

Harnessing migration data to counter transnational organized crime

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Laura Scorretti

Senior Immigration and Border Governance Regional Specialist
IOM Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific



IOM UN MIGRATION

Contents

- The UN Migration Agency - IOM
- Irregular Migration Trends in Asia Pacific: highlights
- Underlying challenges to migration and border management systems to be addressed, in order to mitigate the risk of irregular migration

As the leading international organization for migration, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to:

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

OUR MISSION

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society.

HISTORY OF IOM

1951

Founded as the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe (PICMME) following WWII

1952

PICMME becomes the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM)

1980

ICEM becomes the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM) during the Indochinese refugee crisis

1989

ICM becomes the International Organization for Migration

2016

IOM joins the United Nations as a Related Organization and becomes the UN Migration Agency

2018

Member States adopt the Global Compact for Migration. The UN Secretary-General requests that IOM coordinates for a new UN Migration Network.





**Migration
Policy and
Governance**



**Emergency,
post-crisis
and Disaster
Risk Reduction**



**Migrant
Assistance**



**Labour
Migration
and Migration
& Development**

KEY ACTIVITIES MAIN AREAS OF PROGRAMMING



**Immigration
and Border
Governance**



**Migration
Health**



**Refugee
Resettlement**



**Migration
Law Research**

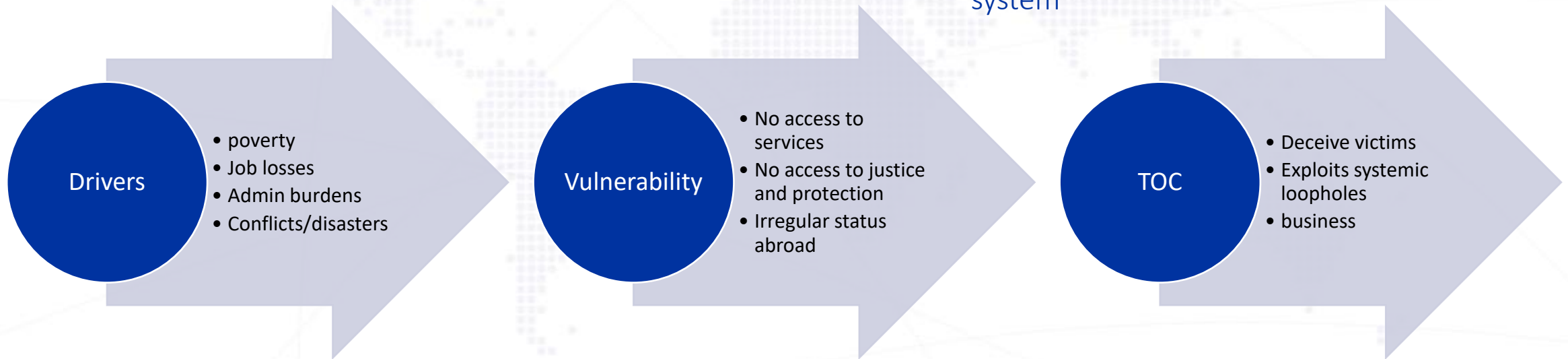
Irregular Migration drivers, vulnerabilities, exploitation

- Job losses (including caused by the pandemic)
- Conflicts, violence
- Disasters
- High administrative burden for migration
- High cost of regular migration/ debt

Transnational criminal organizations (take advantages of the drivers to deceive their clients and make business)

To do so, TOC exploit:

- Loopholes in the rule of law
- Loopholes in the border management system



Fraud Cases over Time by Country of Interception

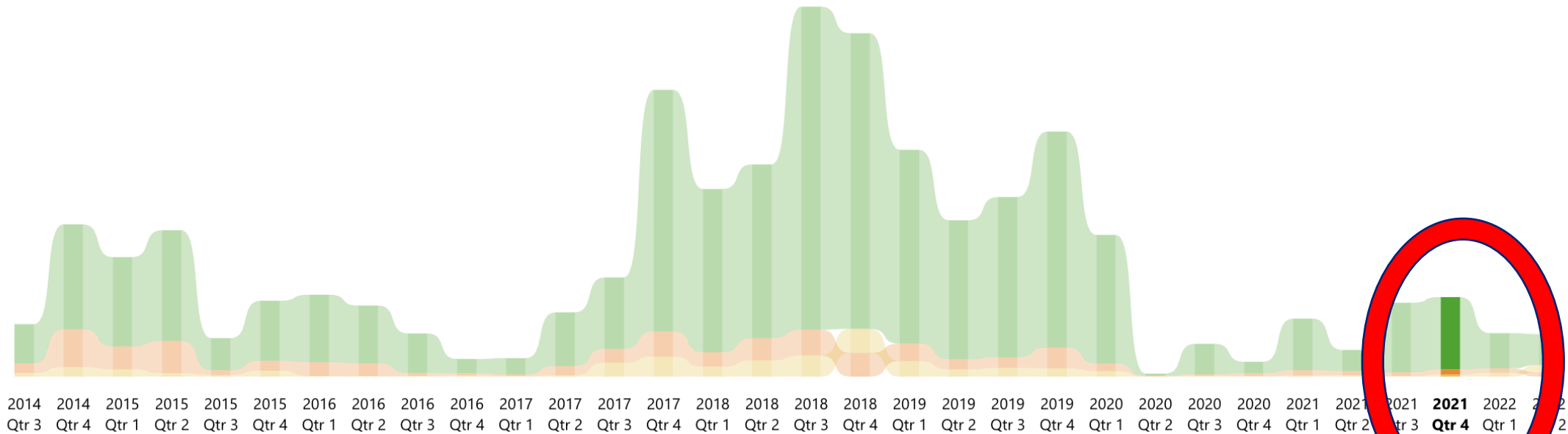


Evolution of Fraud (% of scanned documents)

Fraud increased compared with last quarter

Distribution of Genuine, Fraudulent Documents and Imposter Cases

● Genuine ● Fraudulent Documents ● Imposters



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ASEAN countries

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IOM research on fraud on medical documents

Types of fraudulent medical documents identified:

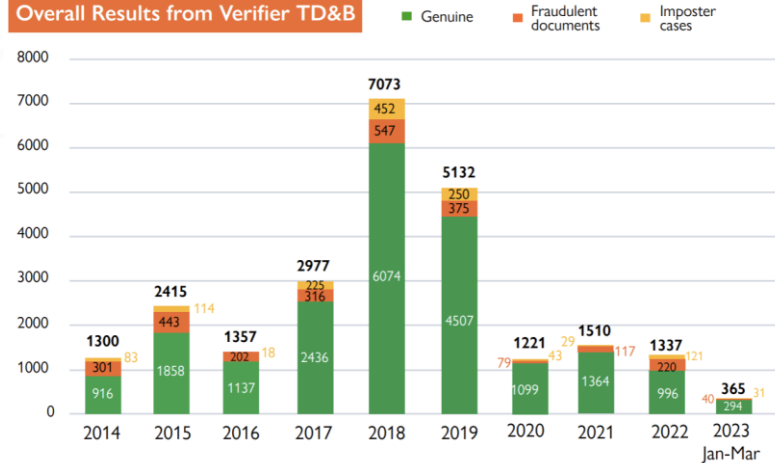
- Fraudulent Certificates of Entry or quarantine documents
- Fraudulent COVID-19 test results (polymerase chain reaction (PCR), antigen, lateral flow test (LFT), and home tests)
- Fraudulent vaccine documentation (digital and paper)
- Fraudulent doctor or hospital notes (in the event of exemption from the COVID-19 vaccine, or recovery from COVID-19)
- Fraudulent fit-to-fly and health assessment documents

Regional overview – Migrant smuggling/ Irregular migration

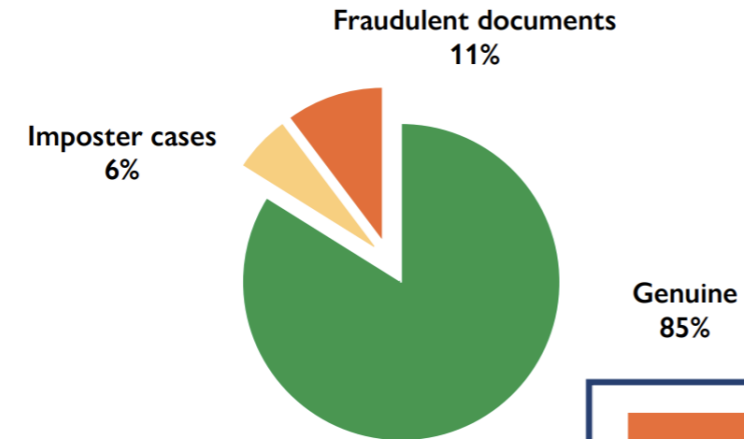
VERIFIER^{TD&B}

(2014 – 2023 (Jan-Mar))

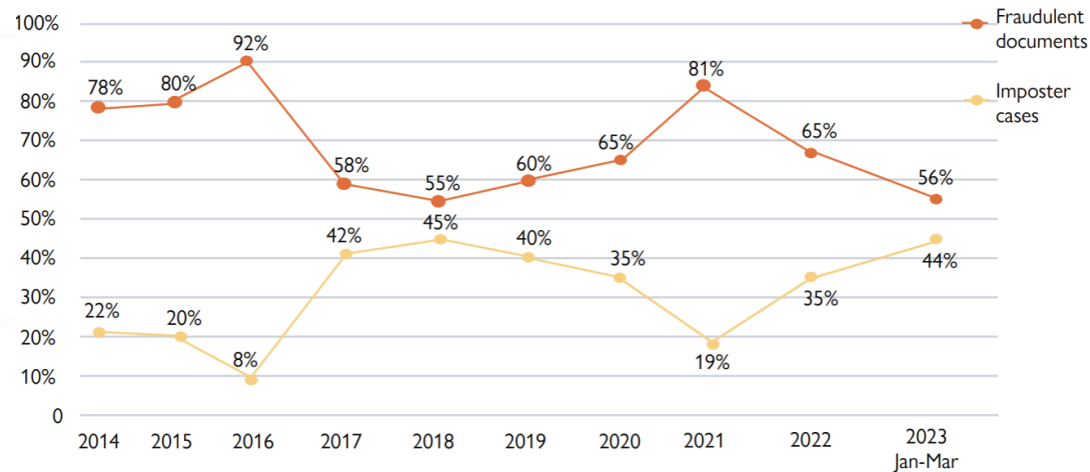
Overall Results from Verifier TD&B



Overall Results from Verifier TD&B



Trends of Imposter Cases and Fraudulent Documents Relative to Total



24687

Total Scanned Documents in Verifier TD&B

4006

Total Fraud Cases Identified (2014 - 2023)

Percentage of fraudulent documents versus imposter cases 2014 to 2021

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
% of fraudulent documents	78%	80%	92%	58%	55%	60%	65%	84%
% of imposter cases	22%	20%	8%	42%	45%	40%	35%	16%
Total number of fraudulent cases	384	557	201	541	977	621	119	107

Emerging Trafficking in Persons trends and increasing use of technology

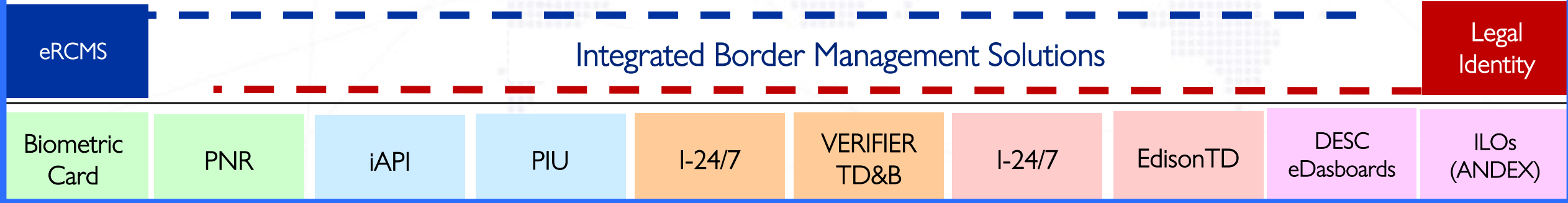
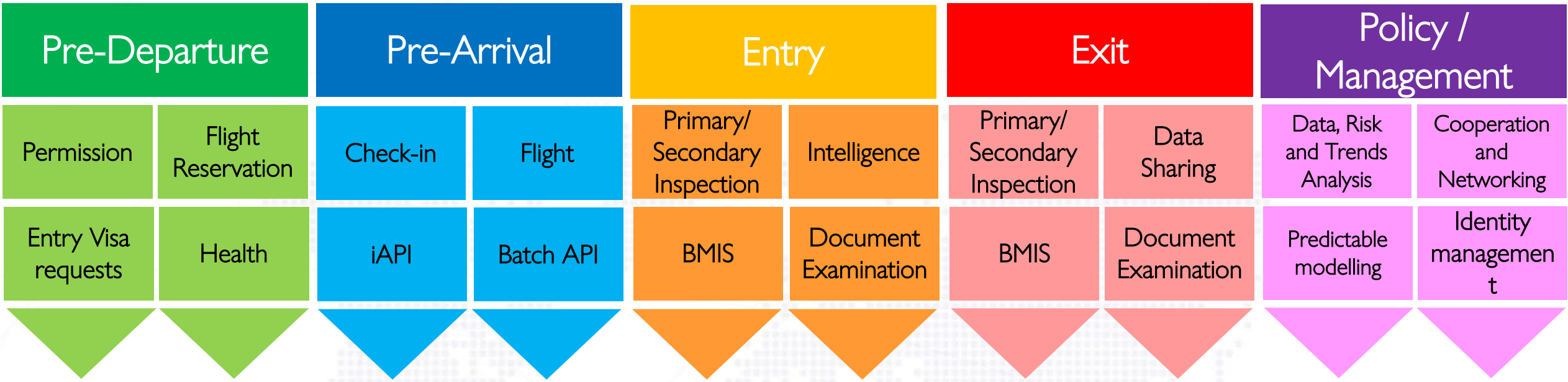
- Large scale TiP trends
- Pandemic-led digital surge -> increase in online recruitment and scams leading to:
 - Labour exploitation with tech-savvy victims
 - Online sexual exploitation, inc. online child abuse
 - Use of cryptocurrencies for managing financial flows
- Shifting trafficking routes
 - Destination countries: Myanmar, Cambodia, Lao PDR, the Philippines
 - Transit countries: Thailand, Malaysia, UAE, Kenya
 - Origin countries: Indonesia, Viet Nam, Thailand, the Philippines, India, Pakistan, Kenya, the UK, Brazil ...



data

(Impact and Sustainability)

Make	informed decisions
Improve	beneficiaries' lives
Support	predictable modelling
Measure	progress and goals
Facilitate	strategic approaches



Challenges to border management system



Data collection, leading to trends analysis and intelligence-led operation

Comprehensive BMIS (first to second and third line control)

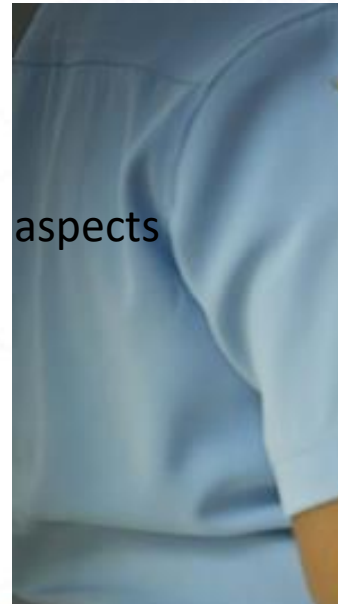
Interconnected BMIS in all BCPs

Interoperable BMIS with other agencies DBs

Capacities, budget, connectivity and other structural aspects

Customization

Preparedness



Challenge:

Integrated and
comprehensive BMIS

Change

Goal:

Effective data:
Secure, Reliable, Fast, Exploitable



Thank you for your attention!

*For more information:
Laura Scorretti, lscoretti@iom.int*