

Asia and the Pacific





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Solomon Islands
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Thailand
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Tonga
Vanuatu
Viet Nam

IOM continues to scale up its activities, programming and outreach to address the needs of Rohingya and affected host communities.
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Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Migration Governance Framework principles and objectives

Principle 1: Adhering to international standards and fulfilling migrants' rights

In 2020, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) will continue to strengthen principled humanitarian action to effectively access and respond to people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection in emergencies and protracted crises. Guided by the Organization's institutional humanitarian policy, the Principles for Humanitarian Action, IOM will invest in operational policy development and capacity strengthening with a focus on hard-to-reach and high-risk settings, including areas where IOM works through remote management. Operational guidance will include strengthened risk management, due diligence and accountability mechanisms. To further advance policy integration and coherence, IOM will continue to deploy for training, capacity-building, and support for appropriate project models that ensure adherence to core human rights and humanitarian standards and the dignity of those displaced by crisis.

Principle 2: Using evidence and whole-of-government approaches

IOM is working with displacement and other migration (including labour, irregular, etc.) data capture through flow monitoring, surveys, and other assessment models to better provide profiles on migration stocks, flows and issues of concern throughout the region. Key areas targeted in 2020 include South Asia and South-East Asian international and internal migration patterns to better understand movements and provide for improved projects and policies not only for crisis scenarios but also for development contexts, particularly labour migration and migrant protection. This includes sessions to educate countries and inform contingency planning, and products that support non-emergency activities in developing contexts.

Principle 3: Developing strong partnerships

IOM will be chairing the Disaster Displacement Working Group in Asia and the Pacific to better coordinate regional actors in addressing the root causes of displacement, the risks and recovery within the disaster risk reduction frameworks. IOM continues to support the ASEAN Confederation of Employers by providing specific technical competencies in displacement and trafficking in crisis.

Objective 1: Advancing the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society

IOM will promote ethical recruitment and decent work for migrant workers through a variety of projects targeting governments and the private sector to increase the contribution of migration to sustainable development. Through continued

partnership engagement with brands, employers and recruiters in the fashion, apparel and telecommunications industries, IOM will work towards conducting labour supply chain mappings and migrant worker vulnerability assessments, policy review and development, capacity-building, ethical recruitment due diligence, migrant support services, remedy and grievance mechanisms. IOM also plans to further collaborate with other United Nations agencies on labour migration governance and build synergies in cross-cutting areas of migrant reintegration, health and gender.

Objective 2: Addressing the mobility dimensions of crises

IOM is taking a lead role in the region in the context of displacement as a result of natural disasters and conflict, including core focus areas around addressing the root causes and consequences of displacement. This includes support for training and staff focusing on community stabilization and solutions programming. IOM endeavours to hold additional training sessions and exchanges on protracted displacement contexts in order to link data, evidence and programming models to improve response and transitional recovery programmes. This includes support to various regional bodies and processes, as well as more targeted deployments and training activities for Member States and mission offices.

IOM in Asia and the Pacific region will continue to work with Member States and civil society partners to address trafficking in persons in contexts of crisis. This includes working with the Government at the national level and with host communities and the refugee population at the district level in Cox's Bazar in understanding the prevalence of the crime and raising public awareness; identifying and protecting victims with safe accommodation, medical and psychosocial assistance, and legal support; and supporting local counter-trafficking committees in developing coordination and referral systems that facilitate efficient identification and protection of victims.

In 2019, IOM, along with partners, launched a three-year regional project in Suva, Fiji, funded by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security to help Pacific Islands governments address multifaceted challenges associated with climate change and disaster-related migration, displacement and planned relocation in the region. The main objectives of this project are to support a regional human security-based response to climate change and disaster-related migration, displacement and planned relocation; ensure that migrants and communities benefit from safe labour migration where appropriate; and contribute to the evidence base of good practices in these areas. The project targets Fiji, Kiribati, Tuvalu, the Marshall Islands and Vanuatu. Under this multi-country joint-agency initiative, IOM's key implementing partners include the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the International Labour Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the Platform on Disaster Displacement.

In 2020, IOM will

- continue the development of a regional rights-based framework on climate change-related migration, displacement and relocation;
- strengthen capacity and improve knowledge of governments, migrants and potential migrants of their responsibilities, rights and available support services in destination countries, in partnership with ministries in key countries of origin in the Pacific; and
- continue to raise awareness of climate change-related migration, displacement and planned relocation in the Pacific, through analysis of data and evidence, and a targeted communications strategy.

In light of the above joint-agency programme, IOM is developing a complement regional initiative engaging with Pacific governments and non-governmental stakeholders, including United Nations agencies, NGOs, civil society, academic institutions and vulnerable communities, to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change related to mobility on vulnerable communities in the Pacific. Building upon the strong partnership and expertise between various organizations, IOM will be able to facilitate national-level consultations and community engagement on climate change, displacement and migration across the Pacific subregion in a collective manner.

Through this effort, IOM and partners are expected to establish a multi-stakeholder regional coordination mechanism for climate mobility-related initiatives, providing a platform for Pacific governments and non-governmental stakeholders on such dialogues. Research and data on climate mobility will be available through communication tools to inform policy formulation and foster positive attitudes towards migration. This initiative will also enable migrants and communities to engage with national and subnational government structures on climate change and disaster matters.

Objective 3: Migration should take place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner

Since 2010, the IOM Migrant Assistance and Protection programming has strengthened the capacities and resources of governments in South-East Asia to manage complex migration flows in the region, and provide protection and assistance to migrants, particularly those in vulnerable and crisis situations, through direct assistance, data collection and analysis, enhanced structures, policies and processes, and effective partnerships at the national, bilateral and regional levels. IOM is committed to continuing its support for governments in the region to deliver evidence-based interventions which respond to the needs of migrants in situations of vulnerability.

Eradicating modern slavery in the Pacific fisheries sector is a key priority across the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). The Pacific fisheries sector is economically critical for small island big ocean States. However, migrant workers on fishing boats globally are known to be particularly vulnerable to trafficking and labour exploitation due in part to lack of training, lack of enforcement of safety and labour standards, and the remote nature of fisheries work. Research also indicates a risk of sexual exploitation of women and girls in ports. There is consensus on the need to improve work conditions on fishing vessels in the Pacific Islands and to increase awareness of modern slavery dynamics among government officials from labour and fisheries ministries. IOM's response is structured around three pillars: protection, prosecution and prevention. Through innovative partnerships with government, the private sector and subregional organizations such as the Forum Fisheries Agency, which strengthens the national capacity of the 17 Pacific Islands member States to contribute to sustainable tuna fisheries, IOM will support PICTs to combat modern slavery in the Pacific fisheries sector.

Established in 2012, the Document Examination Support Center (DESC) is coordinated by the IOM Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, with financial support from the Government of Canada and in close coordination with document examination experts of immigration authorities in the region, currently consists of 16 participating countries. The objective of the DESC is to assist requesting governments in curbing transnational organized crime and preventing irregular migration through capacity-building, coordination and information-sharing related to identity and document frauds, and strengthening of travel document verification procedures.

IOM is committed to keep harmonizing capacity-building activities in the region and further expanding the regional platform for regional trends analysis in Asia and the Pacific.

Afghanistan

In 2020, IOM Afghanistan will work to support the Government to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. IOM Afghanistan's broader response will be oriented around three central objectives:

- Continue to assist vulnerable, undocumented Afghans returning from Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran with immediate post-arrival humanitarian assistance. The Organization will also continue responding to the emergency and recovery needs of natural disaster-affected communities across Afghanistan by distributing NFIs and emergency shelter, providing protection assistance and implementing disaster risk

reduction mitigation measures. In addition, IOM will continue supporting the development of the National Disaster Management Information System (NDMIS), and work with the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) to enhance its technical capacity and roll out the NDMIS across all provincial offices.

- Continue to implement counter-trafficking activities which will include prevention, technical cooperation, victim protection and capacity-building for relevant government partners. IOM will also support the Government in ensuring proper border management for returning Afghans as well as potential migrants and will continue to strengthen their capacities in immigration and border management.
- Expand migration and development activities by supporting investments and developments in Afghanistan through increased engagement of the Afghan diaspora, as well as by strengthening the Government's capacities in policy development and implementation of regular labour migration.
- Migrants in need will be assisted to return voluntarily, safely and in dignity, and be supported in achieving sustainable reintegration, with full respect for human rights, regardless of their status.
- Advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society by facilitating sustainable reintegration of returnees with an integrated approach to address the economic, social and psychosocial aspects of reintegration and by including communities and local authorities in the implementation of activities at the individual and community levels in eight provinces (Baghlan, Balkh, Kabul, Herat, Nangarhar, Kandahar, Kunar and Laghman) of high return.
- Strengthen national and cross-border protection mechanisms and provide tailored protection assistance to unaccompanied migrant children, female-headed households, victims of human rights abuse and other vulnerable undocumented Afghans.
- Continue to conduct DTM activities to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. With the DTM data, IOM will continue to provide effective and tailored assistance to the vulnerable population in partnership with humanitarian and development partners.

Australia

In 2020, IOM Australia will continue to provide voluntary return and reintegration assistance through the assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) programme to vulnerable and stranded migrants from Australia and Nauru. In line with the existing AVRR practices and IOM standard procedures, the assistance to migrants will include: outreach, information and counselling services on AVRR; return counselling to understand the needs of the beneficiaries; assistance with travel documents, travel organization, ticketing, and, where necessary, medical and non-medical escorts; socioeconomic reintegration in the country of origin (if eligible for reintegration component); and post-arrival monitoring and evaluation (if eligible for reintegration component).

IOM Australia will also provide the oversight and contract management of the following activities in relation to Australia's Humanitarian Program, which IOM undertakes globally:

- Assistance with case processing, which includes logistical support to the Government's selection missions, ad hoc interviews and form fillings on behalf of the Department of Home Affairs upon request;
- Offshore immigration medical exams for visa applicants under Australia's Humanitarian Program;
- Departure health check, immunization, pre-departure health check, tuberculosis screening for the refugees and humanitarian entrants accepted under Australia's Humanitarian Program;
- Resettlement travel assistance for the government-funded refugees and humanitarian entrants, which includes airline bookings and ticketing, surface/sea transportation arrangement, travel document handling, coordination of exit clearances, transit assistance en route, provision of accommodation en route and pre-departure briefings, among others;
- Management of the interface between the Department of Home Affairs system and the IOM system to manage the data on new referrals and travel notifications of humanitarian entrants.

Bangladesh

IOM Bangladesh will continue to provide support to the Government in migration and mobility-related initiatives through a whole-of-government approach. In 2020, the focus will be on advocating the approval of the Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF) in Bangladesh. In the wake of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the creation of the United Nations Network on

Migration, IOM aims to strengthen its partnership initiatives with United Nations agencies, development partners and other civil society organizations (CSOs) to promote better migration and mobility programming in Bangladesh. Particular focus will be on promoting evidence-based programming and building the capacity of the Government and other stakeholders by generating migration-related data through the recently established Migration Data Analysis Division within the mission office. As such, IOM will strive to promote better compliance with international standards and protocols. One of the key initiatives will be to promote the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS) among recruitment agencies in Bangladesh to actively encourage ethical recruitment. Also, IOM, through the United Nations Network on Migration, will support the Government in implementing relevant Global Compact for Migration objectives in Bangladesh.

In addition, IOM will continue to focus on streamlining migration data in Bangladesh. To facilitate this initiative, IOM in Bangladesh has established the Migration Data Analysis Division, which is responsible for coordinating and compiling migration information in Bangladesh. IOM will also give more impetus to forging new partnerships with various stakeholders in Bangladesh, such as the private sector.



IOM provides access to safe water to more than 100,000 Rohingya refugees. © IOM 2018/Mashrif ABDULLAH

IOM will also expand its migrant protection and assistance portfolio. Through the United Nations Network on Migration, IOM will chair the working group on counter-trafficking and will engage with different development partners to enhance counter-trafficking programming. Furthermore, IOM will continue to implement its sustainable reintegration programmes for Bangladeshi returnees and will put additional efforts to expand its migration and development portfolio by taking the sustainable reintegration programme to other target groups such as returnees, with special attention to women returnees from the Gulf countries.

The Organization will continue to provide life-saving and sustaining assistance to over 900,000 Rohingya refugees currently residing in 34 camps in Cox's Bazar District. IOM's overarching priorities include respecting and upholding the Rohingya's protection needs, improving the quality of and access to services, and focusing on sustainable solutions. IOM provides direct assistance to both refugees and host communities covering protection, health, shelter, WASH, site management and site development, energy and environment, livelihoods and social cohesion, disaster risk reduction, needs and population monitoring, and coordination initiatives.

IOM intends to increase its immigration and border management portfolio to support the Government's border management and counter-smuggling interventions in Bangladesh. IOM will continue to engage with relevant government stakeholders to uphold migrants' right to safe and dignified return to Bangladesh.

Cambodia

IOM in Cambodia will expand its migration management initiatives in coordination with the Government to enhance the capacities and expertise of line ministries in ensuring safe, orderly, and dignified internal and cross-border migration. IOM programming initiatives aim to address specific issues of irregular migration and unethical recruitment practices while enhancing access to regular migration channels and migrant-sensitive health services and creating pathways for migrants to access skills development opportunities and gain formal recognition. Four priorities in 2020 include the following:

- Building on the IOM–International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Memorandum of Understanding, assess the identity and border management frameworks, develop and deliver training to enhance border security and facilitate regular migration, and scale up the use of the IOM Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS) to effectively monitor and manage cross-border movements while providing a sound statistical basis for migration policy-related planning.

- Enhance the well-being of migrants by promoting access to equitable and quality health services for returned migrants and border resident communities by establishing tuberculosis health screenings and referral for treatment at major border points.
- Address issues related to regulatory frameworks, recognition of qualifications, and skills development needs, particularly for low-skilled workers and labour migrants, through the exchange of knowledge and experiences among government agencies, employers and skills providers.
- Build partnerships and provide training on ethical recruitment principles and best practices with private recruitment associations and conduct supply chain mapping in close coordination with government entities, employers and recruitment agencies.



Rice paddy workers head home to their villages after a day of working in the fields in Siem Reap province. © IOM 2016/Muse MOHAMMED

China

IOM will continue supporting the Government's effort to enhance good migration governance on a wide range of migration aspects, from facilitating human mobility to preventing and combating irregular migration and human trafficking. Priorities in 2020 include the following:

- Support the Government in enhancing its immigration and border management-related structures, policy and operational systems in order to effectively respond to border challenges and to institute good migration governance. This will be achieved by facilitating exchanges and fostering cooperation between China and other partners (including Europe) on immigration and border management. Activities will include technical training sessions and field visits to enhance the capacity of officials in detecting and preventing irregular migration, smuggling of migrants and human trafficking, as well as to assist vulnerable migrants at risk.
- Continue undertaking various counter-trafficking activities to assist the implementation of China's Second National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking for the period 2013–2020. IOM will support the Government's efforts to prevent and respond to human trafficking including provision of assistance to trafficked persons in mainland China and in Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions, China. As such, IOM aims to build the capacity of diverse actors – ranging from government officials and CSOs to individual migrant outreach volunteers – to identify, refer and provide assistance to potential victims of human trafficking and vulnerable migrants, including through the use of pilot standard operating procedure. IOM also seeks to promote a whole-of-government approach to counter-trafficking by facilitating interministerial coordination mechanisms in mainland China, and by serving as the secretariat to the Civil Society Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China, to strengthen coordination among civil society actors and increase cooperation with relevant government agencies. Furthermore, IOM will be providing direct services to identified victims of human trafficking and vulnerable migrants and support their assisted voluntary return and reintegration from and to China. Finally, IOM will support China in enhancing its bilateral counter-trafficking cooperation with neighbouring countries at the policy and operational levels in border areas, based on agreed protocols for joint investigation, police-to-police cooperation, and effective protection and support of victims.
- Provide migrant protection by strengthening cross-border efforts for migrant workers to access justice.

- Continue engaging with private enterprises that employ migrant workers to promote ethical recruitment and decent work practices. In line with the IOM Private Sector Partnership Strategy 2016–2020, Corporate Responsibility in Eliminating Slavery and Trafficking (CREST) operational framework and IRIS principles, IOM will implement programmes aimed at promoting ethical recruitment and decent work among government and private sector partners by strengthening their policies to protect foreign domestic workforce. In mainland China, IOM will facilitate dialogue on labour migration policies and programmes, among other aspects of migration and mobility between China and the European Union, as well as undertake activities to facilitate pre-departure orientation for prospective migrants and other relevant stakeholders.
- In collaboration with Chinese think tanks, academia and other partners, IOM will undertake research and provide evidence-based tools to its counterparts to address knowledge and policy requirements on a variety of migration-related topics, including international migration into China, Chinese emigration and immigration policies and trends, researchers' mobility to China from the European Union and facilitated labour migration from China to the European Union. IOM will also collect data through feasibility studies and the pilot of a new online IRIS Ethical Recruitment Self-Assessment Tool to inform strengthening and implementation of policy on labour issues.
- Continue to provide transit assistance to passengers travelling under the auspices of IOM and make travel arrangements for persons who require international migration and return assistance as well as provide support to individual migrants when requested.

Fiji

IOM Fiji will continue working with government ministries, civil society actors, migrants and other key stakeholders in 2020 to contribute to safe, orderly and regular migration in Fiji. Projects and programmes will aim to achieve the following results:

- Strengthened multi-stakeholder and interministerial partnerships, increased awareness-raising capacity and advocacy to prevent trafficking in human beings, and protection of the rights of victims of trafficking and the associated forms of exploitation and abuse;
- Increased engagement between the Government and Fijian diaspora communities in Australia, with a view to contributing to Fiji's development;

- Strengthened border management systems in Fiji through the provision of technical expertise and the IOM MIDAS software to complement the current systems;
- Reliable and comprehensive migration data to inform policies and programmes to better manage migration;
- Supporting regional capacity and coordination towards responses to climate change-related migration, displacement and planned relocation;
- Temporary labour mobility as a climate change adaptation and sustainable development strategy;
- Operational response capacity for early warning, evacuation and contingency planning alongside policies and actions for disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and safe human mobility.

India

In 2020, IOM India will work to promote and facilitate safe and orderly migration through the implementation of two mobility-related initiatives. With India ranking as the second highest remittance-receiving country in the world, IOM plans to map and analyse the skills and competencies offered by the Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) system and the Sector Skill Councils in India with those desired by employers in the Gulf countries, especially in the construction and hospitality sectors. The objective is to contribute towards increasing employability of Indian labour migrants in the Gulf countries.

Working with the Ministry of External Affairs and with support from the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, IOM aims to contribute to improved protection of women and men workers against labour exploitation in the apparel and home textile sectors' supply chains through sensitization and capacity-building of businesses, promotion of ethical recruitment and fair employment practices, and strengthening of sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration to prevent and mitigate risks of exploitation and enhance worker protection.

Indonesia

With a wide array of distinct migration trends and patterns throughout the country, IOM in Indonesia will intensify its support to strengthen the capacities of the Government from the national to village levels to design and implement planned, well-managed migration policies that are locally driven, evidence based, responsive and adaptive to the contextualized migration issues. Priorities in 2020 include the following:

- Enhance initiatives to protect and empower Indonesian migrant workers and their families.
- Reinforce disaster risk reduction and disaster management capacities of government and local stakeholders in urban and rural areas.
- Mainstream migration into national and local development policies as an accelerator to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Support national and local governments and community stakeholders to respond to humanitarian needs of migrants transiting through Indonesia.



Together with the local community, IOM facilitates refugee children's access to formal education in public schools in Indonesia. © IOM 2019/Dayinta PINASTHIKA

Japan

IOM in Japan will provide support to the vulnerable migrants in line with the measures of the Government and intensify its outreach to the public through events and partnerships with private sectors, NGOs, and academia. Priorities in 2020 include the following:

- Provide protection and sustainable reintegration assistance to vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking and irregular migrants, as well as support to the Government's migration management through AVRR and counter-trafficking programmes.
- Support durable solutions for refugees and migrants as well as enhance support to the Government by facilitating the refugee resettlement to Japan through safe and orderly transportation, pre-departure assistance including health assessment and treatment, and pre-departure cultural orientation and language training to facilitate the initial stage of integration into the Japanese society.
- Conduct public awareness-raising events on the human rights of migrants, raise awareness of migration-related challenges through the promotion of the Global Compact for Migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and use these as platforms to address critical questions on migration management in Japan.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

At the heart of the Greater Mekong Subregion, the Lao People's Democratic Republic is characterized by dynamic migration to and from neighbouring countries. In response to the increasing flow of migrants due to enhanced connectivity in the region, IOM aims to continue to partner with the Government and local stakeholders to promote safe, orderly and regular migration through capacity-building, awareness-raising and direct assistance.

In 2020, IOM will continue to implement Poverty Reduction through Safe Migration, Skills Development and Enhanced Job Placement (PROMISE) 2018–2021. This regional project aims to improve employment opportunities and conditions for labour migrants through skills development and protection. Activities will include hospitality skills training for Lao migrants, capacity-building among government counterparts and migrant resource centres, and awareness-raising on safe migration. IOM also aims to build on its previous activities on counter-trafficking, border management, labour migration, public health, post-crisis response, migration policy and research.

Malaysia

IOM Malaysia will continue to facilitate safe and dignified durable solutions for migrants in Malaysia and support counter-trafficking and forced labour initiatives in partnership with the Government and the private sector. In addition, IOM will reinforce the Government's capacity in collecting accurate data to inform migration policy. The three priorities in 2020 are as follows:

- Facilitate movement and medical assessment of migrants resettling in third countries, as well as provide assisted voluntary return for vulnerable migrants.
- Increase awareness and compliance while eliminating labour migration exploitation through enhanced engagement with private sector companies, training sessions and the implementation of migrant-centred practices.
- Support the Government in collecting migrant data for eastern Malaysia and utilize the data to initiate improved policies and programmes for migrants, in coordination with the Government and other United Nations agencies.

Maldives

Building on the past achievements of facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration from and to Maldives, IOM intends to increase technical assistance and capacity-building efforts at the policy level. The following thematic areas will be prioritized in 2020:

- In collaboration with the Ministry of Economic Development, IOM aims to combat trafficking in persons through strengthened collaborative efforts of all stakeholders, enhanced policy framework and procedures, robust referral and direct assistance services, and improved protection mechanism for victims of trafficking.
- Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and other relevant stakeholders in the development of a migration health policy framework leading to a migration health policy in Maldives.
- Support the Ministry of Environment and Energy for the implementation of the National Adaptation Plan of Action.
- Build climate resilience among migrants and their communities.
- Facilitate the voluntary repatriation of undocumented Bangladeshi migrant workers, with the options of either reintegration in Bangladesh or circular migration back to Maldives or other labour-receiving markets.

Marshall Islands

The Pacific Islands region is one of the most susceptible areas affected by natural and climate-related disasters. The combination of isolation, expansive oceanic distances, poor economic conditions and frequent disasters such as droughts, typhoons and tropical storms make this area vulnerable to population displacements in both urban and rural settings. In the Marshall Islands, IOM has been working to address these immense challenges in partnership with national, local and civil society partners. In 2020, IOM will prioritize the following areas of intervention:

- Reinforce community disaster risk management activities that are critical for reducing risks, lessening the impacts of disasters and building resilience. IOM will continue to work with communities and government partners, guided by the Reimaanlok National Conservation Area Plan, to strengthen natural resource management.
- Strengthen human trafficking protection mechanisms and improve access to support services for vulnerable migrants across the North Pacific, through training, awareness-raising campaigns and regional coordination initiatives.
- Promote the health of migrants and migrant-affected communities through health system strengthening, including through psychosocial support and activities targeting the effects of natural disasters on health.

Micronesia (Federated States of)

The increasing intensity and unpredictability of extreme weather disturbances and hazards, including typhoons, floods and droughts, in the Federated States of Micronesia highlights the importance of disaster preparedness and emergency response. Activities will not only focus on strengthening the Government capacity, but also on community resilience. Three priorities in 2020 are as follows:

- In 2019, typhoon Wutip destroyed public infrastructure buildings and households across the remote outer islands of Chuuk, Yap and Pohnpei States. IOM will undertake significant reconstruction efforts and utilize community working groups and voucher systems. Government capacity and community resilience will be strengthened through preparedness and emergency response activities such as tabletop exercises, training on evacuation shelter management, establishment of Community Disaster Committees, and development of associated standard operating procedure and disaster plans.

- Strengthen human trafficking protection mechanisms and improve access to support services for vulnerable migrants across the North Pacific, including through training, awareness-raising campaigns and regional coordination initiatives.
- Improve labour migration management to maximize positive aspects of migration, including harnessing its potential for development and minimizing negative impacts.



IOM continues to work with the education board in the Federated States of Micronesia to ensure that students are aware of the various natural disasters that might affect the small Pacific Islands State.
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Mongolia

IOM in Mongolia will focus on improving the socioeconomic well-being of migrants in Mongolia in 2020 through evidence-based, migration-inclusive policies and concrete interventions on the ground aimed at enhancing access to information and services to strengthen internal migration management in Mongolia. Moreover, IOM will continue to strengthen the efforts of the Government to prevent human trafficking and provide direct assistance to victims. IOM will also continue supporting vulnerable migrants through the AVRR programme. The three main programmes planned for the incoming year are as follows:

- Strengthen the understanding and management of internal migration in Mongolia. The recently conducted IOM studies “Mongolia Internal Migration Study” and “Urban Migrant Vulnerability Assessment” demonstrate that internal migrants in Mongolia continue to move to urban centres to diversify economic opportunities and seek improved living conditions, better health care and education, which is often inadequate in rural areas of origin.

- IOM aims to strengthen migration data and build the capacity of government agencies and stakeholders to better understand internal movements, as well as the drivers of migration, internal migrant mobility demographics and impact of current policies.
- Strengthen the Government's efforts to prevent human trafficking and continue supporting counter-trafficking programmes. Mongolia is a source and destination country for men, women and children subjected to forced labour and sexual exploitation. In order to address the gaps in response, IOM aims to conduct prevention, research, capacity-building and protection activities. Specific activities will include targeted awareness-raising activities to improve knowledge and understanding among victims of sexual and labour exploitation and potential victims, especially young women and girls to prevent, trafficking in persons in ger districts, mining and border areas. Conduct further research on human trafficking and propose evidence-based recommendations for appropriate policies and intervention programmes. Research findings will be shared and discussed with State agencies with a view to supporting the Government. Provide training on victim identification, protection and referral for law enforcement policing the border with Russian Federation. Strengthen protection services through early identification, timely referral and direct victim assistance. Victims of trafficking will receive access to health support, psychosocial counselling and reintegration in their communities of origin.



IOM, in cooperation with Mongolia's National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), organized an emergency preparedness simulation exercise in Bulgan and Sukhbaatar provinces. The simulation exercise, which involved some 17,000 participants, was designed to improve the Government's provision of shelter, water, food and other necessities to rural households to minimize forced migration during the country's cold winter. © IOM 2018/Zuzana JANKECHOVA

Myanmar

In 2020, IOM in Myanmar will continue to work with partners to address the multiple drivers of migration through comprehensive interventions on labour migration, migrant protection, emergency preparedness and post-crisis recovery, and health. IOM will focus on supporting integrated approaches to support humanitarian and inclusive development for migrants and the communities, with a particular focus on the empowerment of vulnerable groups at risk of precarious migration.

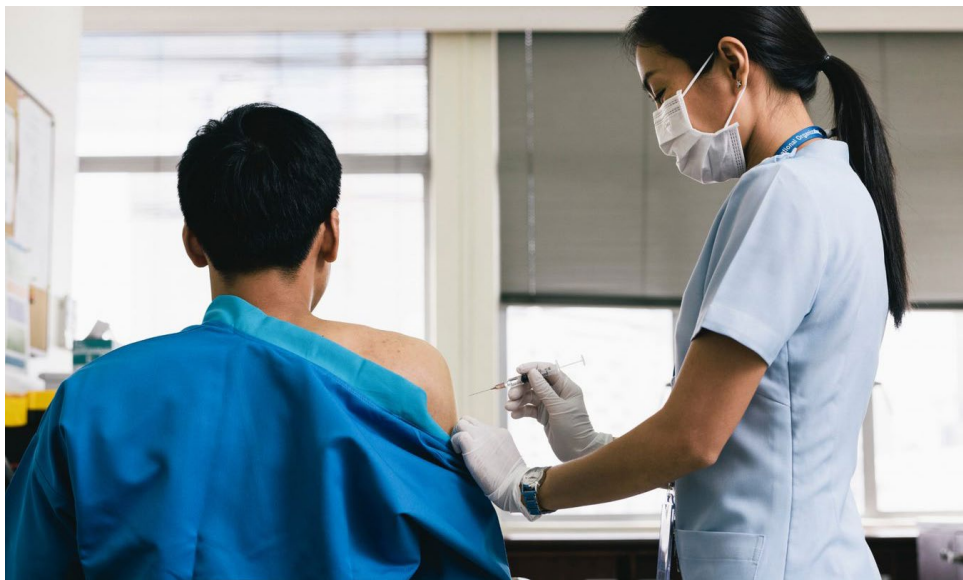
- Carry out labour migration interventions to leverage migration for development by reinforcing safe migration, skills development training and labour migration policy, but with a stronger focus on capacity-building of CSO partners as part of post-2020 localization efforts. 2020 will also include increased efforts to strengthen the resilience of conflict-affected communities through safe and gainful migration, as well as enhanced one-stop services for outgoing and returning migrants through Migrant Resource Centres and CSO networks.
- Intensified efforts to address human trafficking and risky migration from conflict-affected areas including internal displacement camps. Comprehensive training content on reintegration support for trafficking survivors will be developed in order to formalize and operationalize the procedure for direct assistance, as well as to strengthen referral mechanisms among relevant government agencies and CSOs. Initiatives to strengthen mental health and psychosocial support services for populations in conflict-affected areas, including victims of trafficking and gender-based violence, will also be implemented.
- Improve local resilience by conducting emergency preparedness and post-crisis activities in Rakhine State. IOM will focus on streamlining accountability to affected populations by incorporating their feedback into programming, improving social cohesion through community-led infrastructure improvements and strengthening partnerships with local CSOs familiar with the complex context of Rakhine State.
- Continue strengthening collaboration and policy engagement with the Ministry of Health to promote the implementation of the World Health Assembly Resolution 61.17 on the Health of Migrants, as well as to develop a national migration health policy and subsequently a plan of action.

Nepal

Over half of all Nepali households have at least one migrant family member abroad or living in Nepal as a returnee. Migration is an important livelihood strategy for many people in both urban and rural areas of Nepal. The Nepali youth population is highly affected by unemployment and underemployment, which is considered one of the reasons that contributes to an ongoing trend of increasing migration and potential risks towards irregular migration. In addition, Nepal is vulnerable to natural disasters. An increase in floods, landslides, droughts and changes in monsoon patterns have been reported in recent years across the country, with increased intensity and impact on the lives and livelihoods of the people in Nepal. IOM aims to address these migration challenges and issues through the following:

- Promote ethical recruitment practices by introducing IRIS to recruitment agencies and promoting its implementation. IOM also aims to raise awareness of safe migration practices and increase financial literacy among migrant workers and their families.
- Mainstream migration into national, provincial and local development, supporting evidence-based policymaking using the Nepal Migration Profile and the Nepal Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) report through whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches.
- Continue to support voluntary return assistance and economic empowerment to stranded and vulnerable migrants, particularly those who are victims of abuse, exploitation or mistreatment, including human trafficking, in close coordination with national authorities.
- Collaborate with the Government to develop a system to maintain health profiles of refugees/migrants along with health system responses for safer migration processes at all phases of the migration cycle. It is expected that such information will facilitate informed and evidence-based policy revisions as well as programming.
- Support the Government in strengthening regional and multi-country partnerships to address migration challenges by sharing good practices on policies, promoting cooperation and innovative approaches, and fostering regional partnerships on regional policy issues that recognize the important roles of regional State-led processes.
- Ensure that vulnerable communities are protected through increased resilience and sustainable recovery to natural or human-induced crisis and impacts of climate change through technical assistance and capacity-building at all levels. The focus will be on preparation and responses to address the needs of people displaced as a result of disasters in line with international standards and best practices. IOM will

also continue to provide assistance to potential victims of trafficking, smuggling and abuse by improving access to services and justice and building on its partnership with the Government in addressing human rights violations during the armed conflict.



IOM provides pre-departure vaccinations to migrants. © IOM 2017/Benjamin SUOMELA

Palau

Palau is exposed to natural hazards, in particular tropical storms, typhoons, droughts and tidal surges, as well as earthquakes and volcanic activities. Like other Pacific Islands countries, Palau is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including severe weather events and rising sea levels. The isolation, expansive distances and frequent natural disasters make the island nation vulnerable to displacement due to infrastructure damage, water shortages, crop failures and wildfires. Disaster risk reduction activities are critical to help communities and governments lessen the impact of disasters and build resilience. The following are priorities in 2020:

- Contribute to Palau's preparedness and ability to respond to hazard events by strengthening evacuation shelters, training community leaders in shelter management, testing pre-disaster government response structures in tabletop exercises and pre-positioning relief items.
- Strengthen human trafficking protection mechanisms and improve access to support services for vulnerable migrants across the North Pacific, including through training, awareness-raising campaigns and regional coordination initiatives.

- Promote the health of migrants and migrant-affected communities through health system strengthening in Palau, currently highly burdened with non-communicable diseases.

New Zealand

IOM Australia will provide the oversight and management of the following activities in relation to New Zealand's quota refugee programme that IOM undertakes globally:

- Assistance with refugee case processing, which includes logistical support to the New Zealand quota refugee selection missions, document verification, interviews and filling of forms on behalf of Immigration New Zealand upon request, and assistance with DNA sample collection;
- Offshore immigration medical screening for the applicants for the New Zealand quota refugee programme;
- Immunization, pre-departure health checks and tuberculosis screening for the accepted New Zealand quota refugees;
- Resettlement travel assistance for the New Zealand quota refugees, which includes airline booking and ticketing, surface/sea transportation arrangement, travel document handling, coordination of exit clearances, provision of transit assistance en route, provision of accommodation en route and pre-departure briefing, among others.

Pakistan

The priority for the IOM mission office in Pakistan in 2020 will be to strengthen existing programmes which include the following activities:

- Resettlement to a third country is a durable solution for vulnerable refugees in Pakistan. Therefore, IOM will continue to implement the humanitarian assistance programmes to resettle refugees.
- IOM will continue to implement orientation programmes for migrants and refugees travelling to Australia and Canada. These orientation sessions are designed to assist first-time settlers understand the various aspects of life in their new homeland.
- Conduct a variety of tailored reintegration programmes. The reintegration programmes provide a unique opportunity for the returning migrants to settle in their homeland after having been through the hardships of being irregular migrants in another country.



IOM provides shelter and technical training to vulnerable households affected by natural disasters. © IOM 2013

- The right to information for every migrant is an important part of the various programmes that IOM implements. IOM will continue to develop and improve virtual counselling. This assistance helps migrants immensely in making informed decisions in terms of voluntary return.
- The migration health team will remain actively engaged in pre-departure health assessment of self-payer and refugee funded migrants proceeding to their destination countries. The assessment envisages a timely detection of communicable and non-communicable diseases, their treatment and the prevention of global spread of infective pathologies across borders. This also ensures that all migrants and receiving countries are well aware of their current and future medical needs.
- Increase preventive and curative health programmes in collaboration with the Government and the United Nations agencies.
- Through the Natural Disasters Consortium (2015–2020), IOM will continue to implement disaster preparedness, response and recovery interventions across Pakistan.
- Facilitate the large-scale return and documentation assistance programme for undocumented Afghans in coordination with relevant government counterparts. As part of this programme, IOM will provide evidence-based, cross-cutting information to all key stakeholders

by conducting return intention and thematic surveys, as well as flow monitoring activities at Torkham and Chaman border crossing points. Additionally, IOM will provide community-based business development training to undocumented Afghans to support income generation and livelihood opportunities within Pakistan or upon return to Afghanistan.

- Strengthen evidence-based policy formulation and the implementation of humanitarian and development policies as well as programming on migration and forced displacement in Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan and Bangladesh. The intervention will provide an advanced understanding of displacement and migration dynamics, drivers, modalities and vulnerabilities in the five target countries. Consequently, comprehensive data and an information management mechanism on displacement, migration, and return trends will be established, strengthened and institutionalized in Pakistan.
- Provide technical support to the Government in key areas including immigration and border management and migrant protection and assistance. In particular, IOM will work with relevant government departments to improve return management through the Readmission Case Management System (RCMS), which digitizes the flow of information between stakeholders of the European Union–Pakistan readmission agreement to improve efficiency and contribute towards transparency.

Philippines

IOM in the Philippines will continue to focus on capacity-building for key governing bodies and vulnerable communities in the following areas.

- Conduct community-based socioeconomic development for fragile communities in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). This will be done along with technical capacity development for the new Bangsamoro government in areas such as health, labour migration and migration governance, and reintegration of decommissioned combatants and communities. Post-crisis recovery in conflict-affected communities Marawi will continue. Regional-level assistance for the migration dynamics between Mindanao, Malaysia and Indonesia will be strengthened, with special focus on Filipino-origin undocumented migrants in Sabah, Malaysia.
- Continue to increase the capacity of national, subnational governments and communities in disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction. Given the increasing intensity and frequency of natural disasters in the

Philippines, IOM will strengthen capacities of governing bodies and their vulnerable communities in providing rapid response and in transitioning to recovery and development.

- Support climate change adaptation among vulnerable populations through livelihood, social protection and cash-based interventions.
- Promote responsible recruitment practices among upstream businesses, third-party employment agencies and lower-tier suppliers through: legislative review and/or reform of labour migration governance; trafficking in persons prevention and protection measures for local governments; remediation practices, risk assessment and due diligence on hiring options; capacity-building for border officials in the areas of migrant vulnerabilities, trafficking in persons and smuggling; reintegration of victims of trafficking; support for the interregional Philippine initiative in the Abu Dhabi Dialogue for the development of the Comprehensive Information Orientation for Migrants.
- Expand migrant health assessment activities in coordination with the Government of the Philippines and the governments of destination countries. IOM also aims to strengthen its partnership with the Department of Health on the migrant health agenda through the Bureau of International Health Cooperation, including the development of a migrant health network and capacity-building for the Government's migration health initiatives.



Beneficiaries from Tuguegarao City, Cagayan, receive cash assistance and shelter repair kits from IOM.
© IOM 2019/Julie BATULA

Papua New Guinea

IOM Papua New Guinea's work will continue to revolve around developing the Government's multisectoral response to addressing internal and cross-border migration challenges, assisting exploited and vulnerable migrant groups, and strengthening community resilience to mitigate adverse drivers of migration. Working at all levels of government – national, provincial and local – IOM will inform and contribute to the development of a national migration policy, strengthened capacity to more effectively address trafficking in persons, improved responses to internal displacement and situations of protracted displacement, and stabilization of communities prone to displacement owing to conflict or natural hazards. IOM will support direct community-level development interventions aimed at reducing disaster risk, which will also complement the advancement of a national disaster risk management framework and the plan to reduce and address climate-related impacts on vulnerable populations.

Republic of Korea

IOM in the Republic of Korea will continue its outreach and capacity-building among government, civil society and private sector actors to improve migration governance in the country and their work overseas. Priority interventions include the following:

- Intensify engagement with relevant stakeholders to improve migration-related data and policy development in accordance with the SDGs and the Global Compact for Migration.
- Expand its outreach and promote ethical recruitment and labour practices among private sector actors.
- Collaborate with humanitarian actors to strengthen emergency response capacity in the country and overseas.
- Conduct public information campaigns to address the negative narratives on migration and migrants.

Solomon Islands

IOM in Solomon Islands will work across three key areas, namely labour mobility, combating trafficking in persons and responding to migration in the context of climate change. As such, IOM will work with governments to strengthen and improve access to protection-sensitive labour mobility schemes. This will include undertaking research and implementing follow-up activities in line with the evidence-based approach. IOM will scale up efforts to combat trafficking in persons in Solomon Islands with a particular focus on trafficking in persons risks linked

to logging, mining and fisheries. IOM will work with the Government to increase capacity in preventing and responding to trafficking in persons, and these efforts will be complemented by targeted community awareness-raising initiatives. Finally, IOM will provide technical assistance to the Government to contribute to protection of rights of people and communities impacted by climate change, focusing specifically on the mobility dimensions of slow- and sudden-onset natural disasters.

Sri Lanka

IOM Sri Lanka intends to promote safe, orderly and regular migration from, to and through Sri Lanka through the following key priority areas:

- Strengthen transitional justice at the policy and community levels. IOM will continue to assist the Government by providing expert advice as well as technical and capacity-building support in the design and implementation of the Reparation Programme, particularly for the establishment of the Office for Reparation. Furthermore, IOM intends to empower civil society and victim groups on reparation and enhance social inclusion of migrants through public information campaigns.
- Provide technical assistance to the Government to support the national migration, health and development agenda.
- Contribute to the National Migration Health Policy, developed by the Ministry of Health (MoH), for improving migrants' health and well-being. IOM is already addressing the health issues in cross-border migration through technical assistance provided to the National Migration Health Policy. In collaboration with the MoH, IOM intends to develop a comprehensive care plan for the left-behind families of outbound labour migrants.



To promote safe migration among the youth, IOM organized a guidance programme for graduating students. © IOM 2017/Imthath BASAR

- Organize capacity-building and awareness-raising campaigns at the community level to empower CSOs to lead the counter-trafficking efforts, including information-sharing with local government authorities and technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice to strengthen policy-level efforts on counter-trafficking.
- Facilitate the voluntary return and reintegration of Sri Lankan migrants, including asylum seekers, irregular migrants and stranded migrants.
- Establish an Integrated Info Border System (IIBS) aimed at strengthening the migration management capacity of the Government as well as facilitating a more coordinated, intelligence-driven approach to border management.
- Support the Government in the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration at the national level in line with the recommendations of the 2018 Sri Lanka MGI report to develop a national implementation strategy in consultation with relevant government and other relevant stakeholders.

Thailand

The context in Thailand is rapidly evolving and the migration dynamics are at the centre, which is bringing great momentum and visibility to the issues of labour migration, needs of migrants in irregular situation, and the overall management of human mobilities in Thailand and throughout the region. IOM Thailand will seek to address these priorities in 2020:

- Address the difficulties encountered by irregular migrants and asylum seekers in western Thailand. IOM plays a key role in supporting displaced populations, stranded migrants and undocumented families along the Myanmar border. IOM will deploy a comprehensive strategy in order to provide tailored assistance to the diverse migrants. Assistance will include resettlement support, provision of NFIs, and access to health and shelter for Muslim and Turkik-speaking persons with most urgent needs. IOM also want to deepen its collaboration with the Thai authorities to better address the needs of victims of trafficking, widen outreach to migrant communities and their access to basic services, and ensure migrant children have access to schools and education opportunities, in order to further the resilience of migrant communities in Thailand.
- Support facilitated migration and responsible recruitment of migrant workers. IOM is deploying several tools to support the Government's commitment to strengthening the mechanisms of protection for migrant workers through legal migration, especially in the fisheries

sector. As part of its strategy, IOM will also expand its outreach with private sector stakeholders to engage in responsible recruitment as well as support member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in developing their regional portal for data regarding facilitated labour migration.

- Increase the protection of migrants in vulnerable situations. IOM will be working with governments involved in the Bali Process to propose solutions to stranded migrants in need of assistance for voluntary return, as well as improve services accessible to migrants in detention centres and increase the response mechanism to cater to the needs of people displaced by crisis situations or environmental disasters. IOM will also develop training tools and applied research to enhance knowledge and expertise of law enforcement agencies on border management and transnational organized crime, as well as on mobilities brought about by climate change.



Migrant children learn about safe migration through interactive games at a migrant learning centre in Ranong, Thailand. © IOM 2017/Benjamin SUOMELA

Timor-Leste

IOM in Timor-Leste will expand its outreach and build the capacities of all stakeholders to address the need for a more comprehensive and inclusive approach to migration management. As migration dynamics evolve, this creates a need for developing sustainable frameworks for cooperation that support governments at the national and municipality levels, as well as within communities and throughout civil society. This broad and inclusive approach will maximize results and ensure the orderly and humane management of migration for the benefit of all. Priorities in 2020 will include these initiatives:

- Following the development of the first Timor-Leste Migration Profile and Timor-Leste MGI report, IOM aims to build a common understanding of and reinforce the Government's capacities in migration, particularly by developing informed responses to migration challenges and opportunities, as well as communicating effectively on migration.
- Strengthen immigration and border management with a focus on increasing the capacity of immigration and border officials in detecting cases of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. This will involve working with relevant authorities and agencies involved in border security and trade facilitation to improve inter-agency coordination and enhance border management processes.
- Increase awareness of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation by strengthening the capacities of institutions and communities in dealing with the adverse impact of climate change and in being better prepared to cope with and respond to natural disasters.
- Expand migration health programming to focus on strengthening active case detection and management of tuberculosis among communities including vulnerable and high-risk groups and mobile populations while also emphasizing the empowerment of women and girls. This will also include enhancing migration health programming through the development of a migration health policy on transnational communicable and infectious diseases.
- Conduct regular awareness-raising sessions to address GBV using existing platforms and community outreach activities to contribute to transforming attitudes, behaviours, practices, norms and power dynamics that play a part in GBV.
- Strengthen national efforts to combat human trafficking by supporting the establishment of a national commission on human trafficking.
- Enhance the sustainability of local CSOs using a basic model for sustainability for capacity-building to strengthen accountability, oversight and advocacy.

Tonga

In 2020, IOM will work towards safe and orderly migration by supporting the reintegration of returnees to Tonga. Forced return can create transnational identities that continue through ongoing relationships with families and friends who have remained in the returning country. This means that reintegration into their “new home” can often be problematic since returnees now have to live a new environment, with a new set of rules/codes, new surroundings and a new family/community that they do not identify with. The assistance will be coordinated through the relevant government ministries and civil society service providers to plan and implement reintegration programmes and skills-based training for returnees based on their needs.

IOM also aims to support the Government leverage remittances to promote national development in Tonga. IOM will engage government stakeholders in a process to identify and facilitate opportunities for incoming remittances to be leveraged towards the growth of household and community incomes. Existing remittance policies, products and procedures will be identified, which will outline the legal framework. Additionally, IOM will facilitate workshops with labour migrants, communities and government officials to ideate innovative products and services to encourage savings as well as design business training programmes on entrepreneurship, business management, finance and small business accounting.

Vanuatu

IOM will continue to strengthen its presence in Vanuatu through support for and capacity-building of different stakeholders in addressing and reducing the negative impacts of displacement as well as in ensuring that migration and migrants’ needs are considered across all policy areas, laws and regulations. In 2020, the IOM objective is stipulated in three priorities:

- For the last four years, Vanuatu has been ranked the world’s most disaster-prone country in the annual *World Risk Report*. The people of Vanuatu are frequently displaced or evacuated, either temporarily or permanently, for safety and protection from the adverse impacts of natural disasters. IOM will continue to provide its support, building upon efforts in relation to displacement management at the policy level to enhance the operational capacity of first responders to support relevant authorities in the Government and communities in displacement situations. Under this priority, the focus will be on supporting and building the capacities of the National Disaster Management Office, the Department of Local Authorities and other relevant government counterparts in camp coordination and camp management/evacuation

centre management and coordination. This support will also be extended for the implementation of the Government's recovery plan for Ambae.

- The recent case of human trafficking in Vanuatu has demonstrated the need for a national framework on human trafficking and human smuggling. IOM will support the Government in developing a framework that will help Vanuatu be better prepared to protect the victims and be better equipped to prevent such cases in the future. These efforts will also be combined with awareness-raising at the national and community levels on different trafficking and smuggling issues as part of a prevention/preparedness mechanism. Additionally, IOM will support and facilitate Vanuatu's involvement in combating trafficking in the Pacific region. Interventions will be conducted in close partnership with different departments within the Ministry of Internal Affairs and in liaison with other relevant ministries.
- IOM aims to support Vanuatu in improving labour migration management to increase the development impact of labour mobility and to promote legal avenues of labour migration as an alternative to irregular migration. IOM aims to protect migrant workers and to optimize the benefits of labour migration for countries of origin and destination as well as for migrants themselves. In implementing projects/activities under this priority, IOM will be working with the Department of Labour and other relevant departments and institutions within the Vanuatu system and mechanism.

Viet Nam

IOM Viet Nam will intensify efforts to implement programmes to support the Government and the private sector in managing migration matters and promoting the well-being of the migrant population. Priorities in 2020 will include the following:

- Establish a strategic partnership with the private sector to enhance public-private partnership for the promotion of ethical recruitment, business principles, corporate social responsibility and awareness of safe migration through the implementation of CREST and IRIS and the promotion of ethical recruitment.
- Support the Government in reducing irregular migration, especially smuggling of migrants and human trafficking, and in strengthening efforts to facilitate safe and legal migration. IOM aims to improve the technical, administrative and legislative capacities of officials dealing with migration, notably with regard to data collection and management; criminal intelligence collection, analysis and dissemination; interministerial

coordination on migration issues; and provision of reintegration services to returned victims of trafficking/migrants.

- Support the Government in managing the different types of crisis that may affect Vietnamese nationals abroad or foreign nationals in Viet Nam. IOM will work closely with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to strengthen the capacity of concerned agencies in providing more effective responses and better protection.
- Support the Government in developing evidence-based policies and strategies and in implementing pilot projects to promote adaptation to environmental degradation and climate change, and in strengthening its capacity in disaster risk reduction.
- Strengthen vulnerable migrants' resilience by promoting access to health services and legal assistance, particularly for those who have been victims of trafficking.
- Continue to provide health assessments and travel health assistance services to humanitarian cases and immigrants bound for Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States and possibly other countries.
- Provide reception and reintegration services to Vietnamese nationals who were stranded or in irregular situations and now are returning back to Viet Nam from different countries in the world, and provide voluntary return and reintegration services to third-country nationals stranded in Viet Nam who would like to return back to their countries of origin.



IOM aims to improve disaster preparedness and response by building the capacity of local and national authorities to respond to natural hazards. IOM 2018/Reuben LIM

| Asia and the Pacific | P1 | P2 | P3 |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | Adhering to international standards and fulfilling migrants' rights | Using evidence and whole-of-government approaches | Good migration governance relies on strong partnerships |
| Regional Office Bangkok | - | 700 000 | - |
| Afghanistan | 2 000 000 | 5 000 000 | - |
| Australia | 15 271 478 | - | - |
| Bangladesh | 300 000 | 2 621 384 | - |
| Cambodia | - | - | - |
| China | 190 369 | 69 336 | 321 125 |
| Fiji | - | 100 000 | - |
| India | 242 000 | - | - |
| Indonesia | 1 250 000 | 1 700 000 | 1 925 000 |
| Japan | 20 000 | 25 000 | - |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | - | 100 000 | - |
| Malaysia | 150 000 | 150 000 | 200 000 |
| Maldives | - | - | 200 000 |
| Marshall Islands | 67 000 | 100 000 | 50 000 |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | 67 000 | 100 000 | 50 000 |
| Mongolia | 32 141 | 276 313 | 60 876 |
| Myanmar | - | 1 492 467 | - |
| Nepal | - | - | - |
| New Zealand | 2 061 856 | - | - |
| Pakistan | - | 868 710 | 600 238 |
| Palau | 50 000 | 34 000 | 50 000 |
| Philippines | 500 000 | - | 1 500 000 |
| Papua New Guinea | 250 000 | 1 000 000 | - |
| Republic of Korea | 25 000 | 100 000 | 25 000 |
| Solomon Islands | 500 000 | 500 000 | 200 000 |
| Sri Lanka | 70 000 | 600 000 | 550 000 |
| Thailand | 1 250 000 | 2 200 000 | 200 000 |
| Timor-Leste | - | 400 000 | 9 000 000 |
| Tonga | - | - | - |
| Vanuatu | 800 000 | - | - |
| Viet Nam | - | - | - |
| Total | 25 071 844 | 18 037 210 | 14 907 239 |

| O1 | O2 | O3 | TOTAL |
|--|--|---|-------------|
| Advancing the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society | Addressing the mobility dimensions of crises | Migration should take place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner | |
| - | 100 000 | 4 000 000 | 4 800 000 |
| 8 000 000 | 26 000 000 | 17 770 000 | 58 770 000 |
| - | - | 4 132 302 | 19 403 780 |
| 14 008 666 | 109 300 000 | 5 654 990 | 131 885 040 |
| 2 183 257 | - | 2 554 451 | 4 737 708 |
| 365 038 | 337 386 | 405 346 | 1 688 600 |
| 4 095 000 | 900 000 | 200 000 | 5 295 000 |
| - | - | - | 242 000 |
| 3 800 000 | 29 975 000 | 3 850 000 | 42 500 000 |
| 200 000 | 600 000 | 200 000 | 1 045 000 |
| 558 085 | 370 000 | 1 544 041 | 2 572 126 |
| - | - | 10 000 000 | 10 500 000 |
| 1 000 000 | 300 000 | 500 000 | 2 000 000 |
| 602 000 | 1 350 000 | 250 000 | 2 519 000 |
| 567 000 | 12 950 000 | - | 13 734 000 |
| 338 196 | 14 314 | 61 193 | 783 033 |
| 7 109 148 | 5 229 266 | 154 544 | 13 985 425 |
| 50 000 | 2 000 000 | 350 000 | 2 400 000 |
| - | - | - | 2 061 856 |
| 148 620 | 1 002 993 | 6 483 899 | 9 104 460 |
| 600 000 | 300 000 | - | 1 034 000 |
| 10 000 000 | 3 000 000 | 5 000 000 | 20 000 000 |
| 2 923 000 | 5 120 000 | 1 881 000 | 11 174 000 |
| 100 000 | 250 000 | 25 000 | 5 250 000 |
| 1 000 000 | 800 000 | 1 000 000 | 4 000 000 |
| 1 000 000 | 2 000 000 | 11 000 000 | 15 220 000 |
| 1 500 000 | 900 000 | 2 300 000 | 8 350 000 |
| 3 295 000 | 1 786 100 | 200 000 | 14 681 100 |
| 119 450 | - | 619 763 | 739 213 |
| 71 000 | 300 000 | - | 1 171 000 |
| 5 900 000 | 600 000 | 6 000 000 | 12 500 000 |
| 69 433 460 | 205 235 059 | 86 136 529 | 424 146 341 |