

2023

ANNUAL REPORT

International Organization for Migration (IOM) Thailand



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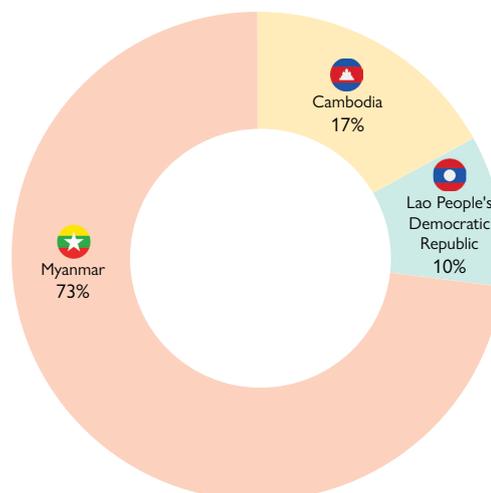
1 MIGRATION CONTEXT IN 2023

Thailand's economy achieved modest progress during the year in 2023. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth decelerated from 2.5 per cent in 2022 to 1.9 per cent in 2023 due to weak exports¹ from reduced global demand. According to Thailand's National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC), tourism and private consumption were the main engines for growth this year. The country remains determined to transition to Thailand 4.0 per cent by 2036, where economic prosperity is expected to be fueled by innovation and technology, driven by a workforce able to meet the demands of a knowledge-based economy and supported by infrastructure and connectivity that reinforces the digital economy.

Migration remains a key feature of Thailand and its neighbouring countries. Representing approximately 7 per cent of Thailand's total population, the country continues to host nearly half of all migrant workers who migrate within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), with the majority coming from Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam. This year, over 2.3 million foreign workers were registered in the workforce, bolstering economic activity in multiple sectors including agriculture, manufacturing and tourism. The majority of migrants (about 75%) were registered through in-country registrations. It is also of interest to highlight that the majority of registered migrant workers (73%) are Myanmar nationals.

The presence of migrant workers in Thailand is a result of both its socio-economic transformation as well as its rapid demographic transition. The steadily declining

Registered migrant workers by nationality



Source: Thailand's Ministry of Labour, Department of Employment.

fertility rate has resulted in a high dependency ratio, effectively shrinking the proportion of working-age people relative to older people, increasing the need for migrant workers. While the labour market expanded because of an increase in employment in agriculture, manufacturing and tourism sectors, and even though unemployment returned to pre-pandemic levels², 2023 also signified a critical demographic turning point in Thailand's workforce. The working-age population (ages 20-24) was lower than the number individuals leaving the workforce (ages 60-64). This shift will widen the gap between those entering and exiting the workforce, raising concerns about labour shortages, especially in the agriculture sector which employs 30 per cent of the Thai workforce and contributes to more than eight per cent of the economy.

¹ <https://asia.nikkei.com/Economy/Thailand-s-2023-GDP-growth-slows-to-1.9-on-weak-exports>

² UN-Thailand-ARR2023-webf.pdf

Climate-change and crisis in the region also contributed to complex mobility with many migrants leaving their countries of origin in search of better opportunities in Thailand. Asia is one of the region's most severely impacted by climate change, with the highest number of people on the move. The regular occurrence of cyclones, floods, droughts and landslides causes large-scale destruction and displacement and threatens agrarian livelihoods. As impacts from climate change in Cambodia and Myanmar intensify, migration could potentially increase, comprising of internal rural–urban migration and cross-border migration, especially to Thailand for better-paid job opportunities.

In Myanmar, the multi-dimensional crisis has deteriorated sharply since the February 2021 military takeover. Widespread economic disruption continues, including severe pressure on the domestic labour market, posing more challenges on return and reintegration of migrants. Meanwhile, the crisis is contributing to human insecurity and driving large scale migration both within and outside Myanmar. The adverse impacts of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters intensify the situation of economic insecurity for those individuals whose livelihoods depend on natural resources. In May 2023, Cyclone Mocha created widespread devastation, exacerbating the challenges of an already dire humanitarian situation in Myanmar. The resurgence of El Niño in 2023 has aggravated the situation, leading to more severe weather events, and amplifying the challenges posed by the “Climate-Conflict-Humanitarian Triple Nexus” in Myanmar.

Thailand and Myanmar share the largest country-to-country corridor in the region, one of the largest in the world. In 2023, IOM estimated over 1.3 million arrivals from Myanmar to Thailand, of which, about 17 per cent intended to stay in Thailand long term. Economic opportunity, access to services and family reunification are their main reported reasons for coming to Thailand. In 2023, 1.7 million Myanmar migrant workers were registered in Thailand. Estimates double when irregular migrants are factored in. Myanmar nationals make up the largest migrant population in Thailand and represent the largest diaspora population of Myanmar nationals.

Thailand continues its efforts to combat human trafficking in the country, and the broader region. This year, Thailand retained its Tier 2 status in the US State Department Trafficking in Persons report. The government sustained efforts to further strengthen the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) for Victims of Trafficking (VOTs). Through training of officials, the government has been able to increase its capacity to identify and assist VOTs using the NRM. Around 500 individuals were identified and assisted by the Royal Thai Government (RTG) this year compared to 444 individuals in 2022. This increased capacity comes at a critical period as trafficking for the purposes of forced criminality continues to be a serious issue in the region.



Thailand is a Champion Country for the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM). As such, the RTG continues to demonstrate its commitment to promoting the objectives and principles of the GCM in the country as well as in the region. This year, the RTG continued its efforts to improve migration governance in line with its four pledges at the 2022 International Migration Review Forum (IMRF). These pledges are:

- Enabling birth registration for all migrant children born in Thailand;
- Migrant inclusion in Universal Health Coverage (UHC);
- Effective implementation of alternatives to detention for children and their families; and
- Combatting discrimination and promoting positive public perceptions of migrants' contributions to society.



2 IOM THAILAND'S SUPPORT

2023 marks the second year of IOM's implementation of Thailand's Country Strategy. Guided by the vision of an inclusive society that respects the rights of migrants, this five-year strategy focuses on three key areas of intervention, in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNDCF) for Thailand 2022-2026.

These areas are: 1) Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience, 2) Human Capital and Mobility Solutions and 3) Leave No One Behind.

An inclusive society
that respects the rights
of migrants.

01

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION & RESILIENCE

Migration is integrated in the Royal Thai Government's environment and climate change goals and migrants' resilience to mobility-related risks is strengthened.



02

HUMAN CAPITAL AND MOBILITY SOLUTIONS

Human capital is improved through effective, innovative and responsive mobility solutions.



03

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

Inclusive migration policies, strategies and structural factors are in place that promote migrants' rights and protection from all forms of discrimination.



IOM distributed emergency relief items to migrants in Tak and Samut Sakhon provinces. © IOM 2023

PILLAR

1



CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE

Recognizing the significant impact that climate change has on the region, IOM continued to work with government officials to ensure migrants are included in disaster preparedness and response plans and contribute to the evidence base on climate change and environmental degradation as migration drivers.

In 2023, the RTG created a new department to tackle climate change: the Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE). DCCE aims to help Thailand meet its goal of becoming carbon neutral by 2050 and eliminating greenhouse gas emissions by 2065. The new department is responsible for proposing and developing strategies, plans and programmes on climate change and greenhouse gas reduction as agreed at the COP26 meeting. IOM and DCCE are working on a joint workplan to ensure that migration is included in Thailand's climate change strategies as they are developed.

Enhancing Disaster Preparedness and Response while Promoting Migrant Inclusion

In 2023, IOM worked with local government officials in 14 disaster-prone provinces to incorporate migrants into crisis preparedness and response plans. Through these efforts, local stakeholders shared an increased understanding of the different needs of migrants and host communities at all phases of a crisis: preparedness, response and recovery. IOM provided this support using the [Migrants in Countries in Crisis](#) Framework.

IOM is also supporting the ASEAN Member States in developing the ASEAN Migration Outlook's Second Edition, which is an effort to translate this climate-migration nexus into actionable policy commitments. The Migration Outlook is anticipated to be released in 2024. It will include practical, rights-based, and gender-sensitive recommendations for ASEAN Member States to promote more flexible and effective migration management and labour market policies. Finally, IOM published two policy briefs. The [regional brief](#) calls on businesses and governments in South-East Asia to safeguard migrant workers' rights by adhering to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Focusing on the sugarcane industry in Thailand which employs a significant amount of workers who've migrated because of climate change, the [second brief](#) calls for industry reforms to ensure decent work and facilitate climate change adaptation.



14 provinces with migrant-inclusive crisis response plans

Strengthening the Evidence Base on Migration, Environment, Climate Change and Risk Reduction

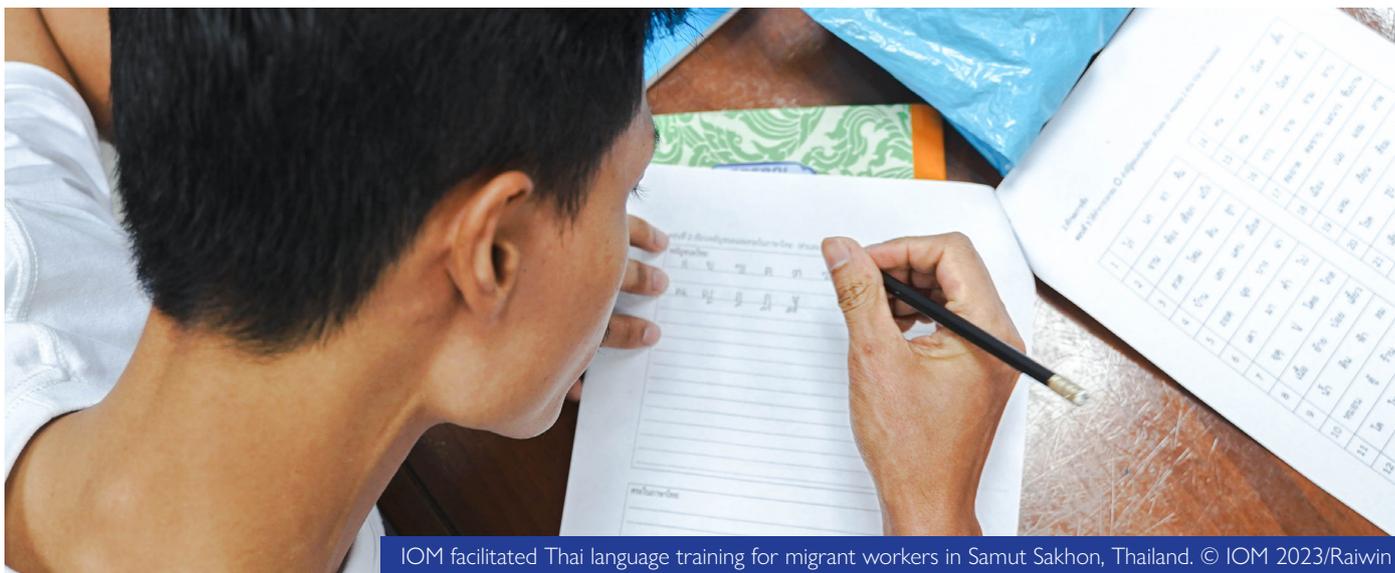
IOM Thailand added to the growing body of evidence on the relationship between climate change and migration in the region. [A study](#) undertaken in partnership with the Stockholm Environmental Institute found that economic and environmental drivers of migration are intrinsically intertwined. When individuals whose livelihoods rely on the land experience climate shocks impacting their economic security, they may take on debt or migrate to supplement their income. This migration may support adaptation to climate change if migrants are able to find new livelihoods and use remittances to invest in improving living conditions in their country of origin which can reduce their vulnerability to future climate shocks.



2 research initiatives



2 policy briefs



IOM facilitated Thai language training for migrant workers in Samut Sakhon, Thailand. © IOM 2023/Raiwin

PILLAR

2



HUMAN CAPITAL AND MOBILITY SOLUTIONS

Skills Development to address current and future skills needs

IOM continued to collaborate with the RTG and other governments (including Cambodia and Lao People's Democratic Republic) to develop innovative mobility solutions to address current and future skills needs in the sub-region.

IOM, in partnership with the Ministry of Labor and the private sector, is scaling up skills development initiatives for migrant workers. In 2023, 3,504 migrant workers received skills trainings in manufacturing, domestic work, construction and Thai language. In addition, IOM and the International Telecommunication Union partnered with Chulalongkorn University to assess the current digital competency among migrant workers. Insights from the [study](#) are key to developing digital training programmes tailored to the needs of migrant workers and their employers.

IOM also worked closely with the governments of Thailand and Cambodia, and in consultation with the International Labour Organization (ILO), to initiate a skills mobility partnership that will enable Cambodian migrant workers to access pre-departure skills development programmes in line with their job placement in Thailand. Led by the Thailand Professional Qualifications Institute (TPQI), the Ministry of Labour of Thailand, the Employers Confederation of Thailand (ECOT) and the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training (MOLVT) of Cambodia, this pilot reflects growing readiness to institutionalize skills development and recognition in labour migration governance, including for semi-skilled migrant workers. This is a critical step to further aligning sub-regional labour market policies to ensure the development potential impact of migration is fully realized.



1 bilateral skills mobility partnership established between Cambodia and Thailand.



286 government representatives and 59 CSO representatives trained on ethical recruitment and monitoring



3,504 migrant workers participated in skills trainings



269 migrant workers participated in technical and soft skills trainings leading to increased climate resilience



3,735 trained migrant workers received formal skills certification



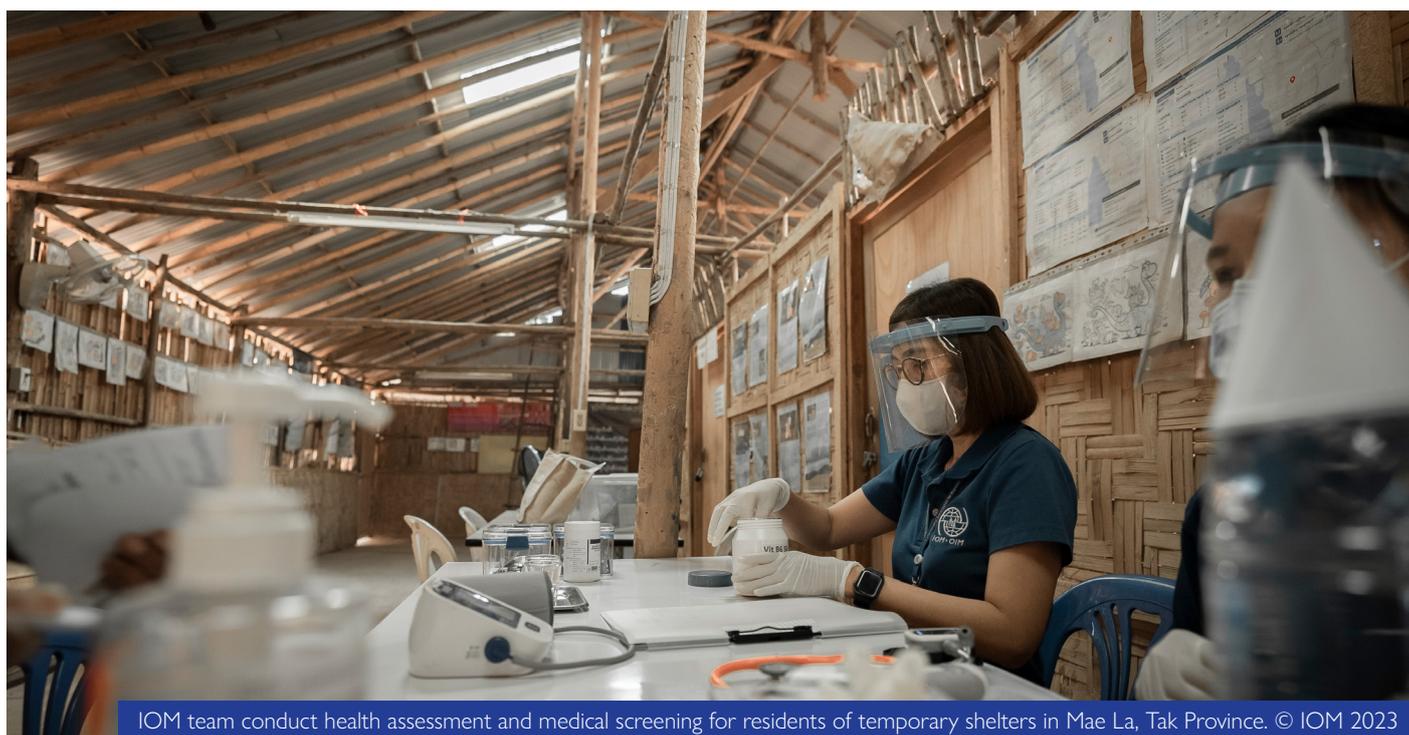
7,338 migrant workers supported to gain access to the labour market for employment

Promoting access to healthcare for migrants

Migrants in Thailand remain among the most vulnerable members of society and are often faced with xenophobia; discrimination; substandard living and working conditions and inadequate access to health services. Though national policies are in place to enable migrants, regardless of their migratory status, to access public healthcare services, significant barriers remain. Challenges include language barriers, fear of deportation for irregular migrants, and limited understanding of health services and processes due to complicated and varying procedures.

In 2023, IOM continued to work closely with the RTG, UN, NGO and CSO partners to facilitate access to healthcare for migrants in Thailand in line with GCM objective 15 'Provide Access to Services for Migrants' and the Government's pledge at the 2022 IMRF to promote migrant inclusion in Universal Health Coverage (UHC). This year, IOM trained more than 100 Migrant Health Volunteers (MHVs) to raise health awareness, support community-based disease surveillance and facilitate access to health services in migrant communities. MHVs act as critical links between migrant communities and healthcare providers, sharing essential information about healthcare and health services and providing interpretation assistance as needed. IOM also continues to convene migrant health partners through the UN Migration Network's Migrant Health Sub-Working Group in an effort to maximize impact and resources. This will enable the achievement of common priorities including formalizing the role of MHVs in national health programmes and enhancing the existing MHV network of over 7,000 volunteers in Thailand. IOM successfully developed the basic Psychological First Aid (PFA) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) curriculum package for Civil Society Organization (CSO) staff and MHVs to capacitate them to better support Myanmar migrants in Thailand.

 <p>Migrant Health Sub-Working group established to enhance coordination among health actors on migrant health issues.</p>	 <p>121 government officials, CSOs staff and community members trained to prevent, detect and respond to public health threats.</p>
 <p>7,364 migrants benefitted from community outreach and health awareness sessions.</p>	 <p>6,382 migrants provided with relief packages of NFIs and health kits.</p>
 <p>1,052 migrants provided with health referral and treatment facilitation to better access medical care, through IOM medical team and implementing partners.</p>	 <p>117 Migrant Health Volunteers trained.</p>



IOM team conduct health assessment and medical screening for residents of temporary shelters in Mae La, Tak Province. © IOM 2023

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3



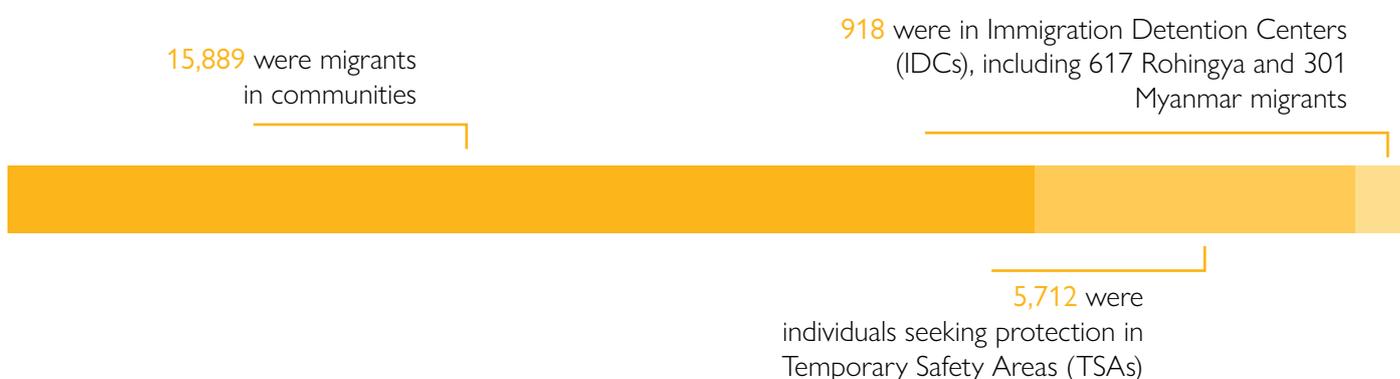
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

Humanitarian Assistance for Displaced Populations

IOM scaled up its efforts in 2023 to address the needs of the most vulnerable Myanmar nationals in Thailand. This is noting the significant number of Myanmar nationals in Thailand and in light of the ongoing crisis affecting the country. IOM provided multi-sectoral assistance within the framework of the Humanitarian, Development and Peace Nexus (HDPN). This provided urgent humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable mobile groups while also working with private sector partners to enhance resilience and protection of Myanmar migrants employed by their companies, reducing risks of exploitation and abuse. IOM's humanitarian assistance in 2023 focused on providing lifesaving services to Myanmar nationals, including Rohingya refugees in Thailand. This year, more than 22,500 individuals received humanitarian assistance including food, essential non-food items such as bedding, blankets and hygiene kits and health kits and critical services such as access to health care, including MHPSS.

At the same time, IOM continued to work in close coordination with the RTG, UNHCR and resettlement countries to facilitate the resettlement of refugees to third countries. IOM also provides pre-departure and orientation sessions designed to ensure a smooth transition upon arrival in a third country. This year, IOM conducted pre-migration health assessments of 13,661 beneficiaries including 6,134 refugees and assisted 3,137 refugees of whom 79 per cent were from Myanmar to resettle to 10 countries.

More than 22,500 individuals provided with humanitarian assistance:



Refugee Resettlement:

IOM facilitated and supported government-led initiatives resulting in resettlement for more than **3,000 refugees**.

1,122 refugees were reached with health education, 4,787 were screened by chest X-ray, 777 were tested by GeneXpert and 26 new TB cases were identified and referred to treatment.

2,002 refugees provided with COVID-19 vaccination.

Provided medical escorts for **50 refugees** with significant medical conditions to resettle in 4 countries.

Shaping the Public Narrative on Migration

Migrants often become a target of stigmatization, fueled by lack of awareness, misinformation, or prejudice. Negative public sentiments can prevent migrants fully enjoying their rights and accessing social services. Traditional and social media are influential sources of news and information on migration. Inclusive and balanced reporting on migration, supported by facts and ethical standards, has the power to tell stories that shape public discourse and influence policies. As a key actor in reporting on and providing information on migration, the media plays a critical role in ensuring that communities understand the complexities of migration.

Together with Thailand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), IOM embarked on a partnership to foster evidence-based migration discourse and media reporting in Thailand. The initiative aims to reduce stigma against migrants and strengthen traditional and non-traditional media's competency in conducting fair, balanced and ethical migration reporting. This initiative supports the Royal Thai Government's efforts, as a Champion Country of the Global Compact for Migration, in advancing its pledge "to promote public perception regarding the positive contribution of migrants and to end discrimination and stigmatization against them".



70,000 individuals reached with awareness-raising campaigns to counter xenophobia and discrimination.



1 migrant perception survey completed.



667,000 individuals through social media with news and information on migration.

Labour Migration and Decent work for migrants

In Thailand, IOM continues to work closely with the RTG to improve existing policies to strengthen regular pathways for migration, enhance protection of migrants' rights and promote inclusive societies. This year, IOM contributed to the amendment of the Ministerial Regulation on Protection for Domestic Workers to ensure equal treatment of migrant workers. The amendment includes improved labour right protections on working hours, rest hours, annual leave, maternity leave, and minimum wage, among other labour protection mechanisms. It was successfully submitted to the Cabinet for approval in 2023 and approved in 2024. IOM also supported the development of Thailand's first ever Professional Qualifications Framework for Migrant Labour Recruiters led by the Thailand Professional Qualifications Institute in close collaboration with the Ministry of Labour. These qualifications put in place essential standards for recruitment that will promote the protection of migrants' rights throughout the recruitment process.

This year, one private sector partner engaged with IOM to carry out a human rights due diligence assessment on its adherence to fair and ethical recruitment standards of migrant workers. As a result, the company repaid over 5,000 Myanmar migrant workers THB 15,000 per person for compensation of adverse human rights impacts experienced during the migration journey which the company had indirectly contributed to, by January 2024. This was in line with recommendations provided by IOM.



258 government officials, 76 recruitment agencies supported in complying with international standards



55 companies and five industry association representatives trained on ethical recruitment, migration and business and/or migrant worker protection.



Over **5,000 migrant workers** received compensation for adverse human rights impacts experienced during their migration journeys.



More than **8,000 migrants** have increased awareness of their rights and obligations in Thailand as well as ways to access justice.

Protection

IOM's Protection approach in Thailand places the rights and well-being of migrants, regardless of their status, at the center of its operations. IOM continued to support the RTG and partners through policy and technical guidance, capacity building support, direct assistance, and research. Technical support was provided to operationalize the NRM for VOTs in Thailand at the central and provincial levels, including through supporting provincial level anti-trafficking coordination structures. Through capacity building programmes, 1,091 government and civil society actors strengthened their capacity on rights-based protection approaches. IOM, in coordination with the RTG, facilitated coordination meetings with embassies and consular officials whose nationals have been trafficked to neighboring countries for the purpose of forced criminality. Bilateral cooperation efforts with neighboring countries, such as Cambodia, were strengthened through the operationalization of the Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) on Law Enforcement Cooperation and SOP on Return and Reintegration for Victim of Trafficking.

IOM has provided protection and assistance to migrants in need, including trafficked persons, smuggled migrants with protection needs, (rejected) asylum seekers, migrants in irregular situations, unaccompanied and separated migrant children, and other migrants exposed to violence, exploitation and abuse. This year, approximately 300 VOTs and other vulnerable migrants were provided with tailored protection support, including return and reintegration.

IOM has been engaged in policy and advocacy efforts to promote child-sensitive migration policies and programming, including for alternatives to immigration detention of children and facilitating access to protection services. In 2023, IOM and partners (OHCHR, International Detention Coalition, UNICEF and UNHCR) supported the Evaluation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the Determination of Measures and Approaches of Alternatives to Detention (ATD) of Children in Immigration Detention Centres. This evaluation is a vital step to understanding the progress and challenges in implementing ATD in Thailand. The main recommendations from the study focused on enhancing capacities of civil society organizations and front-line agents to respond to key issues related to ATD such as providing support and care for children and other vulnerable groups in the short run. Long-term recommendations included advocacy at various levels, promoting positive images of migrants and promoting the consistent use of screening mechanisms. In 2024, IOM and partners will prioritize supporting the implementation of recommendations from the evaluation in continued close partnership with the government.



298 VOTs, and other migrants who are in situations of exploitation or human rights abuse and violations provided with access to rights-based, gender-responsive, child-sensitive, victim-centered and trauma-informed services



Approximately 1,391 migrant children, caregivers, long-stay women in detention and released migrants have been supported with direct food and hygiene assistance, medical and MHPSS support, and educational and vocational training activities



458 private sector entities actively engaging in efforts to prevent exploitation and/or Trafficking in Persons



1,091 government and civil society actors strengthened their capacity to implement programming and develop policies on migrant protection

Immigration and Border Governance

This year, IOM continued to work closely with the Royal Thai Police, particularly the Immigration Training Center of the Thai Immigration Bureau (TIB) to enhance the capacity of immigration officials to implement human-rights based and gender sensitive approaches to border management in Thailand. Support included enhancing the capacity of immigration officers to carry out document examination at points of entry, facilitating coordination and information sharing among central and local immigration officials at the operational and policy level. IOM also incorporated modules to improve the capacity of immigration officials to preliminarily identify and refer VOTs to protection actors to receive specialized protection services. In addition to the RTG, IOM also worked with Thai Airways to train airlines staff, including ground staff and cabin crew instructors, on fundamental document examination, passenger assessment and role of airlines in supporting operationalization of the NRM and to ensure they are able to refer VOTs to receive the protection services as needed.

In order to promote Regular Pathways and access to legal identity for migrants, IOM Thailand continued to support the Legal Identity Unit at IOM Headquarters in development of the “Compendium of Good Practices in Enabling Access to Legal Identity for Migrants without Documents”. IOM supported and coordinated with relevant government partners including Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, TIB and National Security on field participatory research and data collection. Discussions surrounded Thailand’s regularization services for undocumented migrants and IOM hosted a Global Restitution Workshop to enhance sharing of information among Member States. The Compendium aims to provide information that will guide the development or enhancement of national frameworks and policies to facilitate access to legal identity for migrants



150 immigration authorities trained on document examination and protection for potential victims of trafficking, covering 17 border provinces with Cambodia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic and Myanmar



68 airline crew trained on document verification and VOT identification and referral

3 MIGRATION DATA AND RESEARCH

In 2023, IOM Thailand established the Migration Data and Research Unit (MDRU) to strengthen collaboration and increase availability of migration data, in line with IOM’s Global Migration Data Strategy. Through this dedicated unit, IOM carries out primary data collection to enhance availability of information on Human Mobility in Thailand. It integrates the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), which has been in use in Thailand since 2018, into its operations to provide greater context to ongoing activities and to strengthen research capacities across all areas of operation. Currently, IOM continues to undertake various DTM activities, including mobility tracking, flow monitoring and multi-sectoral assessment (MSA) of needs. In addition to this, IOM also conducts thematic research on various migration topics relevant to Thailand and the region.



Flow monitoring

Survey-based data collection at key entry/transit points to capture flow volumes, departure and destination, reasons for movement and intended lengths of stay.



Mobility tracking

Location and group-based assessment to identify presence and recent arrival numbers of non-Thai nationals living in border districts through key informants and direct observation.



Multi-sectoral assessment of needs

Survey-based data collection to identify multi-sectoral priority needs among migrants in Thailand.



Thematic research

Supporting the design and execution of various thematic studies in close collaboration with the responsible IOM units.



IOM conducts needs assessment to understand the profiles of migrants in Mae Sot, Thailand.
© IOM 2022/ Anat Duangchang

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS:



4 HIGHLIGHTS ON MULTI-LATERAL DIALOGUES

IOM'S SUPPORT TO ASEAN MEMBERS STATES

ASEAN Declarations and Guidelines Developed



ASEAN Declaration on the Protection of Migrant Workers and Family Members in Crisis Situations and Its Guidelines



In 2023, ASEAN leaders adopted two ASEAN Declarations on the Protection of Migrant Workers with the support of IOM, ILO and other regional partners: the ASEAN Declaration on Protection of Migrant Workers in Crisis, and the ASEAN Declaration on Placement and Protection of Migrant Fishers.

IOM also supported ASEAN to develop the ASEAN Guidelines to complement the declarations to support Member States in operationalizing these commitments. Moreover, the Guidelines on the Protection of Migrant Workers and Family Members in Crisis Situation were endorsed in August 2023. Meanwhile, the ASEAN Guidelines on the Placement and Protection of Migrant Fishers are still under development and are expected to be endorsed during the 44th ASEAN Summit in Lao People's Democratic Republic in October 2024.

Recommendations to AICHR

IOM and the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) organized two consultative meetings to collect best practices on providing protection services through national and transnational referral mechanism on TIP. IOM's recommendations included strengthening the referral mechanism for GBV and TIP by adopting community-based strategies along with partnerships with the government and civil society actors, and intensifying trainings for victim assistance specialists. Following the consultative forum, IOM is developing outcome documents.

Endorsement of Research on Protection for Migrant Children

In addition to this, IOM also provided financial support to the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and the Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) partnership conference. The aim of this is to strengthen the cooperation of ACWC and non-government actors, identify key priority areas of intervention on the promotion of the rights of women and children, including migrants in ASEAN. IOM presented its research on accessibility of protection services for migrant children. This resulted in the endorsement of IOM research by ASEAN Member States, and identified joint workplan between ACWC and IOM for the year 2024 and beyond.



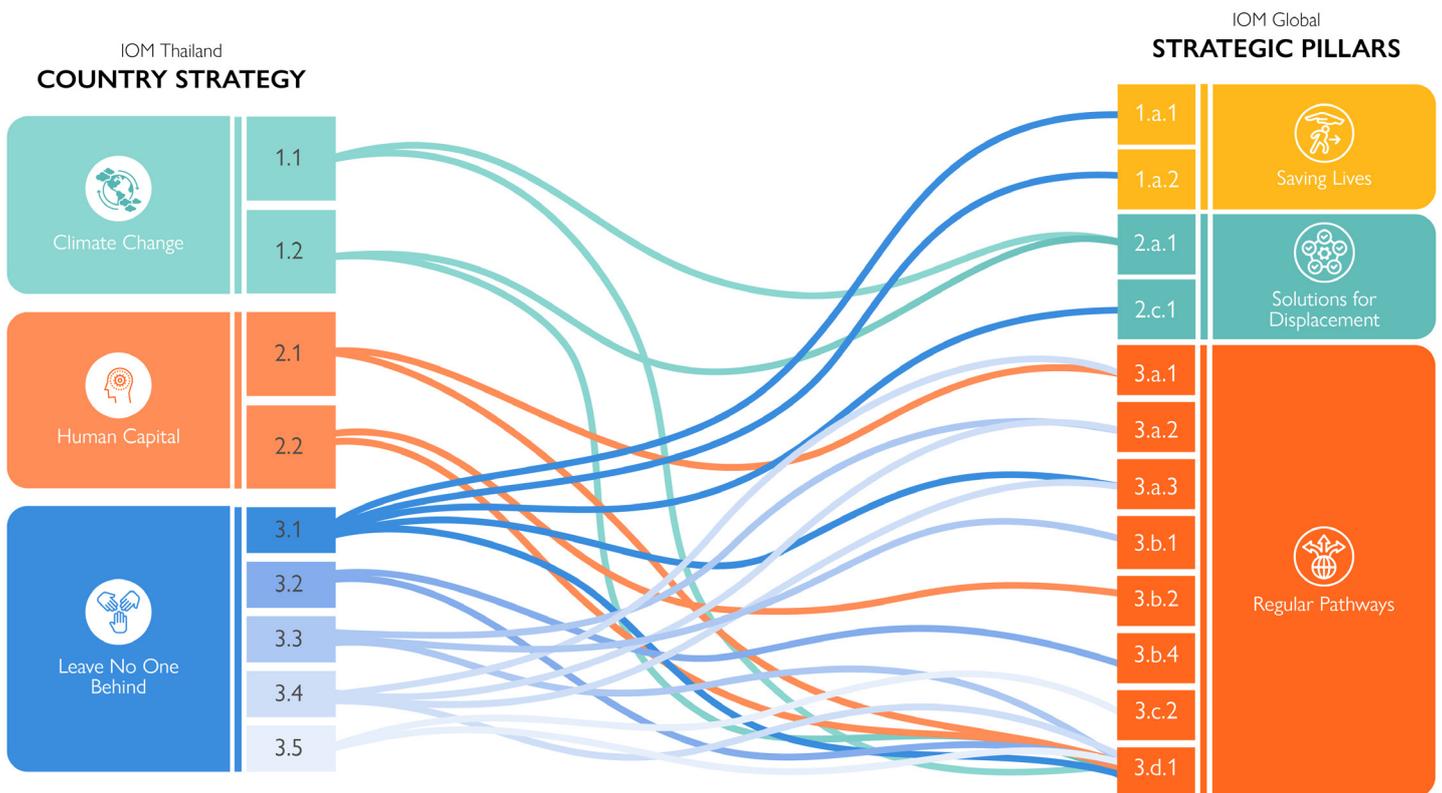
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ASEAN Migration Outlook

IOM supported the development of the second edition of the ASEAN Migration Outlook, which will be released in 2024. This edition of the Migration Outlook will comprise of recommendations to accelerate effective migration management and labour market policies.

5 THAILAND AND THE IOM GLOBAL STRATEGY

In 2024, IOM released its new Global Strategy 2024 – 2028. IOM Thailand's strategic vision and priority targets at the country level remain aligned with the new strategy, a mid-year review of the country strategy is planned in mid-2024 to review IOM's current strategy (2022-2026) to evaluate progress against targets and alignment with local, regional and global priorities.



IOM OFFICES, SUB-OFFICES AND ACTIVITIES IN THAILAND

