



CHILDREN PLAY IN THE CARTERET ISLANDS, PAPUA NEW GUINEA. THE ISLANDS ARE BEING IMPACTED BY RISING SEA LEVELS CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE. © MUSE MOHAMMED / IOM

The International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Regional Office in Bangkok, Thailand oversees, plans, coordinates and supports IOM activities in the Asia and the Pacific region with key responsibilities of project review and endorsement amongst others.

The Regional Office provides technical support to Country Offices; liaises with governments, development partners and civil society; and help Member States to build their migration management capacity. It also assists in the areas of emergency response, disaster risk reduction and climate-induced migration.

ROAP thematic specialists work in the areas of: Emergency and Post Crisis; Migration Protection and Assistance; Immigration and Border Management; Migration Health; Labor Migration and Human Development; and Migration, Environment and Climate Change.

Other specialists work in the fields of Regional Policy and Liaison; Media and Communications; Programme Support; Project Development, Resource Management and Field Security.

The office works closely with the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

It also supports regional migration management initiatives including the Colombo Process on Overseas Employment; the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime; and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat.

KEY MIGRATION FACTS IN ASIA PACIFIC

- The number of international migrants in the region has grown from almost 52 million in 1990, to 65 million in 2019, representing a quarter of the global international migrant stock of 272 million in 2019 – almost half are women. (UNDESA).
- Almost 107 million people from Asia-Pacific countries lived outside their countries of birth in 2019 (UNDESA).
- In 2019, almost 46 million migrants from Asia-Pacific countries moved to other countries in the region.
- Seven of the world's top ten remittance receiving countries are in the region, which received USD 330 billion in remittances in 2019 (World Bank).
- An estimated 62 per cent of the world's human trafficking victims and 32 per cent of trafficking victims assisted by IOM worldwide are in Asia-Pacific countries. They work in sectors including the sex industry, agriculture, construction, fishing and hospitality (IOM).
- Almost 80 per cent of sudden onset disaster-induced displacement worldwide occurs in this region. This includes displacement caused by earthquakes, typhoons, flooding and volcanic eruptions (IDMC). In 2019, for example, 19,1 million new disaster displacements occurred in the Asia-Pacific region.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: REGIONAL STRATEGY 2020-2024

The Regional Strategy aims to:

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

THEMATIC PRIORITIES



MIGRATION POLICY: To strengthen global governance of migration in line with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, including implementation and review processes.



EMERGENCY AND POST CRISIS: To address the drivers and consequences of forced migration, during preparedness, response, recovery and transition (to stability) phases.



MIGRANT PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE: To contribute to the protection of migrants in vulnerable situations, including victims of human trafficking, exploitation and abuse, unaccompanied and separated migrant children, stranded migrants and migrants in detention, while also ensuring sustainable return and reintegration for returning migrants at their communities of origin.



MIGRATION HEALTH: To provide health assessments to facilitate migration; to offer health assistance to migrants, particularly those affected by crises; and to promote migrant health, including access to healthcare.



LABOUR MIGRATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: To work with the private sector to protect migrant workers throughout the labour migration cycle; build the capacity of governments to improve labour migration governance at all levels, including the mainstreaming of migration into national and sub-national policies; and improve the sustainable development impacts of well managed labour mobility.



IMMIGRATION AND BORDER MANAGEMENT: To promote the development of migration policies and the capacity of States to respond to migratory challenges by building the capacity of relevant border agencies, enhancing data collection and analysis, and facilitating information sharing.



MIGRATION, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE: To address the migration, environment and climate change nexus, supporting policy development and forging partnership at the regional and national level with UN agencies, inter-governmental organizations and academic institutions.



FACTS ABOUT IOM

Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration is a related agency of the United Nations.

Currently with 173 member states and a further 9 states holding observer status and with offices in over 100 countries, IOM is the leading intergovernmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. It is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all and does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants.



IOM works in the five broad areas of migration management: **migration and development, facilitating migration, regulating migration, addressing forced migration, and addressing the impact of climate change on migration.**

Cross-cutting activities include the promotion of international migration law, policy debate and guidance, protection of migrants' rights, migration health and the gender dimension of migration.

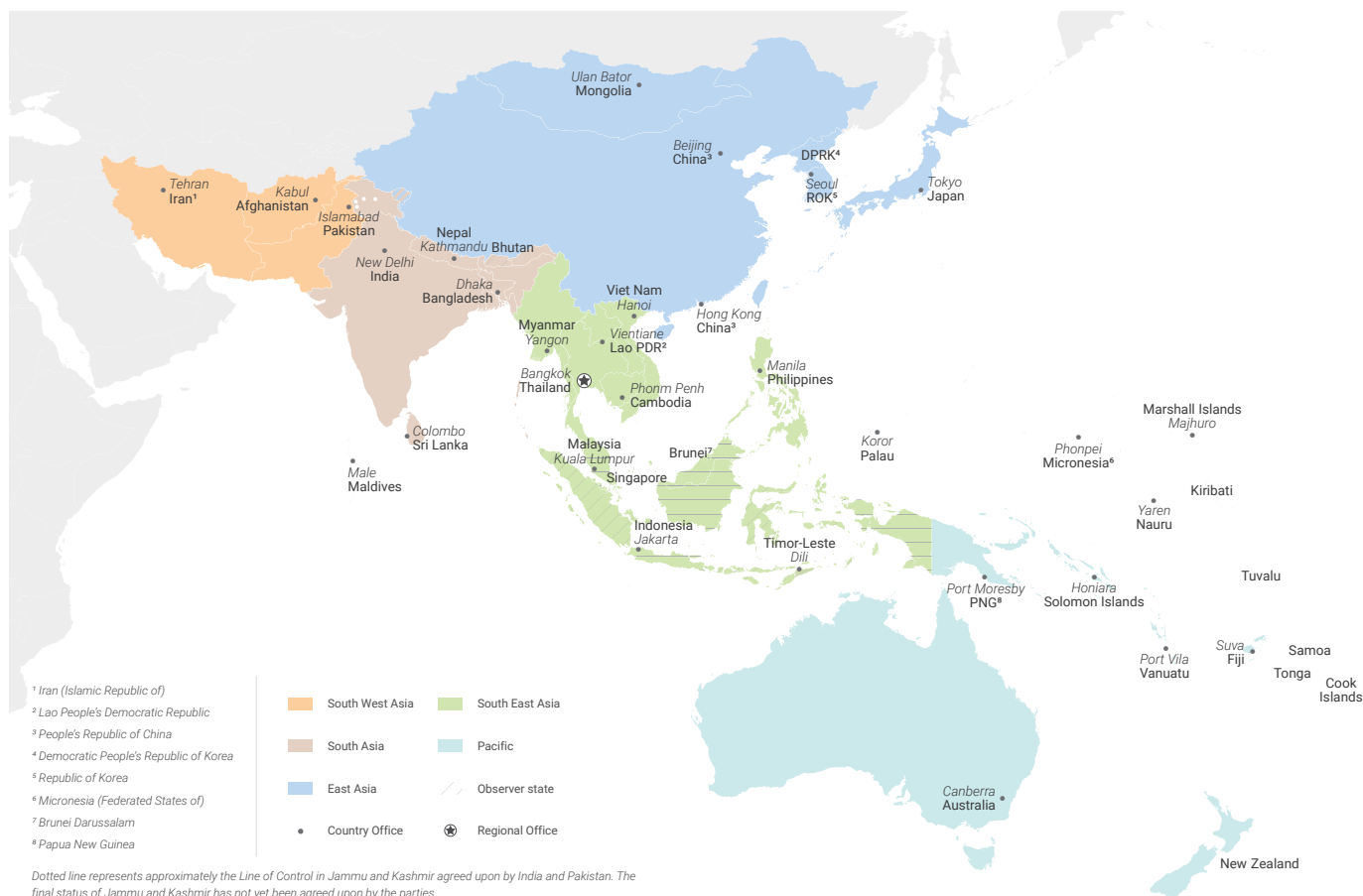


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



THE UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS RECOGNIZE THE NEXUS BETWEEN MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND AIM TO ENSURE SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION.

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC – PRESENCE MAP



MEMBER STATES AND OBSERVERS

PACIFIC	SOUTHEAST ASIA	EAST ASIA	SOUTH ASIA	SOUTHWEST ASIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia Cook Islands Fiji Kiribati Republic of the Marshall Islands Federated States of Micronesia Nauru New Zealand Palau Papua New Guinea Samoa Solomon Islands Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cambodia Lao People's Democratic Republic Myanmar The Philippines Thailand Timor-Leste Viet Nam Indonesia (Observer) Malaysia (Observer) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People's Republic of China Japan Mongolia Republic of Korea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bangladesh India Maldives Nepal Sri Lanka Bhutan (Observer) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afghanistan Islamic Republic of Iran Pakistan