

MMC Asia and the Pacific

QUARTER 3 2022



Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: Asia and the Pacific

This Quarterly Mixed Migration Update (QMMU) covers Asia and the Pacific. The core countries of focus for this region are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand. Depending on the quarterly trends and migration-related updates, more attention may be given to any of the countries over the rest.

The QMMUs offer a quarterly update on new trends and dynamics related to mixed migration and relevant policy developments in the region. These updates are based on a compilation of a wide range of secondary (data) sources, brought together within a regional framework and applying a mixed migration analytical lens. Similar QMMUs are available for all MMC regions.

MMC is a global network engaged in data collection, research, analysis, and policy and programmatic development on mixed migration, with regional hubs hosted in DRC regional offices in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America, and a small global team in Geneva. For more information on MMC, the QMMUs from other regions and contact details of regional MMC teams, visit mixedmigration.org and follow us at [@Mixed_Migration](https://twitter.com/Mixed_Migration)

MMC's understanding of mixed migration

"Mixed migration" refers to cross-border movements of people, including refugees fleeing persecution and conflict, victims of trafficking, and people seeking better lives and opportunities. Motivated to move by a multiplicity of factors, people engaged in mixed migration have a range of legal statuses as well as a variety of vulnerabilities. Although entitled to protection under international human rights law, they are exposed to multiple rights violations along their journey. Mixed migration describes refugees and migrants traveling along similar routes, using similar means of travel – often traveling irregularly, and wholly or partially, assisted by migrant smugglers.

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Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: Asia and the Pacific

Quarter 3 - 2022

Key Updates

- **Inconsistent responses to Afghan displacement continue to put lives at risk:** There remains a lack of consistency in response to a large number of Afghan nationals moving to seek safety and stability despite pledges to receive Afghans made by the [US](#), [Australia](#), and some [EU](#) countries.
- **Migration surges in Sri Lanka due to economic and political crises:** Political and economic crises in Sri Lanka have led many to leave the country. Outward movements have surged with the majority heading to the [Middle East](#), [Australia](#), and [India](#).
- **Rohingya refugees are at risk of deportation from India and Bangladesh:** Both countries have increased efforts to classify Rohingya refugees as “[illegal](#)” and subsequently deport them to Myanmar.
- **Mental health concern among refugees in Malaysia:** [An incident in Kuala Lumpur on 2 August involving](#) a father throwing his three young children off a flyover before plunging to death calls attention to mental health issues among refugees, particularly in the wake of Covid-19 related isolation and vilification.
- **Demand for migrant workers is rising in post-pandemic recovery:** Countries such as [Malaysia](#) and [Thailand](#) are facing a shortage of workers in labour-intensive sectors.
- **Pakistan floods displaced millions, including Afghan refugees and local Pakistani communities:** Climate change-induced floods in Pakistan uproot not only Pakistanis, but also [thousands of refugees](#), including from Afghanistan.
- **Australia increases migrant targets in order to fill jobs and attract talent:** Demonstrating the benefit of allowing increased migrant access to the labour market, [Australia has raised its migrant targets](#) to attract talent.

Regional Overview*



*Information on the map relates to selected updates and does not represent all mixed migration flows within and out of Asia and the Pacific.

Mixed Migration Regional Updates

Mixed migration from Asia and the Pacific

Mixed responses to Afghanistan's displacements continue to put lives at risk

One year after the Taliban takeover, there remains a lack of consistency in response to a large number of Afghan nationals moving to seek safety and stability. Some European Union (EU) countries have kept their commitments to resettle Afghans allied with foreign troops and the former government. Germany has relocated [nearly 75% of some 23,300](#) local Afghan staff and their families who worked with and supported German troops. Spain and [Italy](#) have also vowed not to "[lose interest in the Afghans who had remained](#)". Other countries, however, have fallen short of commitments toward Afghan refugees. For example, [more than 200,000 Afghan nationals](#) have applied to resettle in Australia, a number that far outweighs the 16,500 spots that the government allowed in the country. In the US, [more than 230 unaccompanied refugee children](#) are waiting to reunite with their families who remain stuck in Afghanistan.

Thousands of Afghans struggle to find a pathway out of Afghanistan and the region, and many attempting to leave die or suffer serious injuries during these journeys. According to Amnesty International, Türkiye and Iran have [illegally pushed back](#) Afghans who attempted to cross their borders to reach safety. With refugees and asylum seekers in Türkiye suffering from [arbitrary detention, torture, and forced returns](#) to countries of origin, an anti-refugee sentiment is on the rise in the country. European countries such as the [UK](#) and Greece have continued to deem Afghans who arrive on irregular sea routes as illegal entrants, resulting in [violent pushbacks](#), forced detention and [deportation](#).

Mixed migration within Asia and the Pacific

Afghan refugees struggle to resettle in Tajikistan

Tajikistan remains [the only country](#) in Central Asia to officially accept Afghan refugees. According to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the country has received [some 5,700 Afghans](#) since August 2021 – [just over 5%](#) of what the Tajik government had initially announced it would receive. Meanwhile, [economic downturns](#), a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's war in Ukraine, have left Afghans in Tajikistan in a state of destitution. While refugees have a legal claim to healthcare, education and the right to work in Tajikistan, accessing those rights is not easy. To receive refugee status, Afghans must first navigate the Tajik bureaucracy which involves [bribery and extortion](#).

In addition, the [deportation of Afghans](#) by the Tajikistan authorities since August 2022 has raised critical concerns. Since 16 August, close to a hundred Afghan refugees and asylum seekers have been deported. The forced deportation goes against the [UNHCR non-return advisory](#) and the principle of non-refoulement.

Migration surges in Sri Lanka due to unabated economic and political crisis

On 13 July, President Gotabaya Rajapaksa [fled](#) Sri Lanka to Singapore, leaving behind a country hurtling toward [bankruptcy](#). His [resignation](#) two days later further complicated the recovery of the country's political and economic stability. The World Food Programme (WFP) cited the situation in Sri Lanka as the "[worst economic crisis](#)" since it gained independence in 1948. [More than 6 million people](#), nearly 30% of the population, are currently food-insecure and require humanitarian assistance. Acute food and fuel shortages have created a ripple effect on healthcare and education, with those in the lower income bracket being the most affected.

The political and economic crises have motivated many Sri Lankans to leave the country. Outward movements have surged with the majority heading to the [Middle East in search of stability and employment opportunities](#). There is also an increase in the number of Sri Lankans attempting to flee to [Australia and India](#) through irregular sea routes. Between May and August 2022, the Australian Border Force intercepted boats bound for Australia and handed [183 Sri Lankans](#) back to authorities in Sri Lanka. Meanwhile, [170 Sri Lankans](#), primarily Tamils, have fled to [Tamil Nadu in India](#) amidst the crisis in Sri Lanka.

Rohingya refugees are at risk of deportation from India and Bangladesh

Bangladesh and India continue to forcibly repatriate Rohingya refugees. On 8 August, Bangladesh and China publicly pledged to work together to put "[an end](#)" to the Rohingya issue. The commitment was reiterated by Bangladesh's Prime Minister during the visit of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in mid-August, during which the Prime Minister insisted that hundreds of thousands of Rohingya refugees must [return to Myanmar](#). The statement came amid worsening health and safety conditions in Cox's Bazar. The dengue surge continues to affect refugees in the camp, with [over 7,600 affected cases](#) reported by 1 August, including four deaths.

Meanwhile, Rohingya refugees in India are under ongoing threat of detention and deportation. On 17 August, New Delhi's Federal Minister for Housing and Urban Affairs outlined [new provisions](#) for the Rohingya, signalling a potential change in the government's stance towards the group. According to the Minister, Rohingya refugees would be allotted flats in western Delhi and provided with basic amenities and round-the-clock police protection. However, hours after the announcement, the Federal Home Ministry stated that "[Rohingya illegal foreigners](#)" would be held at a detention centre pending their deportation according to the Indian law. In addition to hostile government rhetoric, misinformation about and xenophobia towards Rohingya refugees are on the rise in India, as narratives framing them as "[intruders](#)" who do not deserve India's protection grow in prominence.

Conflict-induced displacement continues in Myanmar

The [execution](#) of four prominent democracy activists in Myanmar in late July drew [shock and revulsion](#) as the country's first death sentences in more than three decades. The event has triggered [protests](#) in various locations in Myanmar and [unrest](#) in three prisons that held political activists, resulting in violence and shootings in the country. Since its seizure of power in February 2021, the Myanmar military has handed down 110 death sentences and threatened the public with executions – a cruel violation of human rights to life, liberty, and security.

An unstable security situation including routine military operations across Myanmar has forcibly displaced thousands of people. A targeted attack on 15 July in Sagaing Region killed two civilians and forced [over 10,000 people](#) to flee airstrikes. An estimated [40,000 Myanmar nationals](#) have fled to neighbouring countries, mostly Thailand and India. Furthermore, clashes between the Myanmar military and Arakan Army in late August fuelled concerns that many more [Rohingya refugees](#) may flee to Bangladesh.

By the end of August, the number of refugees from Myanmar in India was estimated to be 50,000 people, the vast majority of whom are ethnically Chin. The northern state of Mizoram hosts most of the refugees. However, inadequate resources and infrastructure have put many refugees in dire situations with severe [food and water shortage, and growing health problems](#).

Demand for migrant workers is on the rise amidst post-pandemic recovery

The global economy is moving toward post-pandemic recovery following the easing of COVID-19 restrictions around the world. While countries in Asia and the Pacific are on a path to recovery, labour shortages across different industries pose a challenge.

[Malaysia](#) and [Thailand](#), for instance, face a shortage of 1.8 million and 0.5 million workers, respectively. Labour demand, particularly in labour-intensive sectors including manufacturing, agriculture, and construction, has witnessed a post-pandemic surge. At the same time, the availability of migrant workers in the region has been disrupted by a myriad of factors such as pandemic-induced economic slowdown, border control, and political instability in Myanmar, leaving a vacuum to be filled urgently. The policy of [freezing the new intake of migrant workers](#) in Malaysia between June 2020 and August 2022 - a step taken to address high unemployment among local Malaysians and to reduce the country's dependence on migrant workers - has further exacerbated the labour shortage. Unresolved issues surrounding [recruitment](#) and [protection of migrant workers' rights](#) add layers of complexity to the problem.

Singapore introduced a new visa scheme for [highly skilled migrants](#), allowing them to obtain work permission, under certain salary requirements, without having to secure a job in Singapore. Similarly, [Australia](#) and [Hong Kong](#) have introduced new work schemes and policies to attract skilled migrant workers and address labour shortages in specific sectors.

Mental health issues prevail among refugees in Malaysia

[An incident in Kuala Lumpur on 2 August](#) involving a father who threw his three young children off a flyover before jumping off himself calls attention to mental health issues among refugees, underscoring studies which have shown a high prevalence among refugees in Malaysia. Many have demonstrated [higher-than-average levels of emotional distress](#) due to trauma experienced in the country of origin or throughout the migration journey. Precarity in the host country is also one of the contributing factors to psychological distress. Emotional well-being is also intertwined with socio-economic factors like poverty, economic insecurity, marginalisation, and lack of legal recognition that refugees are exposed to in Malaysia.

UNHCR and civil society actors have provided [mental health support services to refugees and asylum seekers](#), especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, an enabling environment that takes into account the [circumstances and barriers unique to the refugee population](#) such as transportation costs and access to childcare is further needed in Malaysia to encourage uptake of mental health support services available.

Cases of cyber scams, trafficking and modern slavery surfaced in Cambodia

Wide coverage by media including [The Diplomat](#), [Al Jazeera](#), [Vice](#), and [Nikkei Asia](#) since July has revealed an industrial-scale cyber scam syndicate in Cambodia operating across networks of human trafficking in East and Southeast Asia.

Reports and accounts of victims from [Hong Kong](#), [Indonesia](#), [mainland China](#), [Malaysia](#), [Taiwan](#), and [Vietnam](#) depict how they were tricked by job offers with false promises of attractive salaries and benefits, only to find out later that they fell victim to job scams and were forced to work in the online scamming operations, mainly based in Sihanoukville, Cambodia. Scamming operations run by the syndicate range from [romance and investment scams to more sophisticated cryptocurrency scams](#), also known as “[pig-butcher](#)ing”. [Reports](#) of forced labour, torture, beatings, and detention – indicators of modern slavery – were reportedly common among the victims.

Since August, the Cambodian authorities have been [ramping up their anti-trafficking efforts](#) in response to escalating international pressure and attention. The Interior Ministry created a [hotline for trafficking victims](#). [Nationwide raids and investigations](#) were conducted to rescue and repatriate trafficked victims. Despite these efforts, it must be observed that the [Trafficking in Person Reports 2022](#) downgraded Cambodia from Tier 2 Watch List in the previous year to Tier 3, highlighting the need for increased efforts, particularly from law enforcement to address trafficking in Cambodia.

Pakistan floods displaced millions, including Afghan refugees and migrants

Continuous rains from mid-June have submerged a third of Pakistan, washed away swaths of vital crops, damaged more than a million homes, and claimed at least [1,500 lives as of 23 September](#). An estimated

[33 million people](#) were affected by the worst disaster in the country in a decade. Many are reportedly still in a dire need of food, shelter, and relief as the number of homeless and displaced people continues to rise.

The floods in Pakistan uprooted not only Pakistani citizens but also [thousands of refugees](#), including ones from Afghanistan. [More than 2,000 Afghans](#) have been living in the Khashgi Refugee Village in Pakistan's north-western Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province – an area heavily affected by the floods. The event highlights the impact of climate change on the most vulnerable groups, including refugees, migrants and asylum seekers who have limited access to relief and adaptation measures.

The Philippines launches Complementary Pathways Programme for Rohingya refugees

The Philippines kicked off the pilot Complementary Pathways (CPath) programme with the [arrival of six Rohingya refugees on 30 August](#). They will be undertaking tertiary education in the Philippines for four to five years. Under CPath programme, the participants receive full scholarships offered by the partner academic institutions. The government is committed to facilitating refugees' [access to protection](#) in the Philippines, in line with the country's pledge of support for Rohingya [refugees in the past](#) and commitments made during the [Global Refugee Forum 2019](#).

The Philippines is one of the [only three countries in Southeast Asia](#) which have signed the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol. Notwithstanding, the Philippines hosted only [1,400 refugees and asylum seekers \(0.5% of the total persons of concern\)](#), a number significantly lower than its counterparts in the region such as Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand. The CPath programme, which provides a complementary education pathway for refugees – while still at the pilot stage - sets the milestone for providing an alternative solution for supporting Rohingya refugees in the region.

New Zealand responds to workforce shortages with immigration rebalance and residency program

In August and September, New Zealand, following [reopening of its borders](#) for the first time since March 2020, announced measures to [streamline the immigration system](#) to address labour shortages in the aged care, construction and infrastructure, meat processing, seafood, seasonal snow and adventure tourism sector. The measures include sector agreements, increasing intake of skilled migrants under the [Working Holiday Scheme](#) by an additional 12,000 spaces for the upcoming 12 months, and extending visas by 6 months for those migrant workers whose visas expire between 26th August 2022 and 31st May 2023. The government also introduced 'Straight to Residence', a [residency program for migrant workers and refugees](#) from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq, enabling skilled migrants who are health practitioners, engineers, construction and infrastructure workers and IT professionals to apply for residency with or without a job offer, while being offshore and onshore. New Zealand further agreed to resettle [1,500 refugees](#) from Syria, Iraq, Lebanon and Jordan under the Refugee Quota Program for 3 years, while granting residency to 200 Afghan refugees displaced by the Taliban takeover.

Since [Australia and New Zealand entered into an agreement in May 2022](#) for the latter to resettle a total of 450 refugees from Australia's regional processing centers over 3 years, only 36 refugees have taken up the offer so far. [UNHCR attributes low levels of uptake among refugees](#) to the adverse mental health impact of them having spent 9 years in detention in Australia, as refugees do not feel optimistic enough about re-engaging in the resettlement process and rebuilding their lives in New Zealand.

Thematic Focus:

Unable to Leave: Afghans still beyond the border

The withdrawal of foreign forces and rapid takeover by the Taliban in Afghanistan a year ago left behind thousands of at-risk Afghans. Their futures depend on the creation of practical, accessible, and legal routes to international protection for those able to travel, and continued efforts to ensure support for those “involuntarily immobile”.

Involuntarily immobile populations in Afghanistan

One year after the Taliban takeover, widespread hunger, destitution, and segregation – ethnic, religious, and gender-based - is increasing. According to the World Food Programme, [more than 90% of Afghans](#) have been suffering from food insecurity since last August. Over one million children under the age of five are [suffering from prolonged acute malnutrition](#). The economic collapse facing the country after the withdrawal of foreign support and freezing of assets has crippled the capacity of local actors to respond to these challenges.

Meanwhile, targeted violence and other armed conflict continue to displace and kill innocent people. The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) documented [2,106 civilian casualties](#) between August 2021 and June 2022. A total of [3.4 million people](#) are now internally displaced in Afghanistan. Afghanistan was ranked the most dangerous country in the world for four consecutive years, from 2019 to 2022 by the [Global Peace Index](#) – an annual report that measures how dangerous a nation is based on 23 indicators including political terror, deaths from internal conflict and murder rate.

The most vulnerable people are disproportionately affected by the risks and challenges, often unable to find support or access protection. Hazaras remain the principal victims of catastrophic [IS-K attacks](#) and Taliban atrocities, and are regularly subjected to [forced evictions](#). Women and girls are also under siege, as the Taliban has created [a devastating women's rights crisis](#). Women and girls are banned from access to education, employment, health care, and political representation. The Taliban has targeted female activists with [harassment and abuse](#), arbitrary arrest and detention, enforced disappearance, and physical and psychological torture. This treatment has also been applied to people allied with the former regime, and [at least 160 former government and security officials](#) have been executed since the Taliban takeover, according to UNAMA.

For these groups, migration is an essential protection lifeline – however, it is increasingly inaccessible. A lack of safe, legal, and accessible pathways for migration means many who need to leave are not able. According to the data collected by Mixed Migration Centre, visas to travel to a third country are only obtainable in a few neighbouring countries after many embassies suspended their operations in Kabul, and the process is complicated and costly. Former officials and security forces stuck in the country are further challenged as their biometrics is registered in the Population Registry database which is now [managed by the Taliban](#), as remarked by one of the respondents below.

“Even if I get a Pakistan visa, how can I cross the border”, said a 47-year-old interviewed by the Mixed Migration Centre expressed in a 2022 interview. “The moment they put my passport in the machine at the border, my biometric information will pop up and they will know that I was a military man in the previous government and then, God knows what will happen to me.”

Alternate and illicit migration routes are therefore often the preferred - or only – option for many looking to leave. However, the [growing cost of smuggling services](#), a direct consequence of increased demand, makes the facilitation of these routes inaccessible for many. Those simply too poor, frail, or ill cannot afford the risk and hardship of an attempt to flee. These Afghans are a trapped population.

Involuntary immobility while in transit

Those who have been able to flee Afghanistan find themselves similarly ‘involuntarily immobile’ in neighbouring Iran and Pakistan. As a result of the closure of most Western embassies in Kabul last year, Afghans who had the means to do it, have travelled abroad to pursue immigration cases with foreign embassies. [More than 14,000 people](#) have moved to Germany via Pakistan over the past nine months through [a special streamlined system for Afghan refugees](#). Canada, which has pledged to admit 40,000 Afghans, has also used its High Commission in Islamabad to process Afghan immigration applications. However, hundreds of thousands of others have spent [months in limbo](#) waiting for visa progression, and the risks are high. [94% of the US Special Immigrant Visa applicants](#) in Pakistan recently reported survival hardship and threats from the Taliban.

Many of these Afghans are trapped in legal precarity – overstaying or not holding a visa, and therefore subject to state action, unable to move onward, and unwilling to return for fear of death. In this circumstance, thousands of at-risk [Afghans have been forcibly returned to Afghanistan](#), while others have endured [xenophobic violence, exploitation, and homelessness](#).

The prospect of resettling a large number of at-risk Afghans is remote in the current global context, even if it is the most effective protection solution available - and the hope of many displaced Afghans. Two alternatives exist: to invest in and facilitate the integration of Afghans in the region, especially in Pakistan and Iran, and to create so-called complementary pathways for Afghans to Western countries through education and labour mobility schemes. Neither appears likely at present. As for integration in countries of the first displacement, Pakistan and Iran increasingly disavow responsibility under international law to facilitate refugee rights enjoyment and durable solutions to refugee situations through their continued non-signatory status to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. As a result, efforts to facilitate – or even discuss – refugee access to labour rights, education, medical care and other basic services founder before they have begun. While complementary pathways may serve as a short-term approach to relocate Afghans temporarily, they are not a permanent solution given the lack of mandated international protection for at-risk people. Not to mention, the number of these opportunities is minuscule in comparison to the need, and often requires pre-requisites many refugees do not have, such as access to a passport or certification of previous formal education.

Right to seek asylum

The right to seek asylum is articulated in a number of international covenants. Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the most well-known: everyone has the right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. In order to enjoy this right, a person must be able to cross an international border to seek protection. Involuntary immobility obscures access to this fundamental right, one that is essential to the enjoyment of all other rights: recognition of legal status.

As time passes and global attention turns elsewhere, Afghans are increasingly blocked from moving and are being forgotten. Those left behind and those waiting in neighbouring countries now need, more than ever, legal and accessible options to seek asylum and be provided with basic rights to which they are entitled. The options are not out of reach. We must progress durable relocation and protection schemes targeted toward these immobile populations. Western countries need to step up the efforts in fulfilling their pledges of relocating at-risk Afghans, with continuous facilitation for Afghans waiting in limbo. Complementary pathways, while providing an alternative to relocate, need to take into account structural barriers specific to refugees or asylum seekers such as lack of formal certification or documentation, and provide a clearer avenue towards protection and permanent status in a third country. Most of all, we need to engage the perspectives and experiences of these populations, not only to keep them visible and supported, but also to ensure any action is targeted and responsive to their needs.

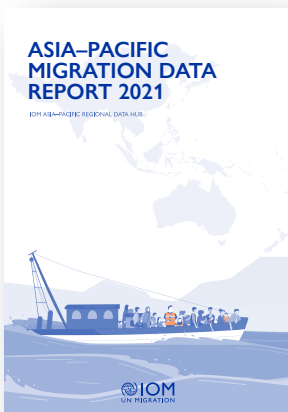
Highlighted New Research and Reports



[Asia and the Pacific Regional Trends - Forced Displacement 2021](#)

UNHCR | July 2022

This report presents the trends of forced displacement in Asia and the Pacific region in 2021. The total number of persons of concern in Asia and the Pacific by the end of 2021 stood at 11.3 million, a 15 per cent increase from 2020. The region hosts 12 per cent of the global total of persons of concern to UNHCR (11.3 million out of 94.7 million). This includes 19 per cent of the world's refugees (4.2 million of 21.3 million) within UNHCR's mandate and 56 per cent of the world's recorded stateless population (2.4 million out of 4.3 million).



[Asia-Pacific Migration Data Report 2021](#)

IOM | August 2022

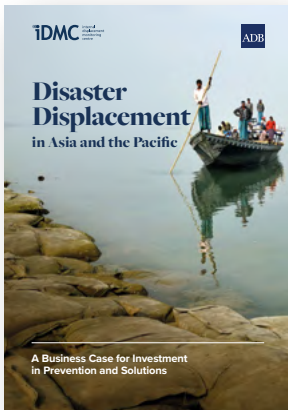
The Asia-Pacific Migration Data Report series is the flagship publication for the region since 2020. The Asia-Pacific Migration Data Report 2021 consolidates the latest evidence on the migration landscape in the region in 2021, principally through the lens of recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. Over the course of 2021, Asia and the Pacific endured COVID-19 pandemic conditions, complex humanitarian challenges and political changes in Afghanistan and Myanmar and pronounced effects of climate change. Migration patterns were altered by these crises, but migrants showed remarkable resilience and were essential to early recovery efforts.



[Key socio-economic indicators in Afghanistan and in Kabul city: Country of Origin Information Report](#)

European Union Agency for Asylum (EUSA) | August 2022

This report provides relevant information for the assessment of international protection status determination, including refugee status and subsidiary protection. In particular, it is intended to inform the update of the Country Guidance on Afghanistan in April 2022.



[Disaster Displacement in Asia and the Pacific](#)

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre and Asian Development Bank | September 2022

Most of the disaster displacement recorded globally has taken place in the Asia and Pacific region. An estimated 225.3 million internal displacements—or forced movements—were recorded during 2010–2021. Large-scale storms and floods, droughts, earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions keep displacing millions of people every year across this vast region, that is home to most of the world’s population. Many gaps in understanding the full scale and scope of displacement persist. This report aims to fill some of these gaps. It presents the disaster displacement trends in the region during 2010–2021 and provides insights into its social and economic impacts. The report also discusses the opportunities ahead, by highlighting the progress made across the region in preventing and responding to disaster displacement. It aims to serve as a basis to raise awareness of this phenomenon, encourage further investments in risk reduction and durable solutions, and guide policy toward this end.



[A very beautiful but heavy jacket: The experiences of migrant workers with diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and expression in South-East Asia](#)

ILO | September 2022

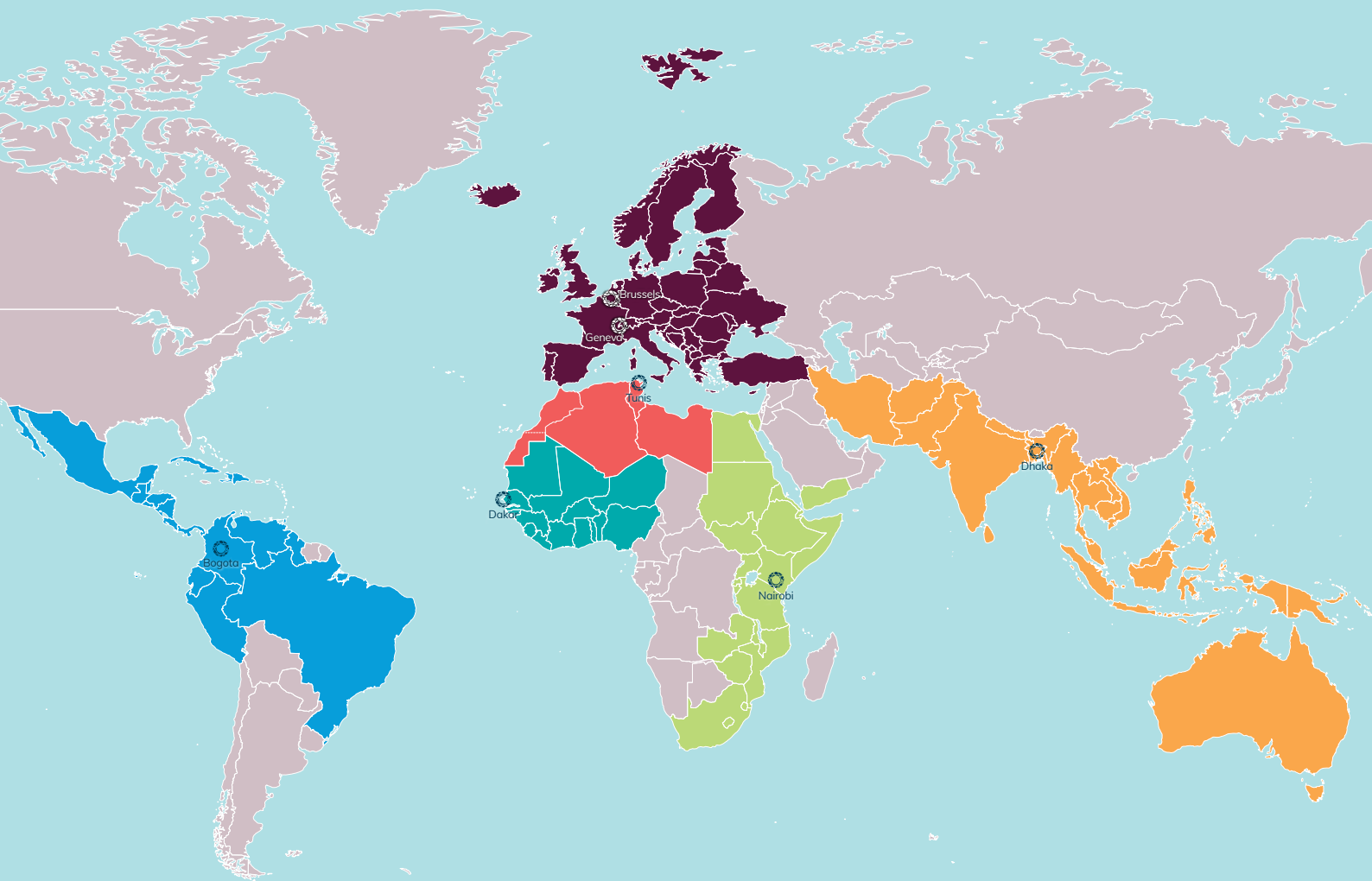
Among the millions of migrant workers who move between countries in South-East Asia and beyond, little is known about the motivations and experiences of migrant workers who are also people with diverse sexual orientations, gender identities and gender expression (SOGIE) including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer people. This report fills that gap. It draws on surveys and interviews with 147 migrant workers with diverse sexual orientations, gender identities and gender expressions, exploring their experiences across the migrant work journey as they travel from countries of origin such as Cambodia, Myanmar, the Philippines and Viet Nam to work in countries of destination in South-East Asia (especially Thailand), East Asia, and beyond. The report also explores how labour migration policies and practices can acknowledge or address these experiences while protecting and promoting the rights of migrant workers with diverse SOGIE.



[The Social Atrocity: Meta and the right to remedy for the Rohingya](#)

Amnesty International | September 2022

Beginning in August 2017, the Myanmar security forces undertook a brutal campaign of ethnic cleansing against Rohingya Muslims. This report is based on an in-depth investigation into Meta (formerly Facebook)'s role in the serious human rights violations perpetrated against the Rohingya. Meta's algorithms proactively amplified and promoted content that incited violence, hatred, and discrimination against the Rohingya – pouring fuel on the fire of long-standing discrimination and substantially increasing the risk of an outbreak of mass violence. The report concludes that Meta substantially contributed to adverse human rights impacts suffered by the Rohingya and has a responsibility to provide survivors with an effective remedy.



MMC is a global network engaged in data collection, research, analysis, and policy and programmatic development on mixed migration, with regional hubs hosted in DRC regional offices in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America, and a small global team in Geneva.

MMC is a leading source for independent and high-quality data, research, analysis and expertise. MMC aims to increase understanding of mixed migration, to positively impact global and regional migration policies, to inform evidence-based protection responses for people on the move and to stimulate forward thinking in public and policy debates on mixed migration. MMC's overarching focus is on human rights and protection for all people on the move.

MMC is part of and governed by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). Global and regional MMC teams are based in Brussels, Geneva, Dakar, Nairobi, Tunis, Bogota and Dhaka.

For more information visit:
mixedmigration.org and follow us at [@Mixed_Migration](https://twitter.com/Mixed_Migration)

