

# ABRIDGED

# ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2021



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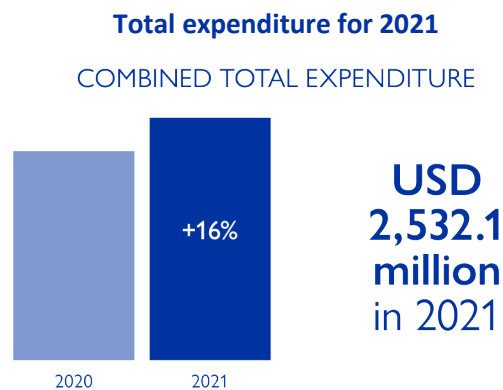
**COUNCIL**

**113th Session**

**ABRIDGED ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2021**

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1. In 2021, IOM celebrated its seventieth anniversary. Founded as the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe (PICMME) by 16 States in 1951 following the Second World War, IOM has grown into a global organization with 174 Member States, a budget of USD 2.5 billion, and 17,761 staff operating 523 locations.

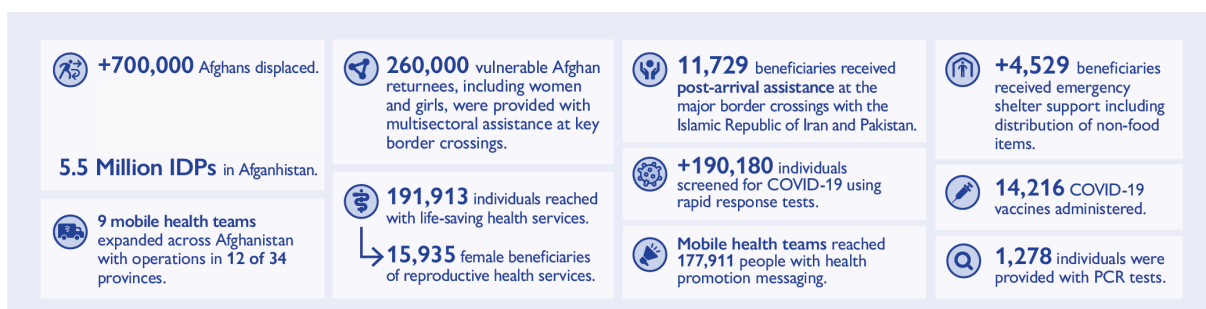


2. Alongside IOM's seventieth anniversary, the Organization celebrated its fifth year as a related organization within the United Nations system. Over the past five years, IOM has significantly expanded its leadership role within the United Nations system, not least due to serving as Coordinator of the United Nations Network on Migration. Member States also agreed to strengthen the IOM leadership structure, with the appointment of two Deputy Directors General. In September 2021, IOM welcomed Ms Ugochi Florence Daniels and Ms Amy Pope to IOM Headquarters in Geneva.

3. The year was marked by the ongoing coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, in which IOM continued to address the significant health impacts on migrants, including through improved access to vaccination, and also to mitigate the broader socioeconomic impacts of the crisis. Travel disruption continued to affect IOM operations, although offices undertook a number of measures to ensure continued access to, and communication with, beneficiaries, and continued support of IOM staff.

4. As a result of the political transition in Afghanistan in August 2021, more than 700,000 Afghans were displaced in 2021, adding to the approximately 5.5 million people already living in protracted displacement by mid-August 2021. Afghans, and in particular women and girls, faced increasing vulnerabilities and protection risks. This led to a strong scale-up of IOM's operations across the region, and life-saving and protection assistance had been provided to close to 600,000 individuals within the country by the end of the year.

### IOM's response in Afghanistan in figures



5. Work continued to implement the Internal Governance Framework, including development of the Strategic Results Framework to strengthen strategic planning and reporting. IOM continued to expand its policy and knowledge management capacity through a range of initiatives and launched several institutional strategies, notably on migration, the environment and climate change, and on internal displacement data, drawing on the priorities of the IOM Strategic Vision 2019–2023.

6. As the year came to a close, IOM held its annual Council meeting, which included a special high-level segment dedicated to the impact of COVID-19 on borders, migration and mobility. Nearly 50 interventions were made by Member States around the world, represented by Heads of State, Ministers, Deputy Ministers and State Secretaries, as well as by representatives of the African Union Commission and the European Commission, underscoring the centrality of this issue for IOM.

## Resilience

7. IOM continues to be one of the largest agencies responding to crisis situations worldwide, including conflict, violence, slow- and sudden-onset disasters and epidemics. The Organization is also actively engaged in the humanitarian coordination system. In 2021, IOM's work on the mobility dimensions of crisis had an operational reach of over 31.7 million people including internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees and migrants, either directly or as part of community-based programmes.

8. IOM's humanitarian work continued to address the whole spectrum of needs of crisis-affected populations, implementing sustainable and comprehensive solutions so that migrants and communities can cope better with the complex drivers of vulnerability. IOM provided support in areas such as movement assistance, camp coordination and camp management (CCCM), mental health and psychosocial support, shelter and settlements, health, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

9. Those most vulnerable to the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic were living in countries already entrenched in crisis, from Yemen to Haiti, and IOM's crisis response continued to be at the forefront of its work, adapting, where necessary, to ensure services reached beneficiaries.

10. In 2021, IOM's CCCM operations reached over 3.2 million people living in 1,561 displacement sites across 35 countries. Displaced populations living in sites in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nigeria and South Sudan accounted for approximately 72 per cent of the total number of people IOM supported in this regard. IOM's WASH operations in camps, camp-like settings and host communities took place in 62 countries, providing relief to 13.3 million people, while its shelter and non-food item operations reached approximately 4.8 million people in 62 countries.

## IOM crisis-related support



11. IOM's global health workforce of 2,600 people were active in 40 countries facing humanitarian situations, offering health programming and emergency health-related projects. Specifically, IOM supported the running of 601 primary health-care facilities, and provided 4,390,523 primary health consultations and 424,507 antenatal consultations in humanitarian/crisis contexts. IOM directly reached 11,683,366 beneficiaries with health promotion and risk communication and community engagement activities, including 3,501,029 persons in crisis contexts directly reached with targeted COVID-19-related messages. Over 2 million people received vaccinations as part of outbreak response scenarios, mass vaccination campaigns or routine vaccination mechanisms.

12. In 2021, cash-based interventions modalities were used by IOM to implement activities in 119 countries, compared with 56 countries in 2020, reaching close to 1.9 million beneficiaries, an increase of 17 per cent from 2020. The largest cash-based interventions were emergency crisis response programming in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

13. IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) formed a core element of IOM's humanitarian response, and that of the broader international community. To enable humanitarian and development actors to support displaced and mobile populations with context-specific and evidence-based assistance, IOM tracked the movements of over 78.4 million people during 2021, including 39.1 million IDPs, 26.2 million IDP returnees, 7.1 million returnees from abroad and 6 million migrants. IOM actively contributed to a range of inter-agency data mechanisms and multi-stakeholder groups, including the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics, and 84 per cent of humanitarian needs overviews and humanitarian response plans used DTM data to analyse internal displacement and to inform responses. DTM data also fed directly into the development of the recommendations in the most recent [report](#) of the High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement, published in September 2021.

#### Displacement Tracking Matrix operations in 2021



14. During the year, IOM held a coordination role in 142 coordination platforms – in the form of clusters, sectors, working groups or taskforces – across 62 countries, with multiple leading roles in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Lebanon and Mozambique, and within the response in support of refugees and migrants from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

15. With respect to ensuring standards, IOM further integrated the principles and interventions of its *Institutional Framework for Addressing Gender-based-Violence in Crises*, with 30 IOM missions developing a contextualized mission-wide action plan to address gender-based violence. IOM also undertook initiatives on disability inclusion in Mozambique, Nigeria and South Sudan, and mainstreamed disability inclusion into CCCM activities in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Fiji and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. The Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Framework became a mandatory instruction for IOM staff, strengthening compliance on AAP mainstreaming across crisis-related programming and supporting inter-agency collective approaches.

16. IOM continued to support the implementation of critical programming to assist governments, communities, displaced and other affected populations in laying the foundations for longer-term recovery and development. IOM maintained its focus on enabling programming across the humanitarian, development and peace nexus, while ensuring that assistance remains development-

principled, and that conflict- and gender-sensitive approaches are implemented, taking into account local contexts to ensure enhanced accountability to the affected population. In 2021, IOM offices provided livelihoods assistance/programming to 802,145 individuals affected by displacement, 49 per cent of which were women, girls, and gender diverse individuals, and 28 per cent of which were individuals under the age of 18. During the reporting period, IOM implemented 349 transition and recovery projects in 87 countries, reaching 5,376,638 beneficiaries with activities in thematic areas including community stabilization; durable solutions; disaster risk reduction; preventing violent extremism; and restoring housing, land and property rights. IOM also supported 6,294 government officials and 10,646 civil society organization representatives through activities addressing drivers of violence and conflict.

17. At the same time, IOM worked to reduce risk, strengthen resilience, and facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation. Fifty-eight IOM offices conducted disaster prevention or risk reduction activities, and 68 conducted disaster preparedness activities. As a result, IOM supported an estimated 6.2 million individuals, including mobile populations, to respond to and sustainability recover from the threats of natural hazards. For example, in Afghanistan, IOM assisted communities in building infrastructure adapted to withstand extreme droughts and other impacts of climate change.

18. IOM, together with partners, raised awareness of the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation on migration and displacement in multiple global forums, in particular at the Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate (COP26). Moreover, in collaboration with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Platform on Disaster Displacement and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), IOM addressed drivers of migration and facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration in the context of disasters and climate change in the IGAD region.

19. At the national level, 73 country offices supported the development of policies and norms on migration, environment and climate change. Examples include the integration of migration and displacement considerations into policies on climate change and disaster risk reduction and development in the East and Horn of Africa, Chad, the Republic of Moldova, Senegal and South Sudan; and the development of specialized migration, environment and climate change policies by the European Union, Argentina, Chile, Peru and the United States of America. IOM also supported regular migration pathways in the context of disasters, climate change and/or environmental degradation, including in Belgium, Iraq, Italy, Mali, the Sudan and Vanuatu, benefiting 3,753 people.

20. Throughout the year, IOM continued its efforts to lay the foundations for durable solutions for IDPs, through return, relocation and local integration activities reaching a total of 765,697 people. To identify longer-term integration needs more effectively in humanitarian programming, IOM, in partnership with the Immigration Policy Lab at ETH Zurich, developed and piloted a new survey-based measurement tool, the IOM/IPL Migrant Integration Index. The tool examines the degree to which migrants have the knowledge, capacities and assets to achieve success in their new place of settlement. In 2021, the Index was piloted in Brazil, the Dominican Republic and Peru among migrant populations from Haiti and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, with almost 10,000 migrant respondents.

21. IOM's work to promote the social inclusion of migrants took many shapes in 2021, ranging from facilitating equal access to socioeconomic opportunities and promoting strategies to address discrimination and xenophobia to carrying out whole-of-society awareness-raising campaigns to facilitate good relations between migrants and host communities and building the intercultural competences of front-line service providers to deliver non-discriminatory services. Overall, 70 IOM

offices worldwide promoted equal access to social and economic resources and services and undertook advocacy on access to vaccination and health care, and 55 offices supported awareness-raising campaigns targeting civil society organizations, media counterparts and local governments to counter xenophobia and discrimination, reaching an estimated 17 million people, including around 5 million women, girls and gender diverse individuals.

## Mobility

22. IOM continued to support the improvement of migration pathways through responsive settlement or repatriation solutions, pre- and post-arrival assistance and counselling, and the establishment of complementary pathways (such as family reunification and humanitarian visa support) and protection-sensitive regular pathways (such as humanitarian corridors). This included a strong focus on information-sharing on existing migration pathways.

23. During 2021, IOM managed resettlement and movement programmes in 176 locations globally, including via processing sites and transit centres. Through its activities, the Organization supported the resettlement, humanitarian admissions and relocation activities of 29 States, assisting a total of 62,406 refugees and other vulnerable persons, with significant operations out of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Uganda. The top three resettlement countries were Canada, the United States of America, and Germany. Of the above-mentioned total, 2,853 beneficiaries in need of international protection were relocated from Greece, Italy, and Malta to 16 destination countries in the European Economic Area. IOM facilitated the repatriation of 1,974 refugees to their country of origin, with Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo being the top two destination countries. IOM also provided pre-migration health assistance for the resettlement or relocation of Afghan nationals from Pakistan, Central Asia and Europe.

24. IOM assisted the admission of 13,772 refugees and 2,231 Special Immigrant Visa holders into the United States of America during 2021. Through the Operation Allies Welcome programme, IOM successfully assisted in the resettlement of over 75,000 Afghan beneficiaries to final destinations in the United States, including from transit or “lily pad”<sup>1</sup> locations in Qatar and Germany. IOM also supported other resettlement programmes for Afghan nationals, to countries including Australia, Brazil, Canada, France and the United Kingdom. For example, in September 2021, Brazil introduced a humanitarian visa scheme for Afghan nationals, stateless persons and persons affected by the situation in Afghanistan. IOM provided movement assistance and pre-migration health activities to Afghan refugees as part of that scheme. In terms of enhancing arrival support, IOM focused on improving the digital inclusion of migrants during the resettlement process through the release of a study – the first of its kind – entitled *Digital Inclusion of Refugees Resettling to Canada: Opportunities and Barriers*.

25. Assisted voluntary return remained a key priority for IOM’s programmatic activities during 2021. Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, IOM continued supporting migrants throughout the world to voluntarily return to their countries of origin, wherever feasible. During the year, 49,795 migrants (24% female, 76% male, of whom 16% were children) were assisted to return from 125 host countries (destination or transit) to 150 countries of origin. The majority were assisted to return from the Niger (21%), Germany (14%) and Libya (9%) to Guinea (10%), Mali (9%) and Ethiopia (8%). In 2021, the European Economic Area continued to be the main host region for beneficiaries of assisted voluntary return, hosting 34 per cent of returnees. Similar to 2020, West and Central Africa was the main region of origin (44%).

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<sup>1</sup> In the context of the evacuation of Afghans from Afghanistan, primarily in August and September 2021, the United States military utilized existing military bases, called “lily pads”, to temporarily accommodate Afghans prior to their transfer to various military bases in the United States of America. Examples include Camp As Sayliyah in Doha, Qatar and Ramstein Air Base in Germany.



26. IOM supported a total of 6,376 vulnerable migrants<sup>2</sup> located in Libya and Yemen in their return to their countries of origin, mainly Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Mali and the Niger, through voluntary humanitarian return. Moreover, IOM arranged the movement of 186 stranded migrants – of which 49 were stranded due to COVID-19-related mobility restrictions – through the Humanitarian Assistance to Stranded Migrants Fund. In 2021, more than 122 IOM offices were involved in reintegration-related activities, either prior to return in the host country, or upon arrival in the country of origin. In total, 113,333 reintegration services were provided to returnees either before departure (25%) or after arrival (75%).

27. Although activities were severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, most of IOM's 69 migration health assessment centres resumed operations at full capacity in 2021. These centres provided more than 480,000 migration health assessments, the highest amount in the history of the Global Migration Health Assessment Programme.

28. IOM continued to expand its work on protecting the rights of migrant workers during 2021, including through partnerships and capacity-building on fair and ethical recruitment standards. IOM, together with the ILO and the Institute for Human Rights and Business, co-hosted the Global Forum for Responsible Recruitment, attended by more than 1,600 stakeholders. Also in cooperation with the ILO, IOM published a global report on *Promoting fair and ethical recruitment in a digital world: Lessons and policy options*, which surveyed innovative State-facilitated digital technology platforms from four different contexts.

29. IOM continues to partner with Apple on their Responsible Labor Recruitment Toolkit. In 2021, this work expanded to more than 39 additional supplier facilities in 10 countries, reaching nearly 77,000 workers globally, with 66 per cent of those working on Apple production lines. To date, IOM's work with private sector partners under the Corporate Responsibility in Eliminating Slavery and Trafficking (CREST) initiative is estimated to have, directly and indirectly, had a positive impact on over 200,000 migrant workers employed across supply chains in Asia. During 2021, the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS) Secretariat strengthened partnerships with the private sector on ethical recruitment. For example, IOM reached a total of 300 H&M supply chain facilities in Asia, East Africa and Europe through training aligned with the IRIS standards.

30. The Organization contributed to significant progress in the field of bilateral cooperation on labour migration through bilateral labour migration agreements. Under the Western Hemisphere Program, IOM provided governments, the private sector and other key decision makers with practical information and policy recommendations on gaps and challenges of existing labour migration channels and identified good practices and processes upon which to build.

31. In 2021, IOM expanded its work to mainstream human rights into its global programming. In South Sudan, IOM engaged in programming to strengthen border management capacities and inclusive community engagement, prioritizing the mainstreaming of gender and human rights considerations. In the Dominican Republic, IOM supported the establishment of a border zone development strategy to mainstream migration into development planning. Moreover, it continued to explore alternatives to immigration detention, with programming in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece, Libya and Kosovo,<sup>3</sup> including ensuring alternatives for unaccompanied minors.

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<sup>2</sup> The concept of vulnerability can be understood to mean that some people are more susceptible to harm, relative to others, as a result of exposure to some form of risk. IOM uses the definition of vulnerable migrants set out in the Principles and Guidelines on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations: vulnerable migrants are migrants who are unable effectively to enjoy their human rights, are at increased risk of violations and abuse and who, accordingly, are entitled to call on a duty bearer's heightened duty of care. For more information, please refer to the *IOM Handbook on Protection and Assistance to Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse*.

<sup>3</sup> References to Kosovo shall be understood in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

32. IOM also continued its long-standing work on global standard setting and policy innovation in addressing human trafficking. IOM trained more than 130 government officials from 40 African countries on new standards and guidance which were jointly developed by IOM and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime following consultations with governments, academics and non-governmental organization partners.

33. Additionally, IOM continued to play a leading role in building evidence on counter-trafficking by releasing the first ever [synthetic data set](#) and accompanying interactive dashboard of individual victims of trafficking, in partnership with Microsoft. The data set represents all victims of trafficking identified by IOM and major anti-trafficking organizations around the world and was published through IOM's [Counter Trafficking Data Collaborative](#). The data set contains data on over 156,000 victims of trafficking across 189 countries and territories, and is the largest collection of primary human trafficking case data ever made available to the public.

34. Through the IOM Global Assistance Fund, an emergency funding mechanism that offers sustainable, personalized immediate protection and comprehensive direct assistance to vulnerable migrants across the world, IOM assisted 69 migrants of 10 different nationalities in 2021. Among the beneficiaries there were victims of trafficking and labour exploitation and abuse, unaccompanied migrant children and victims of gender-based violence.

35. IOM's health programming continued to expand, responding to COVID-19 while also continuing to address other diseases, including tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, malaria and Ebola virus disease. Overall, IOM had dedicated health operations across both development and humanitarian contexts in at least 67 countries.

36. IOM reached approximately 1.1 million individuals through its COVID-19 vaccine programme and administered over 25,000 COVID-19 vaccine doses to United Nations and other humanitarian and diplomatic staff and eligible dependants through First Line of Defence initiative. IOM continued to work closely with the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) Facility, to further enable the engagement of IOM in immunization programmes around the world. Furthermore, to support the re-establishment of safe and predictable travel during and after pandemic, IOM participated in the development of global COVID-19 digital certificate frameworks, to ensure their interoperability, migrant inclusion and compliance with the international data protection and privacy standards, while also facilitating their implementation by Member States.

37. Throughout 2021, across more than 81 country offices, IOM provided 1.6 million individuals with mental health and psychosocial support services, launching and expanding psychosocial support helplines for migrants and displaced populations all over the world, and offering counselling via telephone and virtual platforms. In addition, IOM referred an estimated 1.7 million individuals, including migrants and forcibly displaced persons, to access high-quality health and psychosocial support services.

38. At the national level, IOM promoted and provided technical support for the development of national migration health policies. In Cambodia, a national policy on migrant health, which facilitates access to health services for migrant and mobile populations, was developed with the support of IOM, and was endorsed in February 2021. In Morocco, IOM supported the Government with the elaboration and launch of the National Strategic Plan on Migration and Health 2021–2025.

## **Governance**

39. IOM continued to forge strong bilateral partnerships with various international actors and was deeply involved in United Nations structures at the global, regional and country levels. Notably, IOM continued to make progress on several commitments in line with its role as Coordinator of the United

Nations Network on Migration and on the implementation of the IOM Institutional Strategy on Migration and Sustainable Development and the related action plan. In 2021, 81 IOM offices provided expertise to ensure that migration was taken into consideration and reflected in completed or updated common country analyses, up from 68 in 2020.

40. As the Coordinator of the United Nations Network on Migration, IOM, in collaboration with key stakeholders, further strengthened its policy and operational support at Headquarters and across the regional and country offices to support Member States in the implementation, follow-up and review of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

41. Over 50 country networks have been established and integrated into more than one third of United Nations country teams across the globe. At the country level, IOM led the development and delivery of training for United Nations country teams on integrating migration into common country analyses and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks. During 2021, the training course was piloted in six countries (Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Morocco, Thailand and Ukraine).

42. The Migration Network Hub, a virtual meeting space where governments, stakeholders and experts can access and share migration-related information and services, was launched in 2021, forming part of the capacity-building mechanism called for in the Global Compact. The Start-up Fund for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (Migration MPTF), another component of the capacity-building mechanism, made significant progress during the course of the year. Thanks to contributions amounting to USD 13.3 million in 2021, 6 new joint programmes were funded, bringing the total number of joint programmes under implementation to 12.

43. In preparation for the International Migration Review Forum in 2022, 50 IOM offices, across all regions, supported governments in drafting their national voluntary reviews on the Global Compact, while the regional offices supported several preparatory meetings and actions, including four regional review meetings in the Africa, Arab, Asia and the Pacific and Latin American and the Caribbean regions. A number of capacity-building events and consultations with Member States and stakeholders were also organized.

44. During 2021 IOM worked with a wide range of partners to promote migration policy coherence, providing capacity development and support in the development and implementation of comprehensive and evidence-based migration policies and legislation at regional, national and local levels in line with international law. In 2021 alone, this policy experience and expertise informed over 170 migration policy and law processes at the national and local levels. For example, in Kenya, IOM supported the National Assembly through the National Coordination Mechanism on the alignment of their migration policy with Global Compact.

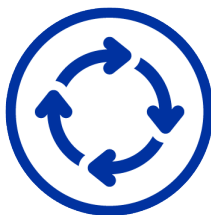
45. Seventy-five IOM offices supported national governments' efforts to refine or mainstream migration into development or sectoral policy throughout the cycle of policy planning, revision and implementation, across an increasingly broad array of thematic areas, such as social protection, health, employment and the environment. As an example, Colombia adopted an approach to justice that fully respects considerations related to migration, gender and sexuality and ethnic diversity.

46. As part of this capacity development, IOM launched its flagship programme on migration management, the Essentials of Migration Management 2.0 (EMM2.0), providing online resources and foundational training for government officials and key stakeholders dealing with migration. The platform includes guidelines that synthesize issues underpinning various core areas of migration management.

47. The Migration Governance Indicators – a tool designed to help governments take stock of their migration policies and strategies, identify good practices and shed light on areas in need of further development – were utilized by 27 national and 22 local governments, laying the groundwork for improved governance of migration in these countries and local jurisdictions. In 2021, several countries, such as Cambodia, Lesotho, Mauritius, North Macedonia and Seychelles, used Migration Governance Indicator results to strengthen their migration frameworks through the development of new policies and to integrate migration considerations into sectoral policies. The Migration Governance Indicators have also become one of the main tools to assist countries in developing implementation plans to reach their commitments under the Global Compact and to track progress in that regard.

48. In 2021, a total of USD 16,015,779 (including administrative costs) was available for the IOM Development Fund. There has been a steady rise in demand for projects related to migration, environment and climate change, with 13 projects approved in this sphere. Forty-one IOM Development Fund projects were completed during 2021, in 42 different Member States and benefiting 115,468 migrants.

### IOM Development Fund activities



**41** IOM Development Fund projects were completed during 2021 benefiting 42 different Member States.

**115,468** migrants were impacted by these projects.

**6,838** government personnel benefited, primarily through capacity development.

**2,004** beneficiaries, ranging from NGOs, academia and host community members.

49. In 2021, 130 IOM offices reported that their country's governments used various IOM initiatives to support access to, and availability, analysis and responsible use of migration data and research. The most used initiatives were the Displacement Tracking Matrix, the World Migration Report and the Global Migration Data Portal. Forty-eight IOM country offices supported governments in finalizing data plans or data governance frameworks relevant to migration, 40 of which were linked to a national government policy or framework, while 92 IOM offices participated in national and/or regional migration data-related processes and initiatives.

50. In 2021, IOM's DTM published 2,444 reports, datasets, and mapping products, which received nearly 1.5 million downloads. With a continued focus on the mobility dimensions of the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2021 IOM monitored 6,740 points (5,533 point of entry and 1,207 key locations of internal mobility) across 190 countries, territories or areas.

51. In 2021, IOM supported collaborative research projects on migration health with Member States, academia and other United Nations agencies at the national, regional, and global levels. Examples of these studies include the analysis of the vaccination status of United Kingdom-bound refugees; the development of migration health country profile tools in Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, the Sudan and Yemen; and systematic reviews focusing on the impact of COVID-19 among refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs globally.

52. The latest edition of the World Migration Report, the *World Migration Report 2022*, was launched at the 112th Session of the IOM Council in December 2021. Following extensive media outreach, IOM achieved a 290 per cent increase in uptake of the latest edition of the report by the media compared with the 2020 edition, with media reporting on the report in over 20 languages. The report also won gold in the International Annual Report Design Awards and recognition in the 2021 iNOVA Awards for Excellence in Corporate Websites.

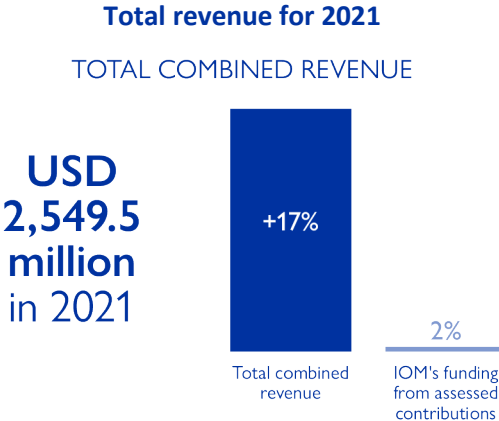
**Institutional development and organizational effectiveness**

53. In 2021, IOM further strengthened itself as an institution and continued efforts to expand strategic planning and implementation, in line with the ambitions of the IOM Strategic Vision 2019–2023. Within the framework of their regional strategies, the nine regional offices continued to perform a consolidated role in overseeing, planning and coordinating IOM functions and supporting country offices during the full project cycle within their respective regions, especially in areas of policy support and guidance, donor liaison and communications, and capacity-building support.

54. A key element of efforts to strengthen the Organization was the development of the Strategic Results Framework, which in turn was used to inform this Annual Report. The Framework enables IOM to measure and demonstrate progress in response to the needs of migrants, displaced persons and their communities, as well as the support provided to national governments as they implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Global Compact.

55. Huge strides have been made in the application of the Internal Governance Framework and, as a result, in strengthening the functions and structures of the Organization, which has contributed to the implementation of the Strategic Vision. The successful completion of this work, including the achievement of the five overarching objectives of the Framework, will ensure that IOM can deliver value for money while continuing to meet its duty of care towards personnel, with the ultimate aim of better serving migrants. By the end of 2021, 38 out of the 73 work items (including the Business Transformation initiative) in the Internal Governance Framework workplan were completed, despite challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

56. These activities have continued despite limitations in core funding from Member States, relative to other United Nations agencies. The assessed contributions from Member States continued to represent a small proportion of IOM’s funding structure, accounting for less than 2 per cent of consolidated revenue for 2021. At the end of the reporting period, a total of USD 38.8 million in voluntary unearmarked contributions had been received from 15 donors (Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Ireland, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America).



57. At the end of 2021, the total number of staff was 17,761, representing an increase of nearly 10 per cent compared with the end of 2020. Women accounted for 47 per cent of that number. Of this total, 1,162 women and 1,194 men belonged to the international Professional category, and 7,102 women and 8,303 men belonged to the General Service category.

58. During the reporting period, 177 nationalities were represented in the Organization's global workforce. This figure includes 143 nationalities represented at the international Professional level and 98 nationalities at the senior level (P-4 level and above). Progress continued to be made in geographical diversity at the international level. IOM staff from countries in the global South (countries that are not members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) represented 82 per cent of the total IOM workforce. Furthermore, 77 per cent of Member States were represented among international Professional staff, a slight increase from the previous year.

59. As part of its capacity-building and communication efforts on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment, IOM delivered 236 webinars, reaching over 150 missions globally and training a total of 7,261 personnel: 5,258 IOM staff (52% of which were women and 48% of which were men); and 2,003 third-party contracted staff, consultants, and interns. Sixty IOM offices also provided training and delivered key messages on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) to 1,785 implementing partners and personnel from non-governmental organizations, 951 government officials and 748 staff of service providers. IOM also led two global PSEA Coordinator training courses, training a pool of 51 existing and future inter-agency PSEA Coordinators.

