIFIC**

IBM THEMATIC PRIORITIES

Combat trafficking and smuggling from an integrated approach

- From identification to protection, from investigation to prosecution.
- Build law enforcement authorities capacities to collect data at borders and detect potential criminals.
- Build international judiciary cooperation for an efficient response and proper VoT protection.
- Assist central level capacity building, including legal and policy apparatus.
- Tackle smugglers and traffickers, while assisting victims.
- Work from country of origin till country of destination.



Promote a holistic response to instability synergizing stabilization and security

- Further integrating stabilization and security expertise into a holistic approach in crisis areas, aligning to the “P3S”, bridging donors.
- Ensuring full ownership of actions with partnering governments, while further coordinating with other international stakeholders.
- Human rights-based approach to further ensure safety and security for communities.
- Build cross border and regional responses.



IBM THEMATIC PRIORITIES

Assist the overall digitalization transition of migration management authorities

- Keep rolling out MIDAS – 30 countries using it and more to come.
- Export and adapt the Document Examination Support Center (DESC) concept from Asia-Pacific to Western Balkans, South America, Africa and so on.
- Assist the EU and partnering States on readmission cooperation through the roll out of the DG HOME funded and IOM developed Model Readmission Case Management System (Model RCMS).
- Further support governments in developing electronic Visas and travel authorization to speed up immigration processes at points of entry.
- With relevant partners, explore the roll out of the Smart Vaccination concept to ensure travel resumption amid COVID-19.
- Promote the development and roll out of electronic identity (also known as digital identity).

Integrating Public Health Considerations into Border Management

- One of the priorities highlighted in IOM's High Level Policy Paper "Cross-Border Human Mobility amid and after COVID-19".
- Point of Entry (PoE) highlighted as key intervention space and capacity building as a priority for health and non-health officials (immigration, customs, police, etc) at PoEs.
- Particular focus on integrating public health and the International Health Regulations (IHR) into the Integrated/Coordinated Border Management in line with continental and regional frameworks.
- Multisectoral approach at the PoE utilizing IOM's broad range of expertise in migration management and emergency operations from the cross border human mobility perspective.



MIDAS

MIGRATION INFORMATION AND DATA ANALYSIS SYSTEM

MIGRATION INFORMATION AND DATA ANALYSIS SYSTEM (MIDAS)

MIDAS in a nutshell.

- I. The UN Border Management Information System.
- II. Developed and globally managed by IOM.
- III. Non-commercial and cost-efficient system.
- IV. Improves border facilitation and control for exit and entry (air, land and sea).
- V. Customizable.
- VI. Governments have full and exclusive control of MIDAS' recorded traveler data.

Countries using MIDAS.



- | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Belize | 7. Djibouti | 12. Haiti | 19. Nigeria |
| 2. Benin | 8. The Democratic Republic of the Congo | 13. Liberia | 20. Paraguay |
| 3. Burkina Faso | 9. Ecuador | 14. Madagascar | 21. Somalia |
| 4. Cambodia | 10. the Gambia | 15. Malawi | 22. South Sudan |
| 5. Chad | 11. Guinea | 16. Mali | 23. Trinidad and Tobago |
| 6. the Congo | | 17. The Marshall Island | 24. Uganda |
| | | 18. Niger | |

MIDAS ALONG THE TRAVELLER JOURNEY

MIDAS supports the whole traveller journey

1. Pre-Departure Phase

- E-visa

2. Pre-Arrival Phase

- Advance Passenger Information (API)

3. Entry Phase

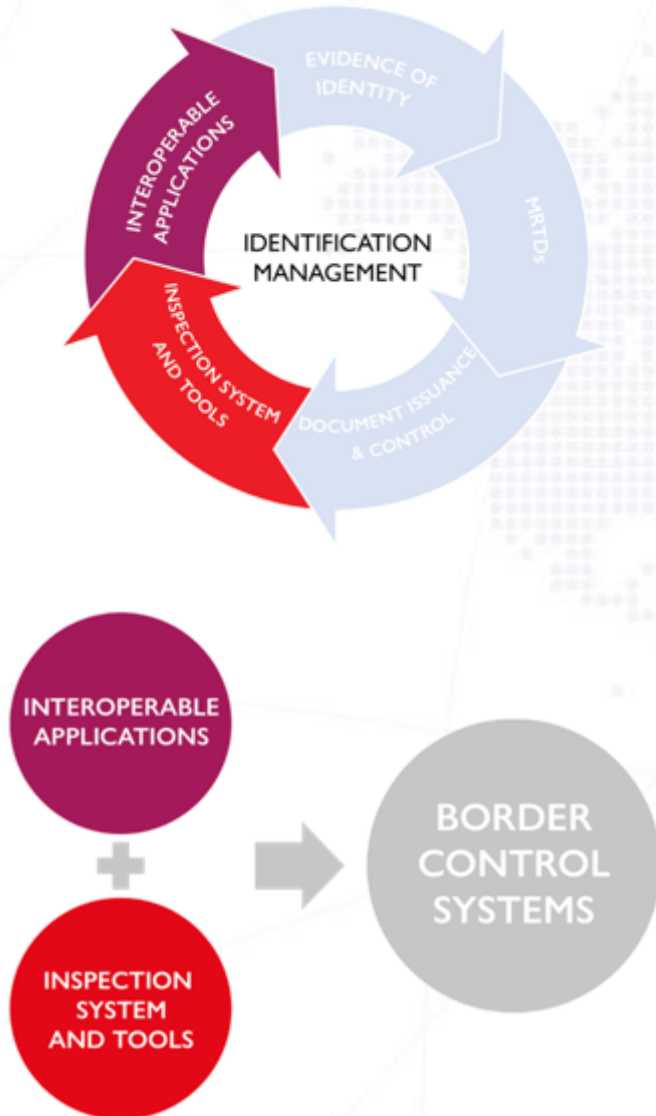
- Verification (National and INTERPOL database)
- E-visa data integration and visa label print
- MIDAS Mobile Kits/MIDAS Truck
- Facial comparison and chip reading
- Health Module

4. Stay Phase

- Visa extension
- Foreigner Registration
- Residence Permit / temporary ID Card Issuance

5. Exit Phase

- Rapid Recording of Cross-Border Community Movements
- Reports and Statistics



DESC: Objectives

- ✓ Curbing transnational organized crime by...
- ✓ preventing irregular migration ...
- ✓ through capacity building in travel document examination and identity verification.

2012 - ongoing

DOCUMENT EXAMINATION SUPPORT CENTER (DESC) INITIATIVE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
REGIONAL OFFICE OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

VERIFIER^{TD&B}

19 countries 47 locations*,

*including 5 training/research

[China (2), Malaysia, Netherlands, and Thailand]



- | | |
|--|--|
|  Afghanistan |  Mongolia |
|  Bangladesh |  Myanmar(2) |
|  Bhutan |  Netherlands |
|  Cambodia(3) |  Papua New Guinea (2) |
|  China (2) |  Philippines(2) |
|  Indonesia |  Sri Lanka (2) |
|  Lao PDR (3) |  Timor-Leste (3) |
|  Malaysia (7) |  Thailand (9) |
|  Maldives (3) |  Vietnam (2) |
|  Marshall Islands | |

Regional Technical Cooperation and Capacity Building Activities: 6th Border Management and Identity Conference (BMIC)



6th BORDER MANAGEMENT AND IDENTITY CONFERENCE
on TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING
1 - 3 December 2021 | Bangkok, Thailand



Conference Theme: Solutions to Minimize Disruption to Cross Border Movements of People and Trade while Safeguarding National Security During Pandemics

Workshops:

- I. Integrating health screening into border control and identity management processes at primary and secondary line inspection
- II. Is facilitation still possible? Pivotal role of border management in preparing for the next pandemic
- III. Credentials for pandemics: Innovative solutions to issues and processes involving "immunity travel documents"
- IV. Beyond the biological threat: Strengthening border technology against cyber-attacks and technical disruptions



For more information: [6th BMIC](#)

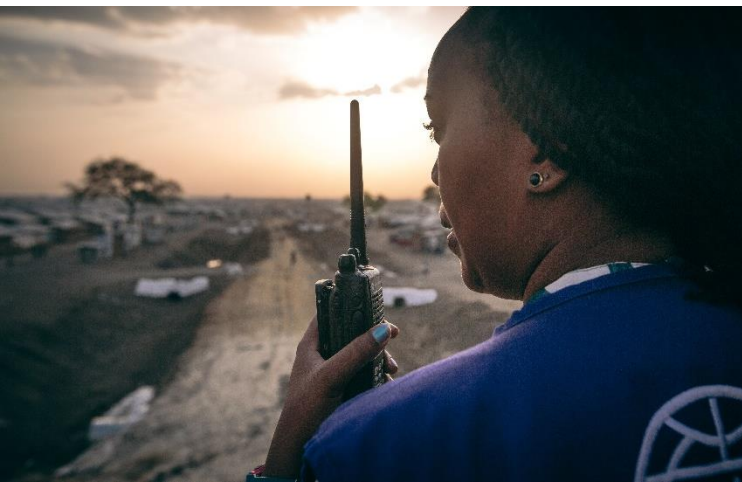


THE WAY FORWARD

Facilitate regular migration

Reduce forced and irregular migration

Protect rights of all migrants





THANK YOU!

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