



**Fourth Ministerial Conference of the Bali Process on People Smuggling,
Trafficking In Persons & Related Transnational Crime**

**Remarks by
WILLIAM LACY SWING
Director General, International Organization for Migration (IOM)**

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Your Excellency, Dr MARTY NATELEGAWA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia;

Your Excellency, Mr. KEVIN RUDD, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Australia;

Heads of Delegations, Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a great honor to be in Bali to take part in this, the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the Bali Process.

Today, one seventh of humanity is on the move at any one time — one billion persons.

The information and communications revolutions have fuelled this — the largest movement of people in recorded history. At any given place, migrants know at any one moment, anything that is happening anywhere in the world. Consider for example:

- More than 247 billion emails are transmitted every day.
- Almost 2 billion persons now have access to the internet (in contrast to only 390 million people 12 years ago).
- Facebook now has more than 500 million subscribers; and
- Twitter has some 200 million users; and both are growing exponentially.

Social media advances have accelerated human movement. Combined with the global youth bulge and mass youth unemployment, social media has served as the catalyst for the “Arab Spring” we have witnessed across the Middle East and North Africa.

In this connection, IOM and UNHCR in partnership with Governments have undertaken over the last month, the largest migrant evacuation exercise since the First Gulf War to facilitate the movement of more than 200,000 migrants, 70,000 of these on our own —including many nationalities represented here at the Bali Process.

While it is the information and communications revolutions that helped spark mass human mobility, it is current global trends that will ensure that mass migration continues well into this Millennium — and that will make migration a 21st Century “Mega-trend”. These trends are demographic and labour market trends and widening North-South disparities.

The critical question for States, therefore, is how to manage migration effectively – both nationally and regionally — because, given these global trends, large population movements are inevitable. They are also necessary, and if managed properly, desirable as well.



One part of the answer to this critical questions is to be found in the work of this Regional Consultative Process (RCPs); one of 15 that now cover the world and work effectively to bring together destination, origin and transit countries regularly, and in doing so, underscore that migration is a shared matter of concern and opportunity.

This brings me to the first of my three brief points: acknowledgement of the considerable progress, achieved by you, the Member States, to establish the Bali Process as a model RCP.

I. The Bali Process: Almost a decade of Progress

Over the last nine years you have achieved an impressive track record, including:

- a substantive dialogue on migration matters, often on sensitive issues;
- new networks, enhanced information sharing, and the exploration of areas of policy convergence among Bali Process Member States; and
- the conduct of professional workshops and training on various aspects of migration management.

Moreover, I applaud the efforts of Member States that contributed to the deliberations of the Ad Hoc Working Group as it addressed the tasks identified at the Third Bali Process Ministerial Conference that I was pleased to attend in April 2009.

IOM commends the Ad Hoc Working Group's forward work programme. We welcome, in particular, your renewed emphasis on tackling the issue of trafficking in persons and people smuggling. The human suffering and abuse of migrants' rights concerns us all.

II. Support to the Proposed Regional Cooperation Framework

This brings me to my second point: IOM fully supports the proposed "inclusive but non-binding" Regional Cooperation Framework — a concept outlined in the Co-Chairs' Statement issued at the conclusion of the Fourth Ad Hoc Group's Meeting earlier this month. IOM fully supports the core principles outlined in the Co-Chairs' Statement, most notably the need for:

- (a) consistent assessment processes for asylum seekers;
- (b) the identification and implementation of durable solutions for refugees;
- (c) voluntary return options for persons not in need of protection; and
- (d) a broad range of anti-trafficking and smuggling efforts across the region.

The Framework provides an opportunity to advance coherence, consistency and common understanding in regional migration policies; and we are pleased that the Co-Chairs' Statement calls upon IOM, UNHCR, and other relevant international organizations, to assist with its implementation. Clearly, the cooperation of all will help ensure progress.

IOM has extensive presence in the region -- including a presence in 27 of 41 Bali member countries; in 10 of the 12 Ad Hoc Group (AHG) countries; and in 8 of the 10 ASEAN countries; this makes IOM a natural partner to Bali Process Member States.



Moreover, the region is home to some of our largest IOM missions globally, including those in Afghanistan, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and here in Indonesia.

IOM's capacity building initiatives and specialized programmes span the full spectrum of migration management – from counter-trafficking, border management, and assisted voluntary return, to migration and health, resettlement, and facilitated labour migration.

IOM is committed to support you as you seek to balance the need to prevent and control irregular movements — including smuggling and trafficking — and, at the same time to facilitate regular migration opportunities — all in an effort to respond to the global demographic trends, regional economic integration developments, labor market requirements, and north-South disparities, which I mentioned earlier.

III. Capacity Building

This brings me to my third and final point — that if Bali Process Member States are to succeed in addressing issues of security and criminality related to migration — all must have sufficient capacities to honor their commitments and meet their migration responsibilities.

Better-resourced countries are able to invest substantially in systems, technologies, and staff development to address migration issues; yet even they have difficulty in keeping pace with emerging trends.

We have among us today representatives of many countries who seek to improve their governments' performance, but require international cooperation and support to do so.

One of the objectives that we could therefore work towards is the enhancement of the capacities of less-resourced Bali Process Member States to manage migratory flows in and out of their countries in a safe, humane, and orderly manner.

I should like to point to five key areas in which help is particularly needed, areas in which IOM is already actively engaged in work with its Member States, which sit squarely within the parameters of the proposed Regional Cooperation Framework:

1. Technical expertise to develop legislative and policy frameworks covering migration management of border systems, including the issuance of travel documents including passports and visas.
2. Enhancing capacity to investigate and prosecute crimes related to migrant smuggling and trafficking, particularly those of a trans-national nature.
3. Ensuring that victims of trafficking have full access to information, medical care, shelter and other forms of support and assistance. Many countries in the region have invested significant resources into developing new laws, policies and programmes but these efforts must be sustained.
4. Developing Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration programmes as integral elements of national migration management systems. Bali process member states including Australia, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Afghanistan have all worked closely with IOM in this area and are now familiar with the modalities of



our assistance. They can join with us in sharing experiences with other Bali process members.

5. The provision of humanitarian services to irregular migrants whether in closed or open facilities, with particular emphasis on meeting the physical or psycho-social needs of vulnerable persons such as women, children and unaccompanied minors.
6. And finally, resettlement to make the transition from a country of asylum to a country of destination safe and predictable.

Conclusion

To conclude let me briefly summarize my three main points:

One: IOM is proud of its association with the Bali Process and congratulates Member States on the significant progress achieved since the 2009 Third Ministerial Conference.

Two: That the Regional Cooperation Framework that is under consideration at this meeting provides a unique opportunity for Bali Process Member States to come together and to develop with the its international partners including IOM, coherent migration management polices, including both those to address irregular migration and to facilitate regular movements.

Three: A sustained capacity building effort is needed to enable participating countries to enhance their policy, administrative, and operational responses to combat irregular migration and promote orderly and humane migration, in full respect of the human rights of all migrants.

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