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Cover photo: Fadmou holds her baby girl as she waits in a clinic in Hargeisa, Somalia. © IOM 2020/Muse Mohammed

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# 1 REPORT OVERVIEW: TECHNOLOGICAL, GEOPOLITICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSFORMATIONS SHAPING OUR MIGRATION AND MOBILITY FUTURES<sup>1</sup>

## Introduction

The last two years, since the release of the *World Migration Report 2020* on 28 November 2019 – around three weeks before COVID-19 was initially detected – have been unlike anything we could have imagined. It has not been business as usual. We therefore cannot make the standard, but nevertheless truthful observations about the tremendous benefits that migration brings to the world, about best practices for safe and well-managed migration, and about how crises combined with misinformation can risk diverting our attention and lead to migration being used as a political weapon.<sup>2</sup> While these observations remain valid, the most severe pandemic in over a century has laid bare some other “home truths”. Innovation, ingenuity, skill, compassion, resilience and hope have been witnessed time and again in responding to this global health crisis. Yet there is a sense that some of the core values underpinning a well-functioning system of global governance<sup>3</sup> were at times reduced to rhetoric or fodder for political “announceables”. Values such as equality, sustainability, cooperation, collaboration, tolerance and inclusion were, at times, set aside by political and industry leaders under pressure to respond to the pandemic in a hyper-competitive international arena. Unsurprisingly, some of those reflecting on COVID-19 impacts have called for the return to a holistic understanding of the world and the place that humans occupy in it.<sup>4</sup>

It is within this context that this *World Migration Report* focuses on developments in migration over the last two-year period, with an emphasis on providing analysis that takes into account historical and contemporary factors – historical in recognition that migration and displacement occur within broader long-term social, security, political and economic contexts; contemporary in recognition that we are still in many ways grappling with a significant global upheaval caused by a severe pandemic that has tested even the most resilient systems, countries, communities and people. While acknowledging that we will continue to experience the systemic effects of COVID-19 for many years to come, this *World Migration Report 2022* offers an initial exploration of current data and other evidence to answer the key question, “How has COVID-19 altered migration and mobility for people around the world?” Yet it also answers many other questions beyond a COVID-19 focus, including on important topics such as the links between peace and migration, on disinformation on migration, on countering human trafficking in migration pathways and on climate change impacts.

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2 See Chapter 1 of the *World Migration Report 2020* for discussion of these issues.

3 See, for example, UN, 2015.

4 Gardini, 2020.

## *What has happened in migration?*

A great deal has happened in migration in the last two years since the release of the last *World Migration Report* in late 2019. The COVID-19 global pandemic arrived at a time of heightened uncertainty brought about by fundamental changes in technology, adding tremendous complexity and anxiety to a world that was already experiencing significant transformations.<sup>5</sup>

**COVID-19 has radically altered mobility around the world**, and while there were initial expectations and hope that the pandemic would be limited to 2020, virus strains, waves of infection and vaccination programming issues have seen the pandemic continue through 2021. COVID-19 has become a truly seismic global event, testing the resilience of countries, communities, systems and sectors. By the end of the first year of the pandemic, 116.2 million cases of COVID-19 had been recorded globally, while 2.58 million people had died.<sup>6</sup> In mobility terms, 108,000 international COVID-19-related travel restrictions had been imposed globally.<sup>7</sup> Air passenger numbers dropped by 60 per cent in 2020 (1.8 billion) compared with 2019 (4.5 billion), evidence of the massive decline in mobility globally.<sup>8</sup> Chapter 5 of this report provides analysis of COVID-19 impacts on migration, mobility and migrants during the first year of the pandemic.

The last two years also saw **major migration and displacement events**; events that have caused great hardship and trauma, as well as loss of life. Foremost have been the displacements of millions of people due to conflict (such as within and from the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan), or severe economic and political instability (such as that faced by millions of Venezuelans and Afghans). There have also been large-scale displacements triggered by climate- and weather-related disasters in many parts of the world in 2020 and 2021, including in China, the Philippines, Bangladesh, India, the United States of America and Haiti.<sup>9</sup>

We have also seen the **scale of international migration increase, although at a reduced rate due to COVID-19**. The number of international migrants was estimated to be almost 281 million globally in 2020, with nearly two thirds being labour migrants.<sup>10</sup> This figure remains a very small percentage of the world's population (at 3.6%), meaning that the vast majority of people globally (96.4%) were estimated to be residing in the country in which they were born. However, the estimated number and proportion of international migrants for 2020 was lower, by around 2 million, than they otherwise would have been, due to COVID-19.<sup>11</sup> It is likely that the longer international mobility restrictions remain in place in many parts of the world, the weaker the growth will be in the number of international migrants in future years.

Long-term data on international migration have taught us that **migration is not uniform across the world**, but is shaped by economic, geographic, demographic and other factors, resulting in distinct migration patterns, such as migration “corridors” being developed over many years (see Chapter 2 of this report for details). The largest corridors tend to be from developing countries to larger economies, such as those of the United States, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Germany; large corridors can also reflect protracted conflict and related displacement, such as from the Syrian Arab Republic to Turkey (the second largest corridor in the world). While many long-term corridors are likely to continue to feature in the immediate future, COVID-19 has shed light on the intensification of digitalization and the potential for greater automation of work around the world that is likely to affect key labour migration corridors (see discussion below).

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<sup>5</sup> See Chapter 1 of the *World Migration Report 2020* for discussion.

<sup>6</sup> WHO, 2021.

<sup>7</sup> IOM, 2021a (as at 8 March 2021).

<sup>8</sup> ICAO, 2021.

<sup>9</sup> IDMC, 2021.

<sup>10</sup> UN DESA, 2021; ILO, 2021.

<sup>11</sup> UN DESA, 2021.



## Key migration data at a glance



### International migrants<sup>(a)</sup>

**281 million** — **↑** Up from **272 million** (or 3.5%) in 2019  
**international migrants** globally in 2020, or 3.6 per cent of the world's population

<b>Females<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>135 million international female migrants</b> globally in 2020, or 3.5 per cent of the world's female population	<b>↑</b> Up from <b>130 million</b> (or 3.4%) in 2019
<b>Males<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>146 million international male migrants</b> globally in 2020, or 3.7 per cent of the world's male population	<b>↑</b> Up from <b>141 million</b> (or 3.6%) in 2019
<b>Labour migrants<sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>169 million migrant workers</b> globally in 2019	<b>↑</b> Up from <b>164 million</b> globally in 2017
<b>Missing migrants<sup>(c)</sup></b>	Around <b>3,900 dead and missing</b> globally in 2020	<b>↓</b> Down from almost <b>5,400</b> in 2019



### International remittances<sup>(d)</sup>

**USD 702 billion** — **↓** Down from **USD 719 billion** in 2019  
**in international remittances** globally in 2020. Although international remittances declined due to COVID-19, the actual decline (2.4%) was much less than initially projected (20%)

<b>Low- and middle-income countries<sup>(d)</sup></b>	USD <b>540 billion</b> in <b>international remittances</b> was received by low- and middle-income countries in 2020	<b>↓</b> Down from <b>USD 548 billion</b> in 2019
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## Displaced persons

**89.4 million** people were living in displacement globally at the end of 2020 (includes refugees, asylum seekers, displaced Venezuelans and IDPs) — Up from **84.8 million** in 2019

Refugees <sup>(e)</sup>	<b>26.4 million</b> refugees globally in 2020	Up from <b>26 million</b> in 2019
Asylum seekers <sup>(e)</sup>	<b>4.1 million</b> asylum seekers globally in 2020	Down from <b>4.2 million</b> in 2019
Displaced Venezuelans <sup>(e)</sup>	<b>3.9 million</b> Venezuelans displaced globally in 2020 (not including those who were refugees or asylum seekers)	Up from <b>3.6 million</b> in 2019
Internally displaced persons (IDPs) <sup>(f)</sup>	<b>55 million</b> IDPs globally in 2020: 48 million due to conflict and violence; 7 million due to disasters	Up from <b>51 million</b> in 2019



## Mobility

Mobility was restricted by COVID-19, but internal displacement events increased

COVID-19 restrictions <sup>(g)</sup>	<b>108,000</b> COVID-19 travel restrictions globally in the first year of the pandemic	New restrictions; nil in 2019.
Global air passengers <sup>(h)</sup>	<b>1.8 billion</b> air passengers globally in 2020 (international and domestic passengers)	Major decline from <b>4.5 billion</b> in 2019
Internal displacement events (disaster) <sup>(f)</sup>	Internal disaster displacement events were <b>30.7 million</b> globally in 2020	Significantly up from <b>24.9 million</b> in 2019
Internal displacement events (conflict) <sup>(f)</sup>	Internal conflict and violence displacement events were <b>9.8 million</b> globally in 2020	Up from <b>8.6 million</b> in 2019

Note: See Chapter 2 for elaboration and discussion.

Sources: (a) UN DESA, 2021; (b) ILO, 2021; (c) IOM, n.d.a; (d) Ratha et al., 2021; (e) UNHCR, 2021; (f) IDMC, 2021; (g) IOM, 2021a; (h) ICAO, 2021.

## Technological, geopolitical and environmental transformations shaping migration and mobility

The unprecedented pace of change during recent years in geopolitical, environmental and technological spheres has led some analysts and commentators to coin or use phrases such as the “age of accelerations”,<sup>12</sup> the “fourth industrial revolution”<sup>13</sup> and the “age of change”.<sup>14</sup> More recently, COVID-19 has amplified the sense of uncertainty brought about during momentous change, while also physically grounding much of the world for extended periods of time. The pandemic has required resilience, while also offering the opportunity to reflect on our collective futures.

Similar to other international phenomena, migration has historically been affected by seismic geopolitical events, such as the two world wars, the Cold War, and large terrorist attacks (such as 9/11), which can mark “turning points” in migration governance, as well as in broader discourse and sentiment.<sup>15</sup> The COVID-19 pandemic is the latest seismic geopolitical event, stemming from a global health emergency and, while by no means over, it has already had profound impacts on migration and mobility globally. Existing knowledge, evidence and analyses allow us to place new information on COVID-19 within a frame of reference as new data come to light. Rather than looking only at the here and now, we need to be understanding change in terms of longer-term migration patterns and processes. The significance and implications of COVID-19 can only be sufficiently understood and articulated when contextualized and rooted in current knowledge of migration.<sup>16</sup>

It is also important to place migration and mobility within broader systemic change processes that act to determine, shape and impede responses by governments (at different levels) and non-State actors (e.g. civil society, industry, citizens). Key technological, geopolitical and environmental transformations are particularly relevant and help us to understand better the strategic issues shaping the context in which people migrate, States formulate and implement policy, and a wide range of State and non-State actors collaborate and cooperate on migration and mobility research, policy and practice.

### *Technological transformations*

Technological advances since 2005 resulting in the so-called “fourth industrial revolution” are profoundly changing how social, political and economic systems operate globally.<sup>17</sup> We have been witnessing the rising power of “big tech”, the increasing production capability for self-publishing of misinformation and disinformation, the race by businesses to “digitalize or perish”, the massive increase in data being produced (mainly through user-generated interactions) resulting in increasing “datafication” of human interactions, and the rapid development and roll-out of artificial intelligence (AI) capabilities within business and governments sectors.<sup>18</sup>

Digital technology is becoming increasingly crucial throughout migration. People are able to gather information and advice in real time during migration journeys, an issue that has raised interest and, at times, concern. The use of apps to share information and connect geographically dispersed groups has raised valid questions concerning the extent

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12 Friedman, 2016.

13 Schwab, 2016.

14 Mauldin, 2018.

15 Faist, 2004; McAuliffe and Goossens, 2018; Newland et al., 2019.

16 McAuliffe et al., 2020.

17 Friedman, 2016; Schwab, 2016; Triandafyllidou, 2018.

18 Desjardins, 2019; Hirsh-Pasek et al., 2018; McAuliffe, 2021; Skog et al., 2018; Zuboff, 2019.

to which digital technology has been used to support irregular migration, as well as to enable migrants to avoid abusive and exploitative migrant smugglers and human traffickers.<sup>19</sup> Migrants have also developed applications to support better integration in receiving countries, while maintaining social links and financial support to their families and societies back home, including through the increasing prevalence of “mobile money” apps.<sup>20</sup> More recently, we have seen migrants develop online chatbots using machine-learning technologies to provide psychological support, as well as to help navigate complex migration policy and visa processing requirements, although digital capture in various migration systems of an increasing amount of personal information is raising concerns about privacy and other human rights issues (see Chapter 11 of this report).

Other connections between migration and technology are also emerging in migration debates. As artificial intelligence technologies are progressively taken up in key sectors, their broader consequences for migrant worker demand and domestic labour markets are areas of intense focus for policymakers and businesses in both origin and receiving countries.<sup>21</sup> Recent discussions have also turned to blockchain technology and its consequences for migration, especially for international remittances, but also for digital identities and global mobility.<sup>22</sup> Social media technology is also increasingly impacting the politics of migration, with a surge of far-right activism on social media platforms seeking to influence public debates and ultimately political decisions (see Chapter 8 of this report).

Profound technological change was deepening before COVID-19, but has significantly intensified during the pandemic, meaning that deep digitalization of an already digitalizing world will be one of the most significant long-term effects of COVID-19. Shaping migration and mobility systems to reduce the impacts of inequality in a world that is suffering multiple “digital divides”<sup>23</sup> will be particularly important in ensuring implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other multilateral agreements.

### *Geopolitical transformations*

Increased competition between States is resulting in heightened geopolitical tension and risking the erosion of multilateral cooperation. Economic, political and military power has radically shifted in the last two decades, with power now more evenly distributed in the international system.<sup>24</sup> As a result, there is rising geopolitical competition, especially among global powers, often played out via proxies. The environment of intensifying competition between key States – and involving a larger number of States – is undermining international cooperation through multilateral mechanisms, such as those of the United Nations.<sup>25</sup> We are living in a period in which the core values underpinning global governance are being challenged. The values of equity, accountability, impartiality, fairness, justice and probity are being actively undermined, as some political leaders disregard common interest in preference for personal interest – even if it corrodes laws, processes and institutions that have, overall, sought to advance whole nations and peoples, without excluding or expelling some because of their inherent characteristics or beliefs.<sup>26</sup> Ongoing and systematic corrosion, as we have witnessed throughout history, can extend to attacks on human rights and ultimately on groups of people within societies.<sup>27</sup>

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19 McAuliffe, 2016; Sanchez, 2018.

20 Kitimbo, 2021.

21 Hertog, 2019; McAuliffe, 2018.

22 Latonero et al., 2019; Juskalian, 2018.

23 “Digital divides” refers to unequal access of digital technology along economic, geographic, demographic and gender lines. See ITU, 2020.

24 Menon, 2015.

25 Natalegawa, 2020.

26 Fotaki, 2014.

27 Rawnsley, 2018.



In rebalancing the geopolitical debate and arguing for the profound benefits of the multilateral system, many States and the United Nations have actively progressed a number of key initiatives to deliver improved conditions for communities globally, most especially for those most in need. Despite the challenges of a geopolitically charged competition, some progress has been made towards achieving the SDGs,<sup>28</sup> as well as on the specific issues of migration and displacement via the two Global Compacts for migration and on refugees.<sup>29</sup> On the eve of the 2022 International Migration Review Forum – the primary intergovernmental platform on the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration, including as it relates to the SDGs – preparations are well under way, with a series of regional review processes having already been finalized across 2020 and 2021.<sup>30</sup> A rallying cry has also been made recently by the United Nations Secretary-General in his 2021 report *Our Common Agenda* on bolstering support for multilateralism in an increasingly complex, competitive and uncertain world.<sup>31</sup> *Our Common Agenda* outlines the United Nations' actions that are designed to strengthen and accelerate multilateral agreements (including the SDGs) and make a tangible, positive difference in people's lives around the world.

### *Environmental transformations*

The intensification of ecologically negative human activity is resulting in overconsumption and overproduction linked to unsustainable economic growth, resource depletion and biodiversity collapse, as well as ongoing climate change. Broadly grouped under the heading of “human supremacy”, there is growing recognition of the extremely negative consequences of human activities that are not preserving the planet's ecological systems. In several key areas, analysts report that the world is at or nearing “breaking point”, including on climate change, biodiversity collapse and mass extinction of thousands of species,<sup>32</sup> while pollution is at record levels, altering ecosystems globally.<sup>33</sup>

COVID-19 has dampened human activity in key spheres (e.g. transportation/travel, construction, hospitality) enabling a mini environmental recovery,<sup>34</sup> as well as a space to reflect on the ability of humans to achieve extraordinary things during times of crisis. However, there is a strong sense that this is merely a pause and that human activity will rebound once the pandemic is over, wiping out the pandemic-related benefits.<sup>35</sup> The implications for migration and displacement are significant, as people increasingly turn to internal and international migration as a means of adaptation to environmental impacts (see Chapter 9 of the *World Migration Report 2020*), or face displacement from their homes and communities due to slow-onset impacts of climate change (see Chapter 9 of this report) or experience displacement as a result of acute disaster events (see Chapters 2 and 3 of this report).

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28 UN, 2021a. This 2021 progress report documents SDG progress, but also highlights how COVID-19 has resulted in major setbacks.

29 Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration; Global Compact on Refugees.

30 UNNM, 2021.

31 UN, 2021b.

32 UNEP, 2020a.

33 UNEP, 2020b.

34 Arora et al., 2020.

35 Freire-González and Vivanco, 2020.

## Through the years: IOM marks its 70th anniversary

The year 2021 marks the 70th anniversary of IOM, providing the opportunity to reflect on the Organization and its work, especially since 2016 when it entered into the United Nations system as a related agency. IOM is the leading intergovernmental organization promoting (since 1951) humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all, with 174 Member States and a presence in over 100 countries. Initially established as the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe (PICMME) in 1951, its role was carved out of the chaos and displacement of Western Europe following the Second World War (see text box below on IOM's early years).

### IOM in its early years

Mandated to help European governments to identify resettlement countries for the estimated 11 million people uprooted by the Second World War, IOM (or PICMME, as it was known then) arranged transport for nearly a million migrants during the 1950s.

A succession of name changes from PICMME to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) in 1952, to the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM) in 1980 to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in 1989, reflects the Organization's transition over the course of half a century from logistics agency to migration agency.

While IOM's history tracks the human-induced and natural disasters of the past half century – Hungary 1956, Czechoslovakia 1968, Chile 1973, the Vietnamese boat people 1975, Kuwait 1990 and the Asian tsunami and Pakistan earthquake of 2004/2005 – its credo that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society has steadily gained international acceptance.

From its roots as an operational logistics agency, it has broadened its scope to become the leading international agency working with governments and civil society to advance the understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration, and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

*Source: IOM, 2021b.*

Over time, IOM's role and responsibilities have expanded considerably in line with the growing salience of migration as a key issue in governance at the international, regional, national and subnational levels.<sup>36</sup> What started as a focus on logistics in support of resettling people displaced by conflict has expanded to cover a wide range of issues, as outlined in IOM's Constitution and as shown in Table 1 below.<sup>37</sup> Further information on how IOM has evolved as an organization, especially since 2016, is in Appendix A.<sup>38</sup>

<sup>36</sup> Martin, 2014.

<sup>37</sup> IOM, 2020a.

<sup>38</sup> Note that at the time of writing IOM's Headquarters in Geneva was undergoing a restructure. For information about IOM's organizational structure, please visit [www.iom.int/](http://www.iom.int/).

Table 1. Key facts and figures on IOM (1951, 2016 and 2021)

	1951	2016	2021
Number of Member States	23*	166	174
Number of Observer States	–	6	8
Number of field locations worldwide	18**	408	450**
Number of staff (excluding consultants)	352**	10 184	16 257**
Number of nationalities represented in staff	19**	163	172**
Breakdown between female (♀) and male (♂) staff	–	4 764 ♀ and 5 420 ♂ (47% ♀ and 53% ♂)	7 640 ♀ and 8 614 ♂** (47% ♀ and 53% ♂)**
Total combined revenue for the year (i.e. assessed and voluntary contributions)	USD 26.1 million**	USD 1 615.6 million	USD 2 182.7 million**

Note: – means data for that year are not available.

\* This corresponds to the number of participating States prior to the entry into force of the Constitution on 30 April 1954.

\*\* Figures in the 1951 column marked with a double asterisk are based on the year 1952. Figures in the 2021 column marked with a double asterisk are as of 31 December 2020.

Sources: Progress Report of the Director General covering the period 1 June 1952 to 31 August 1952, PIC/70, 18 September 1952; Financial Statements, including report of the external auditors, covering the period 1 February to 31 December 1952, MC/8, 27 March 1953; Financial Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2016, C/108/3, 18 May 2017; IOM Snapshot 2021; Observer States, as of April 2021; Financial Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020, C/112/3, 31 May 2021; and Annual Report for 2020, C/112/INF/1, 25 June 2021.

As can be seen from Table 1, IOM's presence around the world has grown over time, in part a reflection of the increased focus on migration governance, but also due to the unfortunate reality concerning the growth in internal displacement and the humanitarian and other support needed by some migrant populations. As outlined in Chapters 2 and 3 of this report, the long-term trends regarding migration and displacement vary according to a range of factors, including geography. IOM's regional offices therefore often reflect the regional dynamics associated with migration and displacement trends, and events over time. What this means in practice is that while the United Nations refers to six geographic regions (see Appendix A in Chapter 3 for regional compositions), IOM has nine geographic regions: East and Horn of Africa; West and Central Africa; Southern Africa; Middle East and North Africa; Asia and the Pacific; South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia; European Economic Area, the European Union and NATO; South America; Central America, North America and the Caribbean.

The core of the work in all of the regional offices (and Headquarters) reflects IOM's Strategic Vision,<sup>39</sup> adopted in 2019, and its Constitution, with particular reference to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants. The precise activities involved in fulfilling its mandate at the regional level does, however, reflect the specific needs and migration realities on the ground, as highlighted in Appendix B.

## The World Migration Report series

The first world migration report was published 22 years ago, initially as a one-off report designed to increase the understanding of migration by policymakers and the general public. It was conceived at a time when the effects of globalization were being felt in many parts of the world and in a multitude of ways. Indeed, the first world migration report states that part of its genesis was due to the effects of globalization on migration patterns, and that the report therefore “looks at the increasingly global economy which has led to an unprecedented influx of newcomers in many countries...”<sup>40</sup> The report highlighted the fact that, despite being an “age-old phenomenon”, migration was accelerating as part of broader globalization transformations of economic and trade processes that were enabling greater movement of labour, as well as goods and capital.

Table 2 below provides a summary of key statistics reported in the first edition (*World Migration Report 2000*), as compared to this current edition. It shows that while some aspects have stayed fairly constant – the proportion of female international migrants, as well as the overall proportion of the world’s population who were migrants – other aspects have changed dramatically. International remittances, for example, have grown from an estimated USD 128 billion to USD 702 billion, underscoring the salience of international migration as a driver of development. It is unsurprising then that the International Organization for Migration itself has grown in size, with a significant increase in membership over the last two decades, up from 76 to its current membership of 174 States. Also of note in Table 2 is the rise in international migrants globally (up by about 87%) as well as of refugees (up by about 89%) and internally displaced persons (up by about 160%), all the while remaining very small proportions of the world’s population.

Table 2. Key facts and figures from World Migration Reports 2000 and 2022

	2000	2022
Estimated number of international migrants	173 million	281 million
Estimated proportion of world population who are migrants	2.8%	3.6%
Estimated proportion of female international migrants	49.4%	48.0%
Estimated proportion of international migrants who are children	16.0%	14.6%
Region with the highest proportion of international migrants	Oceania	Oceania
Country with the highest proportion of international migrants	United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates
Number of migrant workers	–	169 million
Global international remittances (USD)	128 billion	702 billion
Number of refugees	14 million	26.4 million
Number of internally displaced persons	21 million	55 million

Sources: See IOM, 2000 and the present edition of the report for sources (Chapter 2).

Notes: The dates of the data estimates in the table may be different to the report publishing date (refer to the reports for more detail on dates of estimates); refer to Chapter 3 of this report for regional breakdowns. Data for 2000 may differ to those originally published due to a standard practice of revising historical estimates at the time of each new dataset release. See, for example, UN DESA, 2021. For the purpose of this table, children refers to those aged 19 years or less.

The *World Migration Report 2000*'s contribution to migration policy as well as migration studies was timely, and its success heralded the World Migration Report series. Since 2000, 11 world migration reports have been produced by IOM, and the report continues to focus on making a relevant, sound and evidence-based contribution that increases the understanding of migration by policymakers, practitioners, researchers and the general public. To support this objective, the series was refined in 2016, moving away from a single theme for each edition to a global reference report for a wider audience. Each edition now has two parts comprising:

- Part I: Key data and information on migration and migrants;
- Part II: Balanced, evidence-based analysis of complex and emerging migration issues.

### *New digital tools through expert collaboration*

The World Migration Report series now incorporates a range of digital tools tailored for use in various settings. The tools have been developed in partnerships with some of the world's leading experts in migration data analysis, data visualization, education and the science-policy interface.

The new World Migration Report interactive data visualizations were developed in recognition of the need to deliver outputs in a wide range of formats for expanded accessibility and utility. Launched in May 2021, the interactive data visualizations allow users to both read the “headline” summaries on long-term trends, while also interacting with data points to explore specific time periods, corridors or countries. The new interactive format has become the centrepiece of the *World Migration Report* online platform, which was awarded gold for the first time at the 2021 International Annual Report Design Awards.<sup>41</sup> Additional tools for people working in migration and learning about migration, such as the educators' toolkit and the forthcoming officials' toolkit, demonstrate the growing salience of migration as well as the utility of the report.<sup>42</sup> IOM partners with an extensive range of experts in developing and delivering both the report and the related tools in a wide variety of languages to increase local use.<sup>43</sup>

## *World Migration Report 2022*

This edition builds on the previous two reports (2018 and 2020 editions) by providing updated migration statistics at the global and regional levels, as well as descriptive analysis of complex migration issues.

Part I, on “key data and information on migration”, includes separate chapters on global migration trends and patterns; regional dimensions and developments; and a discussion of recent contributions to migration research and analysis by the United Nations system, including IOM. These three chapters have been produced institutionally by IOM, drawing primarily on analyses by IOM experts, practitioners and officials around the world, based on data from a wide range of relevant organizations. The eight chapters in Part II are authored by applied and academic researchers working on migration, including IOM researchers. They cover a range of “complex and emerging migration issues” including:

- COVID-19 impacts on migration, mobility and migrants;
- peace and security as drivers of development and safe migration;

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<sup>41</sup> IADA, 2021.

<sup>42</sup> See <https://worldmigrationreport.iom.int/about>.

<sup>43</sup> See the “partners” page on the *World Migration Report* website (<https://worldmigrationreport.iom.int/about>), which includes many academic institutions, as well as leading policy think tanks and education organizations.



- migration as a stepladder of opportunity;
- disinformation about migration;
- migration and slow-onset climate change;
- human trafficking in migration pathways;
- artificial intelligence and migration; and
- migrants' contributions globally.

While the choice of these topics is necessarily selective and subjective, all the chapters in Part II of this report are directly relevant to some of the most prominent and important debates about migration in the world today. Many of these topics lie at the heart of the conundrums that face policymakers as they seek to formulate effective, proportionate and constructive responses to complex public policy issues related to migration. Accordingly, the chapters aim to inform current and future policy deliberations and discussions by providing a clear identification of the key issues, a critical overview of relevant research and analysis, and a discussion of the implications for future research and policymaking. The chapters are not meant to be prescriptive, in the sense of advocating particular policy “solutions” – especially as the immediate context is an important determinant of policy settings – but to be informative and helpful in what can be highly contested debates.

### *Part I: Key data and information on migration and migrants*

Chapter 2 provides an overview of global data and trends on international migrants (stocks) and international migration (flows). It also provides a discussion of particular migrant groups – namely, migrant workers, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons – as well as of international remittances. In addition, the chapter refers to the existing body of IOM programmatic data, particularly on missing migrants, assisted voluntary returns and reintegration, resettlement, and displacement tracking. While these data are generally not global or representative, they can provide insights into changes that have occurred in relevant IOM programming and operations globally.

Following the global overview, Chapter 3 provides a discussion of key regional dimensions of, and developments in, migration. The discussion focuses on six world regions as identified by the United Nations: Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America, and Oceania. For each of these regions, the analysis includes: (a) an overview and brief discussion of key population-related statistics; and (b) succinct descriptions of “key features and developments” in migration in the region, based on a wide range of data, information and analyses, including from international organizations, researchers and analysts. To account for the diversity of migration patterns, trends and issues within each of the six regions, along with descriptive narratives of “key features and recent developments”, are presented at the subregional level.

There is a substantial amount of research and analysis on migration that is being undertaken and published by a range of actors such as academics, governments, intergovernmental organizations and think tanks. Chapter 4 provides a broad overview of contributions by the United Nations system, including the United Nations Network on Migration (UNNM) as part of supporting the ongoing implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, the Global Compact on Refugees and the Sustainable Development Goals.

## Part II: Complex and Emerging Migration Issues

### Chapter 5 – The Great Disrupter: COVID-19's impact on migration, mobility and migrants globally



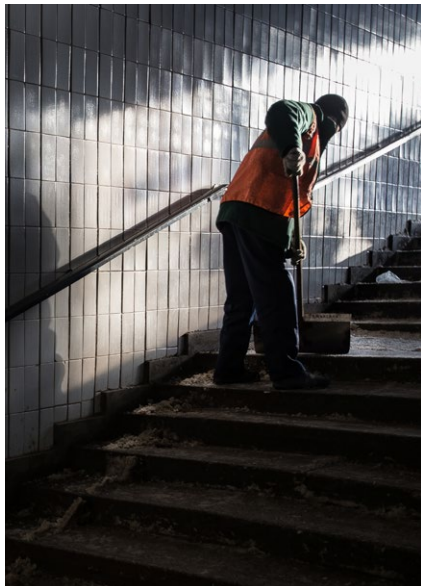
- This chapter provides an analysis of the impacts of the pandemic on migration and mobility, with particular reference to migrants' immobility and vulnerabilities. It focuses on the first year of COVID-19.
- For people who had migrated, been displaced and/or were part of a highly mobile group prior to COVID-19, the likelihood of having been directly affected by the pandemic is especially high. Aside from health-related impacts, many became trapped in immobility and unemployed, without income support or other social protection. COVID-19 led to large-scale stranded migrant populations, with some experiencing destitution, detention and abuse.
- COVID-19 highlighted that widely accepted norms previously considered to be cornerstones of international mobility were quickly set aside in the face of the pandemic. The pandemic also pointed to pervasive inequalities deeply rooted in modern-day societies around the world, while also demonstrating that migrant workers and diaspora are frontline workers not only in essential occupations, but also as agents of global human development as remitters.

### Chapter 6 – Peace and security as drivers of stability, development and safe migration

- This chapter draws upon existing evidence to explore the interaction between conflict, instability and insecurity; development; and migration, showing that instability or conflict feed negatively on development and hence drive displacement, asylum-seeking and unsafe migration.
- The chapter also goes beyond these well-documented links to show how migration can contribute to stability and development and thus mitigate the conditions that lead to irregular migration and displacement.
- It highlights some of the pragmatic peacebuilding initiatives, such as community stabilization, that have proven key within the context of migration and displacement to building and sustaining peace at a local level. It also shows how migrants, through a range of activities, contribute to peacebuilding. They do this by advocating for peace, through mediation, building public service institutions, and supporting their families and communities through remittances.



### *Chapter 7 – International migration as a stepladder of opportunity: What do the global data actually show?*



- This chapter examines the key questions of “who migrates internationally and where do they go?” It presents analysis of a range of statistical data and draws upon some of the existing body of research on migration determinants and decision-making.
- Analysis of international migrant stock and human development index data show that between 1995 and 2020, migration from low- and medium-development countries increased, but only slightly, reconfirming existing macroeconomic analyses which show that international migration from low-income countries has historically been limited.
- However, contrary to previous understandings of international migration, the analysis indicates that there has been a “polarizing” effect, with migration activity increasingly being associated with highly developed countries. This raises the key issue of migration aspirations held by potential migrants from developing countries around the world who may wish to realize opportunities through international migration, but are unable to do so as legal pathways are unavailable to them.

### *Chapter 8 – Disinformation about migration: An age-old issue with new tech dimensions*

- This chapter examines the factors shaping disinformation about migration in terms of society, politics, media and technology. It outlines best practices in building public resilience to disinformation and the major insights from current research, with reference to major gaps in our understanding of disinformation and the current barriers to advancing this work.
- The chapter highlights evidence and practical examples from around the world and from a variety of contexts. It also identifies recommendations and implications for policymakers and other stakeholders seeking to counteract disinformation generally and about migration specifically.



## Chapter 9 – Migration and slow-onset impacts of climate change: Taking stock and taking action



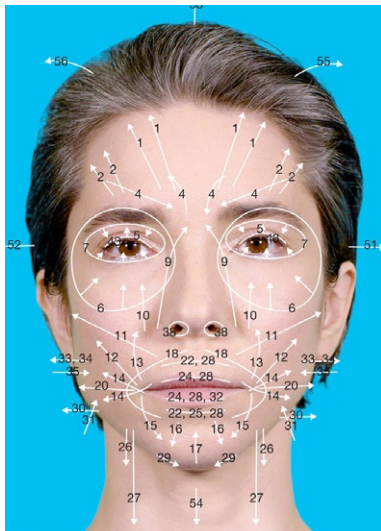
- This chapter focuses on migration in the context of the slow-onset impacts of climate change, an area where policy and knowledge gaps remain. It presents some of the key challenges associated with understanding and taking action on slow-onset climate impacts and migration issues, and explores how migration policy and practice can play a role in responding to some of the most pressing challenges.
- Looking ahead at a future in which slow-onset climate events are expected to worsen, appropriate migration management policies and practices can and should be part of the solution. Recent examples of migration policy initiatives that address climate impacts on migration, including slow-onset dimensions, are outlined in the chapter.
- At the global level, policy discussions have identified some entry points where migration policymakers could be instrumental in promoting positive changes, notably in terms of facilitating migration in the context of slow-onset climate events, and there has been growing interest among both developed and developing States in discussing migration linked to climate impacts in policy terms.

## Chapter 10 – Human trafficking in migration pathways: Trends, challenges and new forms of cooperation

- This chapter provides an overview of current trafficking trends and patterns, looking at the available data on migrant victims of human trafficking and traffickers. It explores current challenges and promising avenues for the prevention of trafficking of migrants, including prosecuting traffickers, protecting victims and cooperating in counter-trafficking efforts.
- There is widespread global consensus on the urgent need to prevent and combat human trafficking in migration pathways, with few other migration-related issues having attained as much agreement within the international community. However, there is less consensus on how to achieve this in practice, and there remains a shortfall in political will to introduce effective policies to that end. The chapter offers insights in this area across several domains.



### Chapter 11 – Artificial intelligence, migration and mobility: Implications for policy and practice



- This chapter examines the implications of AI for policy and practice in the context of migration and mobility through the prism of the existing international human rights framework of rules, standards and principles. This is important because of the potential for human rights to be eroded – or bolstered – as a result of the design, development, implementation and expansion of AI technologies around the world.
- The use of AI throughout the “migration cycle” is examined, with reflections on key strategic challenges and opportunities in this important area of new technology, including as it relates to the “future of work” and long-term migration trends.
- While AI can certainly bring about a series of advantages for policy and practice, there are a range of risks to State and non-State actors (including migrants) that need to be carefully managed, especially from regulatory and human rights perspectives.

### Chapter 12 – Reflections on migrants’ contributions in an era of increasing disruption and disinformation – “REPEAT”

- This chapter first appeared in the *World Migration Report 2020*. The research for this chapter inspired us to delve deeper into the topic of disinformation, resulting in Chapter 8 on disinformation about migration (in this volume).
- The last two years, however, have shown us that the issue has not abated. In fact, with COVID-19 disinformation, the massive challenges concerning balanced and accurate accounts of migrants’ contributions have only become worse. So, here it is again, to remind us of the importance of the topic and so additional readers can draw upon its contents.



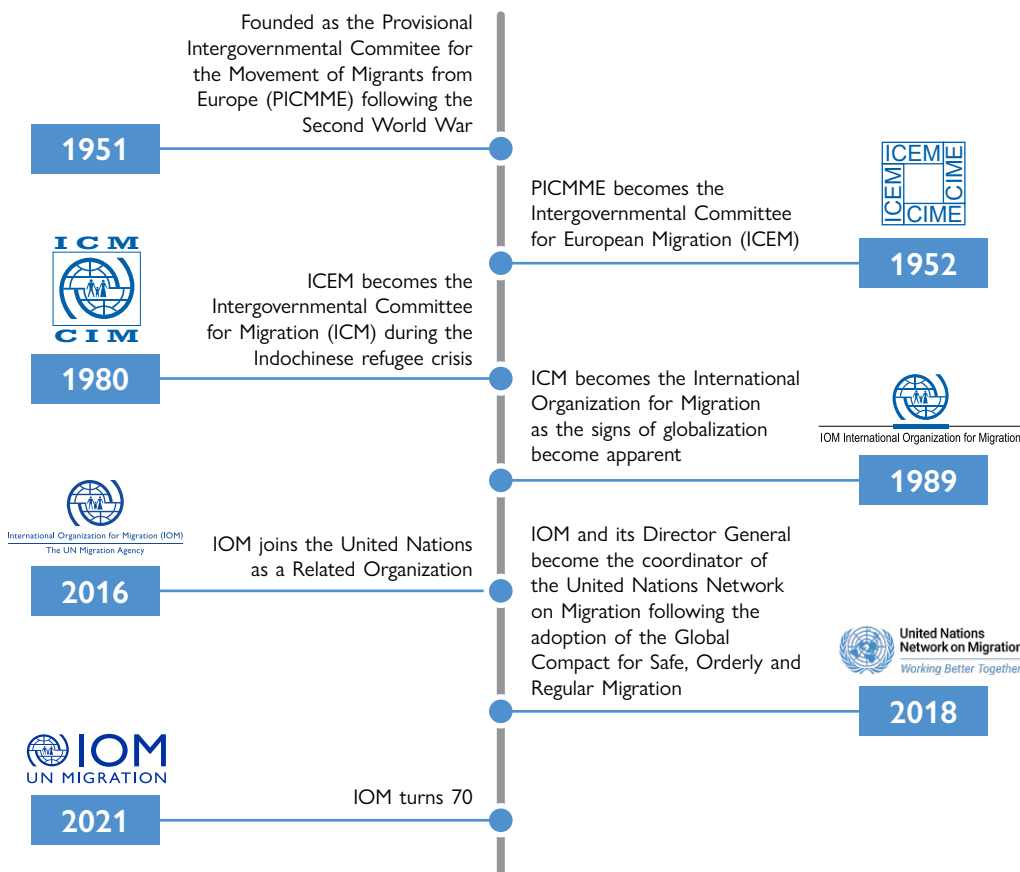
Overall, this world migration report has been produced to help deepen our collective understanding of the various manifestations and complexities of migration in the face of systemic and accelerated change. We hope that all readers are able to learn something new from this edition, as well as to draw on its contents as they undertake their work, study or other activities.



## Appendix A. The International Organization for Migration: 70th anniversary

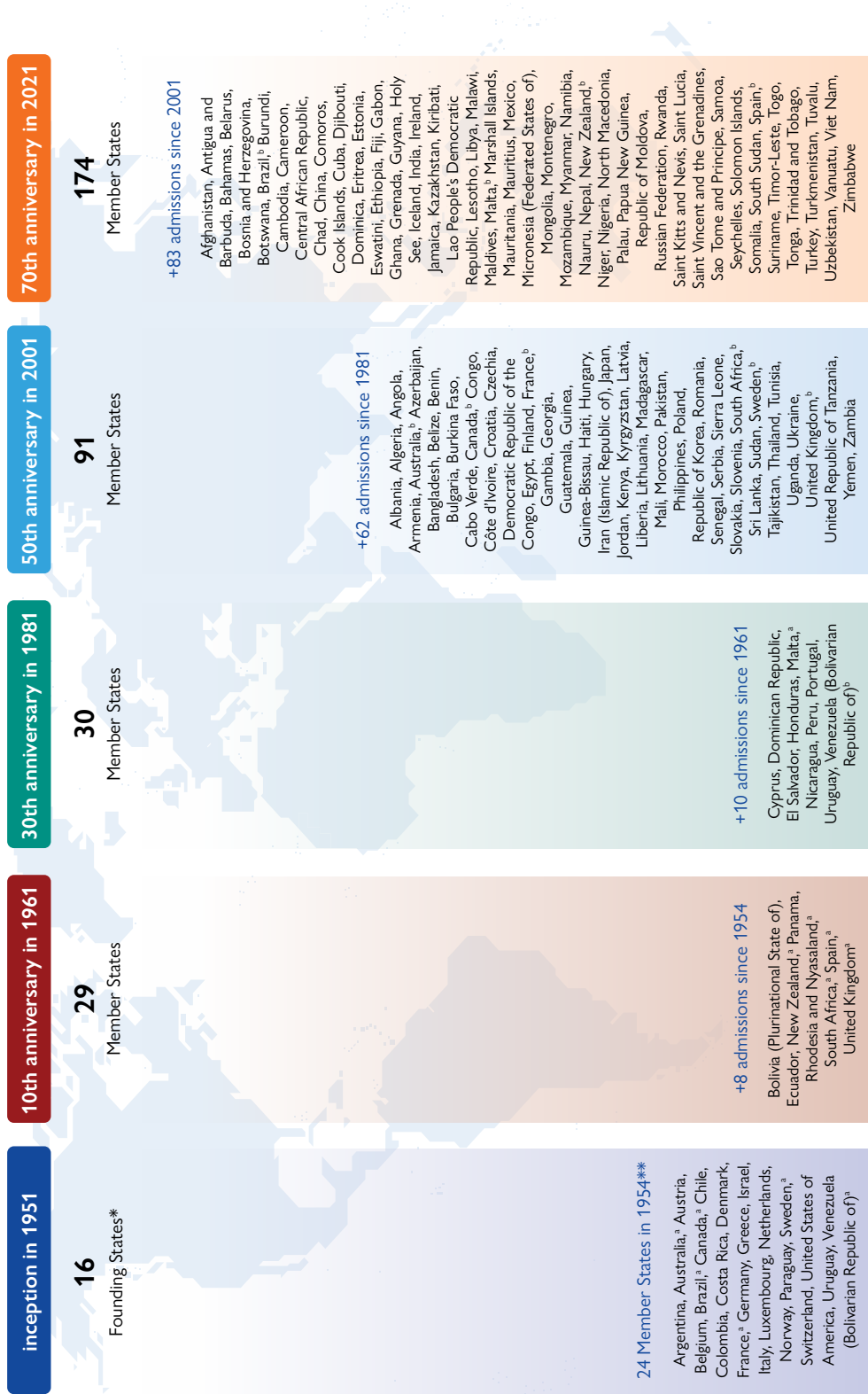
The year 2021 marks the 70th anniversary of IOM, which was established as a committee to work on resettling people displaced by the Second World War. After more than 65 years of operations, in 2016 IOM formally entered into the United Nations system as a related organization.

### KEY DATES IN IOM'S HISTORY



Since 2016, IOM has further confirmed its status as the leading agency on migration globally, a status it has progressively earned over its 70 years of existence. The different names of the Organization since its inception are a testament to its ability to respond to major geopolitical events and disasters, and to the recognition of migration as a global issue. Upholding the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and societies, IOM's activities in supporting migrants, communities and diverse stakeholders now extend throughout the migration cycle and to central cross-cutting issues, such as sustainable development, health, and environment and climate change. As IOM's work and role has grown, so too has the number of its Member States, as shown in the figure below.

## The Organization's membership at its...



Notes: The figure uses the official names of countries as at 16 September 2021, with the exception of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which was ended in 1963.

\* Refers to States that signed the Resolution adopted on 5 December 1951 that created the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe (PICMME), namely: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States of America. The membership process formally started after the prolongation of PICMME's mandate as the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) in 1952.

\*\* Refers to States that initially adhered to the Organization prior to the entry into force of ICEM's Constitution on 30 April 1954. While Uruguay was initially considered as a member, it only formally became so upon ratification of the Organization's Constitution in 1965.

<sup>a</sup> States that subsequently withdrew from the Organization.

<sup>b</sup> States that were readmitted as members of the Organization.

This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

Since 2016, four major developments have consolidated IOM as the leading global organization on migration.

### *2018 – IOM and its Director General become the coordinator of the United Nations Network on Migration*

After supporting States throughout the development process of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, IOM was appointed as the coordinator of the United Nations Network on Migration (UNNM) established in 2018 to assist States in implementing the Global Compact for Migration.<sup>44</sup> IOM's Director General serves in this capacity, which entails the primary responsibility for fostering collaborations among UNNM members on the functioning of the network and action priorities; ensuring the smooth functioning of the network, including by maintaining an effective secretariat hosted in IOM; facilitating regular interactions between the executive committee's principals; briefing the United Nations system and other stakeholders on new developments and achievements; and fundraising for UNNM with the support of the executive committee.<sup>45</sup>

### *2019 – IOM adopts its Strategic Vision 2019–2023*

IOM Strategic Vision was adopted in recognition that IOM's status as the global leader on migration and ongoing emerging challenges in the field of migration requires a strategic approach and planning for the Organization.<sup>46</sup> The Strategic Vision represents IOM's reflection on its needs and priorities, based on landscape assessment of what the next decade will bring. It also sets the direction for the development of the Organization during a five-year period, based on three main pillars and a series of strategic priorities.

### *2020 onwards – IOM supports communities in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic*

IOM quickly demonstrated its agility in response to the spread of COVID-19. In February 2020, IOM launched its Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan COVID-19, subsequently updated to reflect the changing operational realities and needs and appealing for a total of USD 618.9 million targeting 140 countries.<sup>47</sup>

In 2021, IOM adopted a new Strategic Response and Recovery Plan COVID-19 for the year 2021, initially appealing for USD 822,868,000 targeting 141 countries.<sup>48</sup> While building on the 2020 plan, the 2021 plan focuses on recovery based on four strategic objectives:

1. Ensure continuation of services, mitigate risks and protect people;
2. Scale up public health measures and strengthen mobility-sensitive health systems;
3. Mitigate socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19, restart human mobility and empower societies; and
4. Inform response and recovery efforts and strengthen evidence-based decision-making.

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<sup>44</sup> See [www.iom.int/gcm-development-process](http://www.iom.int/gcm-development-process) and <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/>.

<sup>45</sup> See <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/coordinator>.

<sup>46</sup> See [www.iom.int/strategy](http://www.iom.int/strategy).

<sup>47</sup> IOM, 2020b.

<sup>48</sup> IOM, 2021c.

## IOM's responses to the COVID-19 pandemic: 2020 highlights

- Over 37 million beneficiaries reached for risk communication and community engagement efforts relating to COVID-19;
- Over 107,000 individuals receiving some return-related assistance, with over 2,600 stranded migrants receiving direct support for safe and dignified return;
- Over 21.8 million non-food item supplies procured and distributed globally;
- More than 19 million people reached with critical water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) supplies globally, including +5 million in camps and/or camp-like settings;
- More than 2 million people in camps and camp-like settings benefiting from COVID-19-related site upgrades;
- Over 109,000 COVID-19 tests provided by IOM globally; and
- Around 239,000 individuals provided with livelihood support globally.

See IOM's *COVID-19 Preparedness and Response: Achievements Report 2020* (IOM, 2020c).

## 2021 – IOM appoints two new Deputy Directors General



António Vitorino  
Director General



Ugochi Florence Daniels  
Deputy Director General for Operations



Amy E. Pope  
Deputy Director General for Management  
and Reform

The appointment of two new Deputy Directors General, selected by Director General António Vitorino on 31 May 2021, constituted a major breakthrough in IOM's senior management history. Since its inception in 1951, IOM has been managed by one Director General supported by one Deputy Director General, with a total, over the years, of nine Deputy Directors General. As proposed by the IOM Director General, IOM Member States agreed it was time to strengthen IOM's senior leadership structure through the establishment of two Deputy Director General positions, one focusing on operations and the other on management and reform.<sup>49</sup>

The appointments of Ms Ugochi Florence Daniels as Deputy Director General for Operations and of Ms Amy E. Pope as Deputy Director General for Management and Reform have set a new strategic direction for the Organization, starting with IOM's Headquarters, which is currently being restructured.<sup>50</sup>

49 See [https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/4h\\_Special/C-Sp-4-RES-1385%20-%20Strengthening%20the%20senior%20leadership%20structure%20of%20the%20Organization.pdf](https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/4h_Special/C-Sp-4-RES-1385%20-%20Strengthening%20the%20senior%20leadership%20structure%20of%20the%20Organization.pdf).

50 See [www.iom.int/news/iom-announces-appointment-new-deputy-directors-general](http://www.iom.int/news/iom-announces-appointment-new-deputy-directors-general).

## Appendix B. Highlighting the work of IOM's regional offices during the Organization's 70th anniversary<sup>51</sup>

### AFRICA<sup>52</sup>

#### *Regional Office for East and Horn of Africa*

IOM has been operational in the East and Horn of Africa (EHOA) region since 1985 and its Kenya office was the first in Africa. The IOM Regional Office in Nairobi coordinates IOM activities in 10 countries in the region.<sup>53</sup> IOM's Ethiopia Office doubles as a Special Liaison Office to the African Union and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, while IOM's African Capacity-Building Centre is located in the United Republic of Tanzania. IOM works closely with the East African Community (EAC) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). It has Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with both institutions that facilitate the Regional Office's liaison and coordination role to enhance regional cooperation and dialogue on migration. This relationship has enabled IOM to translate political decisions into practical programmatic and policy responses at the regional and national levels. The region hosts several Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on migration (ISCMs),<sup>54</sup> to which IOM has an observer status and either provides or supports the secretariats.

Key facts and figures for EHOA Regional Office Nairobi, 2020	
<i>Number of migrants assisted</i>	1 479 370
<i>Number of IOM projects</i>	246 active IOM projects by management location and 545 projects by implementation location
<i>Number of Member States in the region</i>	10
<i>Number of offices</i>	101
<i>Number of staff</i>	5 686 <sup>55</sup>
<i>Number of nationalities represented among staff</i>	28

51 Please refer to regional office websites (as provided) for further details, including on regional projects, regional publications and regional data. Please note that data provided in this appendix were from regional offices and subject to their verification processes, not those of the report research team.

52 IOM regions do not reflect United Nations geographic regions and subregions. See Chapter 3, Appendix A for United Nations regional compositions.

53 Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea (pending opening), Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

54 Migration Dialogue for IGAD Region (MID-IGAD); African Union–Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling (AU–HoAI); the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States–European Union Dialogue on Migration (ACP–EU MD); the Pan-African Forum on Migration (PAFOM); and the Regional Ministerial Forum on Migration for East and Horn of Africa (RMFM), the Migration Dialogue for COMESA (MIDCOM), the Arab Regional Consultative Process on Migration, MID-IGAD, MIDCOM and PAFOM.

55 Please note that this includes staff, consultants, interns, United Nations Volunteers, etc.



Key areas of work	Emergency and humanitarian responses, refugee resettlement and health assessments; migration, environment and climate change; immigration and border management; migration and health; labour migration; migration and development; diaspora engagement; migrant protection and assistance; counter-trafficking; return and reintegration; and migration governance, policy, data and research.
Key publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>A Region on the Move</i> report series illustrates the main humanitarian situations and mixed migration flows along the major migration corridors.<sup>56</sup></li> <li>• Eastern Route Research series investigates migration drivers, the decision-making process and migration experiences.<sup>57</sup></li> <li>• <i>Gendered Patterns of Women and Girls' Migration Along the Eastern Corridor</i> (December 2020).<sup>58</sup></li> <li>• <i>Impact Study: Methodological Report. The Methodological Report to Evaluate the Impact of the EU–IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the Horn of Africa Region</i>.<sup>59</sup></li> <li>• <i>Life Amidst a Pandemic: Hunger, Migration and Displacement in the East and Horn of Africa</i> (June 2021) is a joint IOM and World Food Programme publication analysing how COVID-19 has affected food security, displacement, migration and protection outcomes in the region.<sup>60</sup></li> </ul>
Regional webpage	<a href="https://ronairobi.iom.int/">https://ronairobi.iom.int/</a>
Regional Strategy	<i>East and Horn of Africa Regional Strategy 2020–2024</i> . <sup>61</sup>

### Key developments in EHoA region since IOM joined the United Nations system

Regional integration: IOM is working with Member States and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to facilitate mobility and support regional integration, including through programmatic technical guidance.

- (a) **Crises increasingly protracted, creating fragility and potential ruptures:** In the past 12 months the progress towards peace has been challenged. Most countries in the region continue to be affected by disasters induced by natural hazards, climate change and environmental degradation, as well as desert locust invasion that has affected food security. Accordingly, the East and Horn of Africa region hosted an estimated 6.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 3.6 million refugees and asylum seekers at the end of 2020.
- (b) **Transnational organized crime increasingly entrenched:** The greater Horn of Africa is an easy target for organized transnational criminal networks involved in human smuggling, trafficking, illicit money transfers and violent extremism, among other activities. In response to this, IOM is actively supporting Member States in the coordination of real-time information exchanges and intelligence sharing through the promotion and support of the Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS), an entry and exit system that captures, cross-checks, verifies and stores traveller data, and which contributes to addressing both human trafficking and migrant smuggling in the East and Horn of Africa.

<sup>56</sup> IOM, 2021d.

<sup>57</sup> IOM, 2020d.

<sup>58</sup> IOM, 2020e.

<sup>59</sup> IOM, 2020f.

<sup>60</sup> IOM, 2021e.

<sup>61</sup> IOM, 2020g.

(c) **Persistent vulnerability of migrants in irregular situations:**

Cross-regional socioeconomic inequalities motivate people to migrate irregularly out of the region, mainly looking for better economic opportunities. In response to this, IOM provides vital assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants through protection services and lifesaving assistance along the migration routes in the Horn of Africa, with particular attention to victims of trafficking, minors and other migrants in vulnerable situations. In its programming, IOM uses a route-based approach, involving relevant governments and partner organizations in the design and implementation of activities.

(d) **The continuous re-emergence of outbreaks, epidemics, pandemics, zoonotic diseases and other public health threats:**

The region is characterized by countries with fragile and inadequate health systems, including the human mobility aspects of the public health agenda. The COVID-19 pandemic has further exposed these challenges, leading to the exclusion of migrants from national response plans, leaving them stranded and unable to access testing and essential medical care, or being forcibly returned. In response to this, IOM provides direct assistance to migrants and other vulnerable groups on the move and works closely with other United Nations agencies to strengthen Member States' capacities to address human mobility during outbreaks.

**Highlights: IOM's response to COVID-19 in EHoA Regional Office Nairobi, 2020**

**9** countries where IOM implemented COVID-19-related operations.

**USD 21.2 million** spent on COVID-19 activities.

**7,023,392** beneficiaries reached for risk communication and community engagement efforts related to COVID-19.

**6,917** individuals received some return-related assistance.

**472,367** people reached with critical water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) supplies.

**53,067** COVID-19 tests supported.

**8,189** provided with livelihood support.

**Over 1.1 million** individuals in camps or camp-like settings benefited from COVID-19-related site upgrades.

**3** countries, Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti, were assisted with quarantine management.

In December 2020, IOM EHoA together with ministers of all Member States of the region and the heads of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the East African Community (EAC) launched its regional strategy 2020–2024.

In April 2020, IOM EHoA launched its 2020 COVID-19 regional strategic response appeal with a funding need of USD 73.9 million, of which it managed to secure nearly 70 per cent.

**Labor migration:** The Regional Ministerial Forum on Migration for East and Horn of Africa (RMFM) on “Harmonizing Labour Migration Policies in East and Horn of Africa – A United Approach on Safe, Regular and Humane Labour Migration” was launched during a high-level ministerial conference in Nairobi in January 2021. The RMFM brought together 11 EHoA countries.<sup>62</sup>

- **Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC):** The creation and growth of the Regional MECC Division was achieved through the appointment of a regional thematic specialist in 2018. The MECC portfolio has since grown significantly, with expanded regional and national networks (governments, United Nations and

62 Kenya, Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, the Sudan, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

others), State-level projects and a regional, multi-agency joint Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Migration funded programme.

- **Regional Data Hub (RDH) for East and Horn of Africa:** Established in early 2018, the RDH supports evidence-based, strategic and policy-level discussion on migration through a combination of initiatives. RDH's published papers have contributed significantly to IOM's capacity to produce knowledge drawn from its rich operational experience.
- **Implementation of the EU–IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the Khartoum Process Countries in the Horn of Africa:** This flagship Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) and capacity-building programme is funded by the European Union Trust Fund. Under the programme, IOM's Integrated Approach to Reintegration was rolled out in the Horn of Africa, providing not only economic, but also social and psychosocial reintegration assistance to over 8,500 returnees,<sup>63</sup> as well as host community members, in close coordination with government counterparts and 67 local State and non-State reintegration partners.
- **Border management:** IOM has undertaken various interventions focused on supporting the East and Horn of Africa region's integration within the domain of digitized border management information systems. This specifically refers to the Migration Information Data Analysis System (MIDAS) for border and data management and through partnership with Interpol with the I-24/7 alert system, which addresses the reduction of the mobility of known and suspected terrorists.
- **Health programming** has been primarily geared towards responding to emergencies and protracted crises, thus positioning IOM among the front-line health agencies running primary health-care facilities in different settings with outreach interventions, risk communication and community engagement, as well as assisting Member States in enhancing their International Health Regulations capacity at points of entry. The Migration Health Division (MHD) is currently working to move from emergency services to health system development, with a vision to include migrants within national health plans, including preparedness, response and universal health coverage.

### *Regional Office for West and Central Africa*

The IOM Regional Office for West and Central Africa (WCA) was established in 1998 in Dakar, Senegal, and covers 23 countries.<sup>64</sup> Since its establishment, the Regional Office for WCA has been working with governments and other stakeholders in the West and Central Africa region in the field of migration to address the challenges and opportunities presented by dynamic migratory patterns and trends. IOM's activities have been focused on building links between migration and development; counter-trafficking activities; assisted voluntary return and reintegration support for migrants returning to the region; pursuing robust collective outcomes across the humanitarian–development–peace nexus; building community resilience; improving access to critical health services; supporting the management of communicable diseases; and strengthening capacities in labour migration management and migration policy development.

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63 The total as of 31 December 2020.

64 Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Key facts and figures for the Regional Office for West and Central Africa, 2020	
<i>Number of migrants assisted</i>	Reintegration cases in 2020: 22 210
<i>Number of IOM projects</i>	139
<i>Number of Member States in the region</i>	22 (from 23 countries covered)
<i>Number of offices</i>	19 country offices and 44 sub-offices
<i>Number of staff</i>	2 004
<i>Number of nationalities represented among staff</i>	74 (among a total of 2 018 staff)
<i>Key areas of work</i>	Migrant assistance and protection; policy support; border management; emergencies; labour migration and human development; migration and health; and migration, environment and climate change.
<i>Key publications</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>West And Central Africa – A Region on the Move: Mobility Trends in West and Central Africa (January – December 2020).</i><sup>65</sup></li> <li>• <i>An Exploratory Study on Labour Recruitment and Migrant Worker Protection Mechanisms in West Africa: The Case of Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal.</i><sup>66</sup></li> <li>• <i>Promoting Safe Migration in 2020 West and Central Africa.</i><sup>67</sup></li> <li>• <i>Smuggling of Migrants on the Central Mediterranean Route: Issues, challenges and perspectives.</i><sup>68</sup></li> <li>• <i>Intégration du Lien entre Migration, Environnement et Changement Climatique dans la Planification Locale: Cas des communes de Mané et de Bokin dans les régions du Centre-Nord et du Nord du Burkina Faso.</i><sup>69</sup></li> </ul>
<i>Regional webpage</i>	<a href="https://rodakar.iom.int">https://rodakar.iom.int</a>
<i>Regional Strategy</i>	<i>West and Central Africa Regional Strategy 2020–2024.</i> <sup>70</sup>

65 IOM, 2021f.

66 IOM, 2020h.

67 IOM, n.d.b.

68 IOM, 2021g.

69 IOM, 2020i.

70 IOM, 2020j.

### Key developments in the IOM West and Central Africa region since IOM joined the United Nations system

The West and Central Africa region exhibits varied migration patterns and flows driven by a multitude of interconnected drivers. Intraregional migration is a predominant characteristic across the region, while irregular migration remains prevalent, and instability and conflict continue to precipitate mass displacements within countries and across borders. At the same time, rapid population growth, environmental change, natural resource depletion and an increase in the frequency and intensity of disasters, aggravated by climate change, are accelerating urbanization and spurring migration. The COVID-19 pandemic has provided further evidence of the urgency to enhance cross-border cooperation. Considering this, IOM Regional Office for WCA and the 19 country offices in the region have supported migrants, governments and other stakeholders to work through several programmes towards a migration framework that benefits all.

Knowing that migration and mobility are an important factor in the spread or control of diseases and pandemics, IOM has been actively engaged in preparedness and response to epidemic-prone diseases, including COVID-19, by using its expertise from the strong response to the 2014–2016 Ebola virus disease outbreak in West Africa. During crises, IOM has the lead in the WHO epidemic response pillar that focuses on points of entry. Further, the Regional Office raised awareness on COVID-19. From March 2020 to March 2021, IOM helped with COVID-19 prevention efforts in the region by conducting 5,133 on-the-ground activities and engaging 862,460 people in more than 1,728 communities. In addition, through 751 television airings and 7,452 radio broadcasts, IOM reached a potential audience of more than 19 million people with information on COVID-19.

COVID-19 preventive measures have also highlighted the importance of border management. Porous borders, insecurity and governance deficits within several countries continue to present challenges in ensuring safe and orderly migration. IOM has been engaging strongly in single- and multi-country responses to strengthen the presence and capacities of States in border management, especially through the integrated border management approach, to ensure cohesive and rights-based migration governance and management. The Immigration and Border Management portfolio has expanded during the last five years to an overall budget of USD 70 million covering 18 countries in West and Central Africa.

As the protracted crises in the Lake Chad Basin and in the Central African Republic persist and new crises emerge in the Sahel, impacting regional stability in West and Central Africa, IOM has amplified its capacity to respond to the humanitarian needs of the increasing numbers of internally displaced persons, while augmenting its work on prevention, recovery and peacebuilding to support Member States as they cope with the impact of conflict on their communities. In line with its commitment during the World Humanitarian Forum in 2016, IOM's Emergencies and Operations portfolio in West and Central Africa spans the humanitarian–development–peace nexus to include over 135 projects totalling over USD 325.5 million ongoing simultaneously (as of mid-July 2021) to address root causes and effects of conflict throughout the region. IOM's emergency and post-crisis efforts in WCA include sectoral

#### Highlights: IOM's response to COVID-19 in West and Central Africa, 2020

**12 countries** where IOM implemented COVID-19-related operations.

**USD 14.27 million** spent on COVID-19 activities.

**862,460** beneficiaries reached for risk communication and community engagement efforts relating to COVID-19.

**3,364** individuals receiving some return-related assistance.

**23,535** people reached with critical WASH supplies, including masks.

interventions, such as shelter and non-food Items (NFI); camp management and camp coordination (CCCM); water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) provision; mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS); data collection through its well-established Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), which includes tools contributing to the creation of an evidence base on displacement figures; IDP needs; sudden emergency event tracking; early warning systems for conflict prevention, including issues related to transhumance mobility and stability in contexts poised for recovery; and prevention, community stabilization, peacebuilding and post-crisis recovery for durable solutions.

An important achievement for the governance and management of migration was the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, urging for comprehensive legislative and administrative frameworks covering migration. IOM has been supporting Member States in West and Central Africa in adopting comprehensive migration policies, such as Guinea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Gambia and Côte d'Ivoire, and in mainstreaming migration in other relevant policy sectors (development, environment, urban policies, etc.) to reduce adverse effects and maximize positive impacts. This is also visible with regard to international environmental migration. While the predominance of internal environmental human mobility should not be overlooked, the major step of having agreed to a set of principles and objectives in the Global Compact for Migration stimulated knowledge production and policy dialogue initiatives on human mobility in the context of climate change and environmental degradation, especially in West Africa. The activation of the thematic working group of the Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA) on the effects of climate change, land degradation, desertification and environment on migration represents one such promising initiative.

The need to promote safe and informed migration and to protect and assist migrants en route or stranded is more important than ever, as the rates of deaths, exploitation and abuse recorded on the Central Mediterranean migration route are at an all-time high. To improve migrant protection and voluntary return and reintegration along the Central Mediterranean route in Africa, the European Union – through the Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF) and with contributions from Germany (EUR 48 million) and Italy (EUR 22 million) – in 2016 launched with IOM the Joint Initiative (JI) for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in Africa to strengthen migration governance and respond to the urgent need to protect and save the lives of migrants along the Central Mediterranean migration route. In Central and West Africa, the JI is implemented in 13 countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria and Senegal) through 14 specific actions. It aims to ensure that the migration process is safer, more informed and better governed for both migrants and their home communities and is mobilizing media, public and political support for migrants in the region to promote their protection and assistance.

Last but not least, the Regional Office has contributed to rewrite the narrative on migration in the region through its communications and visibility activities, enhancing public understanding and knowledge of the current migration situation. Highlights include the Migrants as Messengers campaign, working with returnee migrants on peer-to-peer communication;<sup>71</sup> WAKA Well (IOM X West Africa), which applies a communication for development (C4D) approach to empower young people in making informed migration-related decisions;<sup>72</sup> and CinemArena's mobile cinema touring across the region.

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71 IOM, n.d.c.

72 WAKA Well, n.d.



### *Regional Office for Southern Africa*

The IOM Regional Office for Southern Africa, based in Pretoria, covers 15 countries in the Southern African region. IOM operates through 5,865 staff members located in 24 offices across the region. The Regional Office provides technical backstopping and programme support to IOM country offices in the Southern African region. The strategic location of the Regional Office in one of the largest diplomatic capitals in the world gives it access to a wide number of partners. All countries in the Southern African region are also IOM Member States. This provides a unique opportunity in terms of applying a comprehensive and systematic approach based on a holistic and timely engagement with national governments that feeds into a solid regional partnership on migration. As the preferred partner of States on migration-related issues, IOM has played an important role over the years by contributing to migration governance and management efforts in the region. Key areas of focus include: (a) advancing migrants' rights; (b) establishment of a regional policy dialogue on migration; (c) development of migrant-friendly policies; (d) facilitation of South–South labour mobility; (e) trade facilitation, human mobility and border management; (f) capacity-building of government and non-governmental actors on migration management; (g) prevention, preparedness response and recovery in migration crises, as well as cross-border and internal humanitarian emergencies; and (h) reduction of HIV, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases in migration-affected communities.

IOM has provided leadership on migration issues by coordinating efforts of various partners at the national and regional levels. As recognized in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and promoted in the IOM Institutional Strategy on Migration and Sustainable Development, human mobility is inextricably linked with sustainable development. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – and their commitment to “leave no one behind” and to “reach the furthest behind” – will not be achieved without due consideration of migration. This includes considering the impacts of income inequalities on human mobility dynamics and the ways in which migration and migrants themselves can contribute to reducing inequalities.

Southern Africa is a region historically characterized by dynamic human mobility that contributes to the economies of countries and the livelihoods of communities. Even today, the interwoven solidarity and common vision among Southern African States continues to be the driving force towards regional integration and overall socioeconomic development. In the coming four years, IOM will invest more strategically in the design and implementation of new, innovative and responsive policies and programmes to support Southern African governments in building capacities for effective and rights-based management of migration that contributes to sustainable development outcomes and protects the fundamental rights of migrants.

In addition to the well-established labour migration patterns within the region, major migration routes come into Southern Africa, predominantly constituted by mixed migration flows originating from the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region. Addressing these complex movements, which cut across several countries and multiple subregions, requires strong cross-regional partnerships, which IOM will strive to support through existing frameworks for cooperation, including the various State-led consultative processes convened within the region and with neighbouring regions. Some of the world's most hazard-prone countries are situated in the region, with vulnerabilities to a range of hazards, such as droughts, floods, storms, epidemics, landslides, volcanic activity and wildfires, as well as conflict.

Key facts and figures for the Regional Office for Southern Africa, 2020	
<i>Number of migrants assisted</i>	1 899 (1 469 under the AVR project)
<i>Number of IOM projects</i>	1. Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) and HIV Knows No Borders <sup>73</sup> 2. Africa Regional Migration Programme (ARMP) <sup>74</sup> 3. Southern Africa Migration Management (SAMB) project
<i>Number of Member States in the region</i>	15
<i>Number of offices</i>	24
<i>Number of staff</i>	969
<i>Number of nationalities represented among staff</i>	61
<i>Regional webpage</i>	<a href="https://ropretoria.iom.int/">https://ropretoria.iom.int/</a>
<i>Regional Strategy</i>	<i>Southern Africa Regional Strategy 2020–2024.</i> <sup>75</sup>

### Key developments in Regional Office Pretoria since IOM joined the United Nations system

Since the establishment of the United Nations Network on Migration (UNNM), regional and national structures have been rolled out under the leadership of IOM. As a member of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG), IOM has a clear responsibility to articulate its activities and mandate in relation to the 2030 Agenda, to report on its activities to support Member States in achieving the commitments therein and to contribute to regional discussions on migration and sustainable development. The Regional Office in Pretoria therefore recognizes the need to leverage existing structures of the Regional United Nations Sustainable Development Group (R-UNSDG) to strengthen interagency cooperation on migration for more consolidated support to Member States in the subregion to ensure implementation of the Global Compact for Migration. The cross-regional dimension of migration trends and patterns in Eastern and Southern Africa requires a holistic approach that looks at the most adequate support that the United Nations could provide to countries of origin, transit and destination in the subregion within the framework of the 2030 Agenda and the Global Compact for Migration. It is with this understanding that the Regional Network for Eastern and Southern Africa has been established as a common platform, bringing together the IOM Regional Office for Southern Africa (Pretoria), the IOM Regional Office for Eastern and Horn of Africa (Nairobi) and other United Nations agencies to support the implementation, follow-up and review of the Global Compact for Migration in a holistic manner. As part of the United Nations system-wide reprofiling exercise towards enhanced inter-agency collaboration, the Regional Network will serve as a forum to champion migration as a key transboundary issue under the framework of the Regional Collaborative Platform led by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). IOM will support the Member States in the region in line with national and regional priorities, leveraging the potential of migration through a whole-of-government approach to achieve sustainable development outcomes for all. It is a direct contribution to the Decade of Action to fast-track progress towards the SDGs, bringing greater coherence and developmental impact to the Organization's activities and allowing for a connected approach in the way it designs and delivers its operations.

<sup>73</sup> IOM, 2021h.

<sup>74</sup> IOM, 2021i.

<sup>75</sup> IOM, 2020k.

Insecurity, lack of economic livelihood, drought and crop failure are some of the push factors that motivate migrants to choose risky migratory routes in search of better opportunities in Southern Africa. Labour mobility remains one of the dominant forms of migration in this region, despite sporadic incidents of xenophobia, discrimination and violence against migrants. As is the case in other parts of the world, the profound impact of migration on the societies and institutions of receiving countries in Southern Africa cannot be overstated. The nexus between population mobility and health remains a challenge for migrants, as well as for the communities in which they live. The negative narrative about migration and migrants fuels adverse public perceptions of foreigners and, in turn, affects social cohesion. It is therefore important that migration governance policies and programmes consider the sensitivities around the issue to address them effectively. Additionally, the Southern African and Western Indian Ocean regions are vulnerable to a range of hazards, as they are increasingly affected by climate change that causes more extreme weather events and increased frequency and intensity of disasters, leading to both chronic and sudden displacements of populations (including floods, disease outbreaks, storms and droughts, as well as earthquakes, wildfires, landslides, extreme weather, volcanic activity and insect infestations), making the region a host to over 6 million internally displaced persons.

#### **IOM's objectives in Southern Africa are to:**

- Promote tapping into the mutually reinforcing links between migration and development for the benefit of countries of origin and destination, as well as migrants themselves (in line with SDGs 1, 10, 11 and 16).
- Ensure that vulnerable migrants benefit from increased protection provided by State and non-State actors, while supporting governments in addressing irregular migration (in line with SDGs 5, 8, 16 and 17).
- Provide assisted voluntary return and reintegration services to migrants returning from various countries of destination, including those in Southern Africa (in line with SDGs 10 and 17).
- Work towards well-managed labour migration that benefits migrant workers and employers, as well as the sustainable development of countries of origin and destination (in line with SDGs 1, 4, 5, 8 and 10).
- Protect vulnerable migrants and communities at risk and ensure they are more resilient throughout all phases of human-induced and natural crises (in line with SDGs 1, 2, 6, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16 and 17).
- Build the capacity of vulnerable communities to demonstrate enhanced coping mechanisms and resilience to environment-related and climate-induced change (in line with SDGs 10, 11, 13 and 17).
- Improve standards of physical, mental and social health and well-being of migrants and migration-affected populations (in line with SDGs 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16 and 17).
- Strengthen migration management at borders across the region to facilitate safe, orderly and regular cross-border mobility (in line with SDGs 8, 9, 10 and 16).
- Facilitate intraregional and interregional cooperation and coordination in migration governance among Member States and RECs (in line with SDGs 10, 16 and 17).
- Continue working on resettlement assistance to refugees as a positive element of the migration continuum made possible through international solidarity and burden-sharing (in line with SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8).

#### **The strategic priorities are:**

- Resilience;
- Strengthening of early-warning systems;
- Supporting durable and safe solutions for return and/or resettlement; and
- Understanding the drivers of migration.

### *Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa*

IOM started its operations in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region in 1991 in the aftermath of the first Gulf War. The first Mission with Regional Functions was established in Cairo in 1998 and since then it has greatly evolved.

The Regional Office in Cairo provides support to IOM offices in the Middle East and North Africa through technical advice, training and the formulation of strategies, processes, projects and programmes; it also promotes and facilitates international dialogue, partnerships and coordinated migration policy development and programming between States, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society.

Migration has long shaped the Middle East and North Africa, with many countries in the region simultaneously representing points of origin, transit and destination. The number of international migrants (including registered refugees) residing in the MENA region reached 40.8 million in 2020. The region hosts over a quarter of all people internally displaced by conflict and violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen and Iraq. In 2020, there were more than 22.2 million new internal displacements. The MENA region is the world's largest source region of refugees. The region has been further impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic since early 2020. While the short-term impacts are already being felt most acutely by vulnerable groups, the longer-term and socioeconomic, development-related and humanitarian consequences are yet to be fully determined.

The region is host to several inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration (ISCMs), to which IOM is an observer and either supports or provides the secretariats. These include the Arab Regional Consultative Process on Migration and Refugees Affairs (ARCP); the Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling (Khartoum Process); the Euro–African Dialogue on Migration and Development (Rabat Process); and the Abu Dhabi Dialogue, a Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia.

The region features five Migration Resource and Response Mechanisms (MRRMs) in Libya, specifically in Bani Walid, Qatroun, Sebha, Tripoli and Zwara. The main functions of the MRRMs are to offer a wide range of IOM services and needs-based assistance to vulnerable migrants, including health and psychosocial support and needed humanitarian items. In the Sudan, a Migrant Resource Centre (MRC) in Gedaref addresses migrants' immediate protection and assistance needs, as well as assisting them with access to information, while a Migration Resource and Response Centre (MRRC) in Khartoum provides migrants with medical assistance, counselling and information on the risks of irregular migration, and has established a programme for assisted voluntary return and reintegration to countries of origin.

In addition, IOM operates seven Migration Health Assessment Centres (MHACs) in six countries, namely Egypt (Cairo), Iraq (Baghdad, Erbil), Jordan (Amman), Lebanon (Beirut), Libya (Tripoli) and Yemen (Sana'a). Their main functions are to offer full health assessments to all applicants, including immunization and pre-departure medical screening with presumptive treatment, based on the respective receiving countries' relevant guidelines. MHACs are a one-stop-shop for all activities related to health screening, including registration, counselling, nursing operations, physical examinations, phlebotomy and laboratory services, radiology and vaccination.

Key facts and figures for Regional Office Cairo, 2020	
<i>Number of migrants assisted</i>	813 837
<i>Number of IOM projects</i>	436
<i>Number of Member States in the region</i>	8 Member States: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, the Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen 4 Observer States: Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Qatar
<i>Number of offices</i>	There are offices in 13 countries: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Qatar, the Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen, in addition to the Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa based in Cairo and an operational presence in Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.
<i>Number of staff</i>	1 850 (excluding consultants, subcontractors and hourly staff)
<i>Number of nationalities represented among staff</i>	95
<i>Key areas of work</i>	The Regional Office and country offices are working hand-in-hand to implement the Organization's full programmatic spectrum, including movement and resettlement; emergency preparedness and response; post-crisis transition and recovery; migration health; labour migration and migration and development; counter-trafficking; migrant return and reintegration assistance; immigration and border management; and migration policy and research.
<i>Key publications</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Situation Report on International Migration in the Arab Region.</i></li> <li>• <i>Women Migrant Domestic Workers in Lebanon: A Gender Perspective.</i><sup>76</sup></li> <li>• <i>Promoting Fair and Ethical Recruitment in a Digital World: Lessons and policy options.</i><sup>77</sup></li> <li>• <i>Assessing the Socio-Economic Impact of COVID-19 on Migrants and Displaced Populations in the MENA Region.</i><sup>78</sup></li> <li>• <i>IOM Regional COVID-19 Situational Report: Stories from the Field Compilation.</i><sup>79</sup></li> <li>• <i>Diaspora Engagement in Health in the Eastern Mediterranean Region: A desk review of experiences.</i><sup>80</sup></li> </ul>
<i>Regional webpage</i>	<a href="https://rocairo.iom.int/">https://rocairo.iom.int/</a>
<i>Regional Strategy</i>	<i>Middle East and North Africa Regional Strategy 2020–2024.</i> <sup>81</sup>

76 IOM, 2021l.

77 IOM, 2020l.

78 IOM, 2021m.

79 IOM, n.d.e.

80 IOM, 2021n.

81 IOM, 2020m.

### Key developments in Regional Office Cairo since IOM joined the United Nations system

Regional Office Cairo is a member of the Regional Collaborative Platform under the United Nations Reform at regional level. It provides specific technical support and coordination to country missions and (co)leads national United Nations Networks on Migration in respective countries in the region. This furthermore entails dedicated training to support the coordination of the local/national Network and positioning IOM in the United Nations Reform roll-out towards mainstreaming migration in key United Nations Country Team documents, such as the Common Country Assessment (CCA), the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and the Annual Joint Workplan.

The Regional Office supports regional dialogue processes, such as the Abu Dhabi Dialogue and the Arab Regional Consultative Process on Migration and Refugee Affairs; maintains liaison and partnerships with regional organizations, in particular the League of Arab States and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia – with which IOM co-convenes the Issue-Based Coalition on Migration in the Arab Region under the Regional Collaborative Platform – and regional networks, such as the Regional UNNM, for the implementation and review of the Global Compact for Migration. It contributes also to the work of the Regional UNNM for Africa and the Opportunity/ Issue-Based Coalitions (O/IBCs) on Migration under the Africa Continental Regional Collaborative Platform.

Some of the most important developments in the MENA region since IOM joined the United Nations system in 2016 are reflected in the major steps taken to enhance the protection of migrant workers; develop strategies addressing irregular migration and trafficking in persons; open pathways for regular migration for the purpose of labour; and offer education and protection for refugees, among many other new developments in migration governance.

The adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration in 2018 in Marrakech, Morocco, embodies a resolutely people-centred approach for migration to benefit all – migrants, as well as host communities in origin and destination countries. The overwhelming adoption of the Global Compact for Migration in the region marked a historic turning point in migration governance showcasing the pressing need for well-managed and evidence-based policies on migration. Anchored in human rights, the Global Compact for Migration presents an international framework for enhancing cooperation between relevant actors to improve the protection of migrants and maximize their contributions to sustainable development. At the same time, the “no one size fits all” nature of the Global Compact enshrines countries’ national sovereignty and their rights to determine their migration policies in accordance with their national priorities, needs and capacities.

#### Highlights: IOM's response to COVID-19 in Regional Office Cairo, 2020

**16** countries where IOM implemented COVID-19-related operations.

**USD 70.75 million** spent on COVID-19 activities.

**USD 7.8 million** to beneficiaries tasked with risk communication and community engagement efforts related to COVID-19.

**7,160** individuals received some return-related assistance.

**878,000** people reached with critical WASH supplies.

**109,191** COVID-19 tests provided.



The combination of precarious situations in countries of origin and reduced access to regular migration pathways often leads to migrants being in an irregular situation when they enter, stay or work in a country without required documents or authorization. Countries in the region have taken significant steps to tackle irregular migration through regularization campaigns, granting migrants in irregular situations the possibility of regulating their status or leaving the country. In addition, countries have deployed efforts to ensure that migrants in irregular situations are not returned to conflict countries, nor are forcibly or collectively returned without due process and consideration of their individual circumstances.

To encourage the engagement of the countries of the region in the Global Compact for Migration implementation, review and follow-up, Regional Office Cairo, in partnership with the League of Arab States (LAS), the United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) in collaboration with the then Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region, later the Regional Network on Migration for the Arab States, provided a platform for Member States in the region to discuss progress and challenges in implementing the Global Compact for Migration. This series of open and inclusive events represented the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach promoted by the Global Compact. It entailed various dialogues and consultations in preparation for the first Global Compact for Migration Regional Review Conference for the Arab States, which took place on 24 and 25 February 2021, and the Multi-stakeholder Consultations on 23 February 2021. Two capacity-building workshops were held in June and August 2020 to introduce guiding templates for countries' Global Compact for Migration voluntary national reports and to consult representatives of Member States on the modalities and format of the Global Compact Regional Review process. In the build-up of the Global Compact review conference, additional stakeholders' dialogues took place in the region, notably with inter-State consultation mechanisms, parliamentarians, civil society, the private sector and academia, among others. All meetings were held online due to COVID-19 restrictions, with simultaneous interpretation in English, French and Arabic.

Economic and political instabilities shape mobility (including displacement) and demographic changes in countries in the MENA region. As a consequence, countries of the North African and the Mashreq subregion are confronted with protection challenges associated with irregular movements, as well as job nationalization policies in Gulf Cooperation Council countries that may impact access to their labour markets. As countries are experiencing economic challenges and mitigating or recovering from prolonged conflicts, IOM seeks to enhance its response in coordination with countries of origin and receiving countries alike. In the same light, Regional Office MENA has sought to support missions to capture the impacts of COVID-19 through tools established from socioeconomic impact assessments.

The 2020–2024 IOM MENA Regional Strategy foresees engagement in evidence-based policy and programming with a focus on three main pillars of resilience, mobility and governance, with specific regional priorities under each. In addition to building on the outlined policy engagement and knowledge management of migration in the region, IOM MENA aims to create closer interlinkages between data collection and migration policy design through utilizing the Global Compact for Migration knowledge platform and the United Nations Network on Migration's Knowledge Platform and Connection Hub. For example, the IOM Sudan Data Unit has established, and co-leads with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Data and Evidence Working Group under the Durable Solutions Working Group.

Regional Office Cairo has enhanced partnerships with governments, other United Nations agencies, media, NGOs and local communities and leads conversations on migration (including displacement), building on its credibility and positioning. By expanding partnerships with national, regional and international stakeholders, it continues to support the region in achieving adequate policy reforms that consider migration as a positive engine for achieving sustainable development.

## ASIA and OCEANIA

### *Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific*

IOM in Asia and the Pacific has ongoing activities in 40 countries, including 34 Member States and two Observer States. The Asia and Pacific Region is divided into five subregions: the Pacific, South-East Asia, East Asia, South Asia and South-West Asia.

A wide range of migration issues and priorities is present across the region. Some of the destination countries remain focused on policies restricting migration. There is also limited investment in integration, and returns are seen as a positive policy option in a limited number of countries (e.g. Australia). Notably, several countries in the region are not signatories to the Refugee Conventions, which creates a challenge in addressing complex mixed migration flows. Internal migration is very significant, but has only slowly emerged in the last few years as an interest linked to urbanization.

Regional cooperation and migration dialogue has been increasing in recent years at both bilateral and regional levels. This has resulted in arrangements to facilitate mobility and combat trafficking, notably in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Most positively, migration is now integrated in national development plans in some countries such as the Philippines and Bangladesh, but needs wider acceptance. However, there is support by several countries through the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration for a “whole-of-society/government approach”. Several countries also recognize that insufficient attention is paid to migration statistics and evidence-based policy formulation.

Key facts and figures for Regional Office Asia and the Pacific, 2020	
<i>Number of migrants assisted</i>	7 036 (AVRR); 793 (counter-trafficking), plus COVID-related figures below
<i>Number of IOM projects</i>	365
<i>Number of Member States in the region</i>	34 (2 Observer States)
<i>Number of offices</i>	Present in 30 countries and ongoing activities in 40 countries
<i>Number of staff</i>	Total in region: 4 275 (total in the Regional Office: 52)
<i>Number of nationalities represented among staff</i>	50
<i>Key areas of work</i>	Emergency and post-crisis; migrant protection and assistance; immigration and border management; migration health; labour migration and human development; and migration, environment and climate change.
<i>Key publications</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Asia and the Pacific – Regional Strategy 2020–2024</i>.<sup>82</sup></li> <li>• <i>IOM Asia–Pacific Regional Data Hub: Regional Secondary Data Review March 2021</i>.<sup>83</sup></li> <li>• <i>Asia–Pacific Migration Data Report 2020</i>.<sup>84</sup></li> <li>• <i>IOM Asia–Pacific Remittance Inflows 2021</i>.<sup>85</sup></li> </ul>
<i>Regional webpage</i>	<a href="http://www.iom.int/asia-and-pacific">www.iom.int/asia-and-pacific</a>
<i>Regional Strategy</i>	<i>Asia and the Pacific Regional Strategy 2020–2024</i> . <sup>86</sup>

82 IOM, 2020n.

83 IOM, 2021o.

84 IOM, 2021p.

85 IOM, 2021q.

86 IOM, 2020n.

## Key developments in the Regional Office Asia and the Pacific since IOM joined the United Nations system

Since 2016, IOM in the Asia and the Pacific region has worked to achieve the following outcomes:

- Enhanced protection of and assistance to migrants in need;
- Reduced health vulnerability among migrants and migration-affected communities;
- Strengthened systems and tailored solutions that harness the benefits of migration;
- Access for migrants and other vulnerable populations affected by crises to essential humanitarian services;
- Strengthened capacity to manage migration crises across the region;
- Empowerment and strengthening of migrants' and affected communities' resilience to natural disasters and adaptation to climate change;
- Ensuring that policies and programmes are based on evidence and systematic monitoring and analysis of migration dynamics;
- Enhancing partnerships and dialogues in the region to address migration challenges and opportunities.

### Highlights: IOM's response to COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific, 2020

**28** countries where IOM implemented COVID-19-related operations.

**USD 71.5 million** spent on COVID-19 activities.

**9,769,184** beneficiaries reached for risk communication and community engagement efforts related to COVID-19.

**188,544** individuals receiving some return-related assistance.

**703,889** people reached with critical WASH supplies.

**24,759** COVID-19 tests provided.

**445,346** most vulnerable individuals provided with livelihood support.

More details in the *IOM Asia and the Pacific COVID-19 Achievements Report 2020*.<sup>87</sup>

## EUROPE

### *Regional Office for South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia*

IOM has been active in the South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia (SEECA) region from the early 1990s. During that time, many countries in the region were experiencing a complex mix of migration and displacement challenges resulting from huge geopolitical changes. Three decades later, IOM continues to provide comprehensive support to governments in refining their policies, frameworks and practical mechanisms for migration management and governance at national and multilateral levels. IOM brings extensive migration management and governance expertise closer to all its beneficiaries and the Member States it serves.

The IOM Regional Office, established in Vienna in 2011, supports further improvement in quality and diversification of programmatic activities at the country level, promotes regional initiatives and facilitates better support to inter-State dialogue and cooperation. Regional Office Vienna is responsible for project review and endorsement, policy development and the formulation of regional migration strategies. This is done in partnership with governments, development partners and civil society organizations within the region. The Regional Office employs technical experts in project development and thematic fields of migration management, including migrant protection and assistance, labour mobility and human development, immigration and border management, operations and emergencies, migration, environment and climate change, and migration health, complemented by policy and liaison, as well as support from migration data and research experts. It also deals with various cross-cutting issues and

87 IOM, 2021r.

provides support in the field of resource management, media and communications, and programme development, as well as monitoring and evaluation.

Key facts and figures for Regional Office Vienna, 2020	
<i>Number of migrants assisted</i>	15 000 (migrant protection and assistance) Migration Health Division, labour mobility, human development and others
<i>Number of Member States in the region</i>	19
<i>Number of offices</i>	19, plus additional sub-offices
<i>Number of staff</i>	1 714
<i>Key areas of work</i>	Project development and thematic fields of migration management, including migrant protection and assistance; labour mobility and human development; immigration and border management; operations and emergencies; migration, environment and climate change; and migration health.
<i>Key publications</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Displacement Tracking Matrix Reports.<sup>88</sup></li> <li>• GCM Regional Review for the UNECE Region Summary Report.<sup>89</sup></li> <li>• Gender, SOGIESC and Migration in the 2030 Agenda and Global Compact for Migration.<sup>90</sup></li> </ul>
<i>Regional webpage</i>	<a href="https://rovienna.iom.int/">https://rovienna.iom.int/</a>
<i>Regional Strategy</i>	South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Strategy 2020–2024. <sup>91</sup>

### Key developments in Regional Office Vienna since IOM joined the United Nations system

IOM has coordination roles in a number of humanitarian crises in the region. These include leading the United Nations response clusters along the Eastern Mediterranean route, as well as in protracted conflicts such as that in eastern Ukraine.

In the region, COVID-19 prevention, mitigation and response measures implemented by IOM and its partners were crucial. In 2020, IOM was part of 15 United Nations coordination groups in the region on the COVID-19 response, reaching over 1.4 million people with risk communication or community engagement efforts, supporting nearly 200 points of entry in preparing for and responding to COVID-19, procuring and distributing over 4.5 million items of personal protective equipment and other non-food items in the response, and adapting sites that hosted over 60,000 migrants throughout the year with COVID-19-related upgrades.

Covering a region with some of the largest and most complex migration corridors in the world, IOM continued to focus on identifying opportunities to leverage migration to support development efforts, but also on mitigating risks related to labour migrant protection and social tensions, contributing directly to the achievement of a

88 IOM, n.d.f.

89 UN, 2020.

90 IOM, n.d.g.

91 IOM, 2021s.

number of SDG targets. In addition to its long- and newly established programmes targeted at facilitating labour mobility between the Russian Federation and Central, Eastern Partnership countries and the European Union, IOM initiated innovative collaborations with social psychologists to evaluate and improve the impact of its social cohesion programming (Turkey, Kosovo<sup>92</sup>), thus institutionalizing the intergroup contact theory approach both for the Regional Office Vienna region and beyond. During the COVID-19 pandemic, IOM also began cooperation with behavioural scientists and economists to develop interventions that trigger behaviour change towards greater use of digital remittance services and increase remittance use towards savings for predictive livelihood development. Furthermore, IOM made far-reaching changes to classical approaches to diaspora engagement by introducing and applying big data, including Google Analytics and onomastic analysis for diaspora mapping (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Republic of Moldova); by developing guides for diaspora strategies (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina); and implementing concrete diaspora investment interventions (Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine). Regional Office Vienna also initiated a Migration Data Platform for Evidence-based Regional Development (M-Powered),<sup>93</sup> designed to help decision makers to leverage migration in support of the advancement of the Global Compact for Migration and the SDGs. The tool is being further developed for migration forecasting and modelling to enhance its impact on sustainable development (Germany, Republic of Moldova, Portugal). Regional Office Vienna also developed a Gender and Migration in the Global Compact for Migration and the 2030 Agenda project,<sup>94</sup> to support anyone working in migration programming and policy with mainstreaming, gender equality and gender sensitivity issues in the implementation of the Global Compact and SDGs.

Co-chaired by IOM, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Issue-Based Coalition (IBC) on Large Movements of People, Displacement and Resilience (LMPDR) serves as a platform to exchange information on public policy dialogues and legislative changes affecting persons of concern to the IBC. It also aims to provide coherent United Nations support at the country level towards nationalization of the SDGs, inclusive of key issues related to large movements of persons. The IBC bolsters over 100 members from 15 United Nations agencies and regional and country offices throughout the 18 United Nations programme countries in the Europe and Central Asia region. IOM's Regional Office in Vienna is also an active member of the Issue-Based Coalitions<sup>95</sup> on Gender Equality,<sup>96</sup> Health,<sup>97</sup> Youth and Adolescents,<sup>98</sup> and Environment and Climate Change,<sup>99</sup> as well as in the United Nations Regional Coordination Group on Data and Statistics. Regional Office Vienna, together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNHCR co-produces biannual Inter-Agency Factsheets on refugee and migrant children arriving in Europe.

Without prejudice to the mandates and roles of the participating agencies, the IBC also assumed the functions of a Regional UNNM, with the aim of capitalizing on the synergies between the global level UNNM and the IBC, while recognizing the programme of action and follow-up mechanisms of the Global Compact for Migration.

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92 References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

93 IOM, n.d.h.

94 IOM, n.d.g.

95 UNECE, n.d.a.

96 UNECE, n.d.b.

97 UNECE, n.d.c.

98 UNECE, n.d.d.

99 UNECE, n.d.e.

To date, a total of 14 Country Networks have been established in the 18 United Nations Programme Countries of the Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region, all of which are co-chaired by IOM and the United Nations Resident Coordinator (except in the Republic of Moldova, where it is co-chaired by IOM and UNDP).

Moreover, IOM's Regional Office in Vienna – in support of an initiative led by the Regional Collaborative Platform for Europe and Central Asia, which was chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General and with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Executive Secretary and the UNDP Regional Director as co-vice-chairs, and of which of IOM is a permanent member – is contributing to the establishment of an information and knowledge management website that aims to improve the capacity of the United Nations system in Europe and Central Asia to support resident coordinators, United Nations country teams and governments in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Additionally, five years into the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) invited governments, United Nations entities and stakeholders from all sectors to share inspiring breakthroughs and success stories that are showing results and impacts, and which can also be replicated and scaled up. In response, IOM submitted several projects, of which 10 were selected and recognized as inspiring accelerators to the 2030 Agenda, four of which are from the SEECA region.<sup>100</sup>

More broadly, we can confidently say that migration is reflected in the all the United Nations Common Country Analyses, as well as the the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs). Additionally, at the request of the United Nations Resident Coordinators (UNRCs) in the 18 programme countries in the ECA region, Regional Office Vienna coordinated the roll-out of the “Stronger UN system for GCM implementation” training. The training was delivered to the United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) in Armenia, Georgia and Ukraine in July 2021 and Bosnia and Herzegovina in November by IOM and UNDP as the lead on the Network's Core Working Group 2.1.<sup>101</sup>

Since advocacy for the inclusion of migrants in COVID-19 vaccination plans is a global priority this year, Regional Office Vienna, with the support of Regional Office Cairo, produced a short video designed to assist missions in their advocacy efforts.<sup>102</sup>

#### Highlights: IOM's response to COVID-19 in Regional Office Vienna, 2020

**19** countries and Kosovo<sup>a</sup> where IOM implemented COVID-19-related operations.

**USD 5.8 million** spent on COVID-19 activities.

**1,411,253** beneficiaries reached for risk communication and community engagement efforts related to COVID-19.<sup>b</sup>

**6,638** migrants that were stranded due to COVID-19 and received return support.<sup>b</sup>

**1,950,481** people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services to support the adoption of COVID-19 prevention measures.<sup>b</sup>

**2,384** COVID-19 tests provided by IOM.<sup>b</sup>

**2,134** individuals provided with livelihood support.

*Notes:* (a) references to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999); (b) figures from the global survey conducted by Headquarters, totals for the SEECA region.

100 Pre-Employment Support Programme for Syrians Under Temporary Protection and Host Communities in Turkey (Turkey); SME Strengthening and Support Programme (Let's Grow this Business) (Turkey); Armenian diaspora supports to COVID-19 response (Armenia); National Strategy on Migration and Action Plan 2019–2022 (Albania).

101 Ibid.

102 Video available at [www.youtube.com/watch?v=42x2iBqJJFM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=42x2iBqJJFM).



### *Regional Office for the European Economic Area, the European Union and NATO*

The IOM Regional Office for the European Union (EU), the European Economic Area (EEA) and NATO, Regional Office Brussels, was established in September 2011 at a time when the Treaty of Lisbon (2009), European Union enlargement and deeper cooperation had reinforced the centrality of migration and asylum policy. Europe was also dealing with uneven recovery from the global economic and financial crisis – with unemployment rates in some countries remaining stubbornly high – and multiple crises in North Africa and the Middle East, which increased concerns about migration pressures. The combined internal and external challenges contributed to a deterioration of public perception towards certain categories of migrants, increasing xenophobia. At the same time, facilitating highly skilled immigration, migrant integration and refugee resettlement were highlighted as part of the EU's “global approach” to migration.

In this context, the new Regional Office in Brussels set out to advance IOM's global objectives through strategic partnerships with the European Union institutions, EU Member States and other countries in the region to promote a migrant-centred, rights-based migration management approach and to work with States to respond to migration issues, including complex crises, emergencies, socioeconomic challenges and mixed flow movements. Regional Office Brussels was tasked to strengthen and ensure the quality and coherence of policy, programming, project development and implementation in the region, and globally for EU-funded programming. IOM established (July 2012) and expanded (February 2016) a Strategic Cooperation Framework with the European Commission Directorates General for Migration and Home Affairs (HOME), International Partnerships (INTPA), Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (NEAR) and the European External Action Service (EEAS).

Key facts and figures for Regional Office Brussels, 2020	
<i>Number of migrants assisted</i>	Under humanitarian programming in the Region: 50 534 Within European Economic Area (EEA) resettlement (RST), relocation (REL) and humanitarian assistance programme (HAP) programming: 14 329 (11 266 resettlements and humanitarian admissions, 3 063 relocations) Migrants assisted under assistance to vulnerable migrants (AVM): 2 259 Migrants assisted under assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR): 16 449
<i>Number of IOM projects</i>	Within EEA RST/REL/HAP programming: 30 Humanitarian programming in the region: 6 Active projects under counter-trafficking: 29 Active projects under AVRR/RST: 41 Global programme support for projects implemented outside the region: 105 Migration health: 7 Labour mobility and human development: 54 active projects in 2020
<i>Number of Member States in the region</i>	32
<i>Number of offices</i>	28 country offices
<i>Number of staff</i>	2 853
<i>Number of nationalities represented among staff</i>	103

Key areas of work	<p>Migrant protection and assistance (assistance to vulnerable migrants, assisted voluntary return and reintegration, counter-trafficking in human beings, protection of children in migration, resettlement, complementary pathways and relocation);</p> <p>Transition and recovery from crises (recovery, durable solutions and disaster risk reduction, transition and stabilization, election support);</p> <p>Humanitarian aid and civil protection (fundraising for humanitarian projects, policy and strategy on humanitarian aid);</p> <p>Immigration and border management (including the EU Readmission Capacity-Building Facility [EURCAP], migrant inclusion and social cohesion, labour mobility and ethical recruitment, migration and development);</p> <p>Migration health (health policy and legal frameworks, migrant-sensitive health systems, migrant health monitoring);</p> <p>IOM–EU cooperation around the world (Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East, South-Eastern and Eastern Europe); and</p> <p>Communications and policy outreach.</p>
Key publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development (MMICD) toolkit for development partners on “Integrating Migration into COVID-19 Socio-economic Response”.<sup>103</sup></li> <li>• <i>Driving Migrant Inclusion Through Social Innovation: Lessons for Cities in a Pandemic</i> (joint publication with MPI Europe, produced under the ADMIn4ALL project).<sup>104</sup></li> <li>• <i>Principles and Approaches to Guide the Relocation and Integration of UAC from Greece to Other EU Member States</i>.<sup>105</sup></li> <li>• <i>IOM’s Recommendations to the German Presidency of the Council of the EU as well as to the Croatian Presidency</i>.<sup>106</sup></li> <li>• <i>IOM Views on the Roadmap for the EU’s New Pact on Migration and Asylum</i>.<sup>107</sup></li> </ul>
Regional webpage	<a href="https://eea.iom.int/">https://eea.iom.int/</a>
Regional Strategy	<i>European Economic Area, Switzerland and the United Kingdom Regional Strategy 2020–2024</i> . <sup>108</sup>

### Key developments in Regional Office Brussels since IOM joined the United Nations system

Migration management, European Union coordination and cooperation remained atop the political agenda in the region following the arrival of over one million migrants and refugees to Europe in 2015–2016. By 2016, the EU had extended the mandate of Frontex and it officially became the European Border and Coast Guard Agency. The EU–Turkey Statement of March 2016 and other factors contributed to reducing the number of sea crossings and irregular arrivals to the EU in the following years. With tens of thousands of migrants and refugees in Greece, IOM scaled up to support the Government through several EU-funded programmes, including site management support, protection of vulnerable groups and refugee integration. Between 2016 and 2018, IOM supported the relocation of

<sup>103</sup> IOM, 2020o.

<sup>104</sup> MPI and IOM, 2020.

<sup>105</sup> IOM, 2020p.

<sup>106</sup> IOM, 2020q.

<sup>107</sup> IOM, 2020r.

<sup>108</sup> IOM, 2020s.

some 35,000 asylum seekers from Greece and Italy to other EU States under the scheme. Today, IOM continues to assist through separate projects initiated by Greece, Italy and Malta with the relocation of vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers to other European countries.

The number of asylum applications lodged in the EU remained higher between 2016 and 2020 than the number of irregular arrivals at the sea and land borders; and while sea arrivals on the Eastern Mediterranean and the Central Mediterranean Routes declined significantly after 2016, the Western Mediterranean and the Western Africa–Atlantic route to the Canary Islands saw a sharp increase in activity between 2018 and 2021. The arrival of more than 23,000 people in the Canary Islands by sea in 2020 strained the islands' reception capacity, while COVID-19 further complicated the response. In February 2021, IOM began supporting Spain with EU funding through an Emergency Reception Facility on Tenerife to provide shelter, protection services, medical, legal and other types of assistance to the migrants. Despite reduced overall migrant arrivals, migrant deaths in the Mediterranean remained alarmingly high, while impassable search and rescue and the disembarkation of rescued migrants made headlines as NGO rescue operations became a source of controversy. IOM and UNHCR in June 2018 responded with a joint proposal to the EU on a regional arrangement to ensure predictable disembarkation of persons rescued at sea.

The EU and its Member States extended further cooperation with IOM in the framework of the EU Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF) and the African Union–European Union–United Nations Tripartite Taskforce on the Situation of Stranded Migrant and Refugees in Libya. In December 2016, the EU, the Governments of Germany and Italy, and IOM launched the EU–IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration through the EUTF to support African countries in strengthening migration governance and to save lives and protect and assist migrants along key migration routes in Africa. Through its policy and programming, IOM in the region is working with States and EU institutions in the interest of harmonizing the management of irregular migration and borders with the facilitation of labour migration and skills mobility to address demographic trends and labour market requirements. The Organization has expanded programmes promoting the mainstreaming of migration into development cooperation and is strongly engaged on migration and climate-change policy through the European Green Deal. IOM has also contributed its recommendations on the European Commission proposals for a new European Pact on Migration and Asylum, which was tabled in September 2020.

Regional Office Brussels in February 2021 published its strategic priorities for the EEA, Switzerland and the United Kingdom for 2020–2024, integrating key elements of the overall IOM Strategic Vision to respond to emerging needs within the region. Reflecting on migration realities and policy trends in each country in the region, the overall strategic goal is to pursue safe, orderly and regular migration to enhance the well-being of migrants and societies through a rights-based and whole-of-government approach to the governance of migration and mobility to, from and within the region that is coherent, holistic and balanced. The strategy also outlines how IOM in the region will seek to address current and future regional and cross-regional migration and displacement trends, challenges and opportunities, including through collaboration with United Nations agencies and other partners.

The COVID-19 pandemic engendered a mobility crisis with unprecedented economic, social and humanitarian impacts in the region, as border closures and in-country travel restrictions changed patterns in mobility through the shutdown of airline services, altered border and migration management systems, and growing distrust of cross-border movements and non-residents. Migrants, including seasonal workers, refugees and asylum seekers, became stranded after sudden and uncoordinated border closures, unable to move from temporary locations. At the same time, many countries in the region experienced an acute shortage of agricultural and other key workers due to the disruption in seasonal and circular migration. Pandemic restrictions in neighbouring countries and regions led to

a marked reduction of irregular arrivals by sea and land across all routes to the EU in late 2020, but irregular movements re-emerged in early 2021 on the West Africa/Atlantic and Central Mediterranean routes.

IOM's response to the pandemic in the region in 2021 was guided by a robust Strategic Response and Recovery Plan (SRRP), which built on the 2020 Plan, encompassing life-saving assistance and response to humanitarian needs, initiatives to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on migrants and societies, and support for recovery and resilience, integrated with longer-term sustainable development planning. Regional Office Brussels and the offices in the region also adapted work modalities, services and assistance to migrants by negotiating with the EU and Member States for more flexibility in programming and by transferring services online, moving to remote programming modalities and digital communications, while direct assistance for stranded migrants was provided in the framework of its protection activities whenever feasible. Assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR), resettlement and relocation movements were temporarily halted, but were resumed as soon as possible. Registration modalities, virtual counselling and referrals were also tested in the framework of AVRR. Information on COVID-19 measures was provided.

## **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN AND NORTHERN AMERICA**

### *Regional Office for South America*

IOM offices were established in Argentina in 1953 to develop technical cooperation programmes between countries in the region. In 2011, the country office for Argentina was created to carry out projects addressing specific needs at the local level, and the Southern Cone Office then became the Regional Office with coordination functions and support for IOM activities in the region. Currently, the Regional Office covers 10 countries in South America (see Figure 1) and works in close coordination with the Office of the Special Envoy for the Venezuela Situation (OSE) created in 2018 and based in Panama.

The IOM Regional Office in Buenos Aires functions as the technical secretariat for the South American Conference on Migration (SACM) and works closely with the South American Common Market and its different bodies, more importantly with the Specialized Forum on Migration (FEM-MERCOSUR, for its acronym in Spanish). It also works closely with the Interamerican Network on Migration (RIAM, for its acronym in Spanish). With the former Argentine Presidency Pro Tempore of the SACM, IOM coordinated the establishment of six working groups on key thematic areas in 2020, on gender and migration; migration, environment and climate change; labour integration; border management; trafficking in persons; and migrant children and adolescents. The Regional Office facilitated a meeting in September 2021 between the SACM and the Regional Conference on Migration<sup>109</sup> (CRM for its acronym in Spanish) to define a joint workplan on migration, which marked a milestone in collaboration on migration management across Latin America and the Caribbean.

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<sup>109</sup> The Regional Conference on Migration is a regional consultative process, known as the Puebla Process, including Member States from North and Central America.

Key facts and figures for Regional Office Buenos Aires and country offices in the region, 2020	
Number of migrants assisted	2 722 524 migrants assisted through COVID-19 operations in 2020
Number of IOM projects	86 (as of June 2021)
Number of Member States in the region	10
Number of offices	10 country offices, 1 Office of the Special Envoy for the Venezuela situation, 1 Regional Office, 59 sub-offices (as of September 2021)
Number of staff	1 004 (as of September 2021)
Number of nationalities represented among staff	29 (as of September 2021)
Key areas of work	Protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants; migration and development; labour migration; migration, environment and climate change; emergencies and risk management; migration and health; policies and liaison; data and information management; migration research; knowledge management; communication and press; migration and cities; and integrated border management.
Key publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Review of the Normative Frameworks of Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Peru and Uruguay.</i><sup>110</sup></li> <li>• <i>Diagnosis of the Situation and Incidence of Human Trafficking in Humanitarian Contexts in South America.</i><sup>111</sup></li> <li>• <i>Contributions from Colombia to the International Initiative for Reparations to Victims of Sexual Violence in the Framework of the Armed Conflict.</i><sup>112</sup></li> <li>• <i>Migrants in the Argentine Republic: Integration into the labour market.</i><sup>113</sup></li> <li>• <i>Evaluating the Evidence: Climate change and migration in Peru.</i><sup>114</sup></li> </ul>
Regional webpage	<a href="http://www.robuenosaires.iom.int">www.robuenosaires.iom.int</a>
Regional Strategy	<i>South America Regional Strategy 2020–2024.</i> <sup>115</sup>

110 Veiga, 2021.

111 Ferreira, 2020.

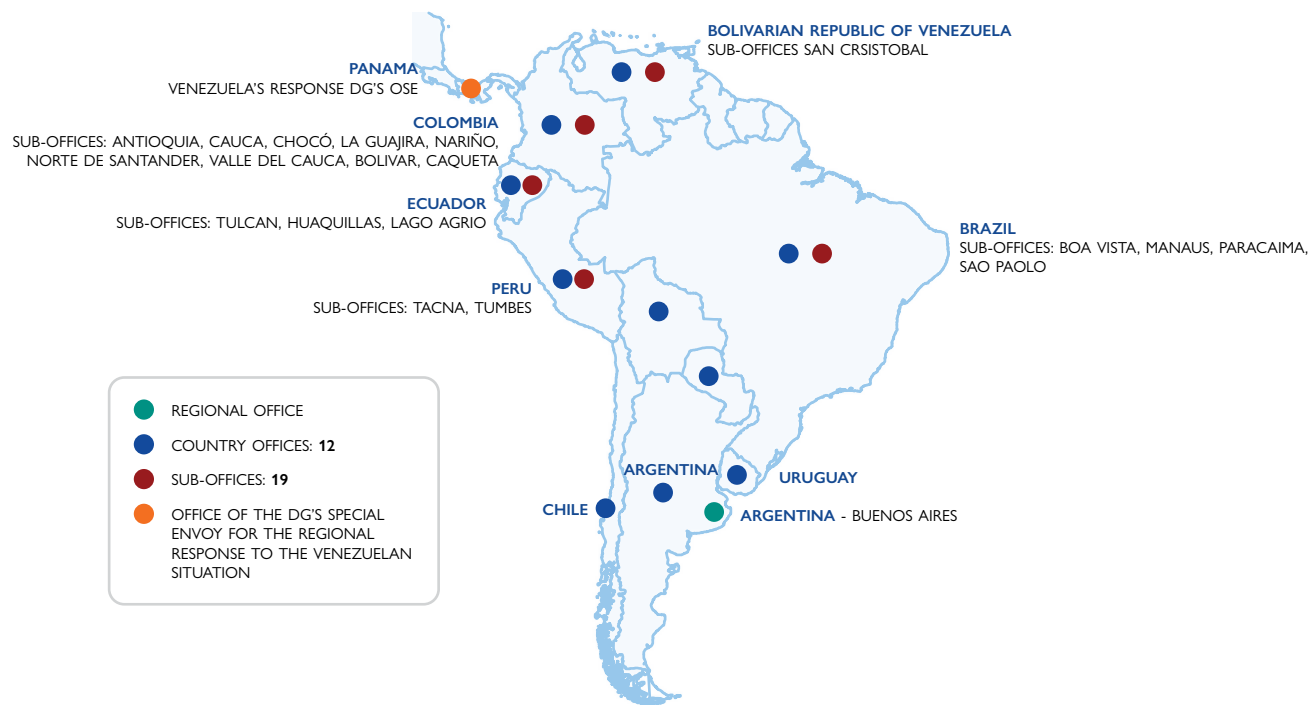
112 IOM, 2020t.

113 Rubinstein and Lieutier, 2020.

114 Bergmann et al., 2021.

115 IOM, 2020u.

Figure 1. IOM in South America (offices and sub-offices)



Note: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

### Key developments in Regional Office Buenos Aires since IOM joined the United Nations system

The structural socioeconomic inequality that characterizes the region, exacerbated by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, along with processes of political instability, violence and episodes of disaster, have increased and diversified migratory processes in the region in recent years. In a pandemic context and with unprecedented related border closures, new migration patterns emerged, including irregular movements.

As of mid-2020, about 10.9 million international migrants live in South America, coming from different countries in the region and the world.<sup>116</sup> Eighty per cent of them are intraregional migrants, with Venezuelan migration being the most important in quantitative terms (over 4.6 million Venezuelan nationals were estimated to have left the country as of 30 June 2021).<sup>117</sup> The internal conflict in Colombia has caused substantial movement and displacement both internally and outwards, particularly to neighbouring countries (mainly Chile, Ecuador and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela).<sup>118</sup>

Over the past decade, the region has experienced growing movements of Caribbean migrants (specifically Haitians and Cubans) and extraregional migrants from Africa and Asia. Irregular extraregional migration has been registered in both South America (beginning in some cases in Chile) and Central America, in particular in 2021; however, these movements are most noticeable in the Darien Gap, located on both sides of the Colombia–Panama border. Many

<sup>116</sup> UN DESA, 2021.

<sup>117</sup> R4V, 2021.

<sup>118</sup> UN DESA, 2021.



Caribbean migrants transiting across the region previously resided legally in countries such as Brazil and Chile, with children born there having acquired those citizenships, and then moved on due to several push and pull factors.<sup>119</sup>

The Regional Office for South America guides its actions within the framework of IOM's Strategic Vision, among other global frameworks, operationalized through the Regional Strategy 2020–2024 that defines priorities for action in South America and aligns with five key regional operational priorities, which comprise: (a) humanitarian and emergency assistance; (b) regularization; (c) integration; (d) combating xenophobia; and (e) migration, environment and climate change.

### **Programmatic Highlights**

**Regional response to Venezuelan mixed migration flows.** The Office of the Special Envoy for the Regional Response to the Venezuela Situation works closely with UNHCR and with the Joint Special Representative for IOM–UNHCR. Following the nomination of both organizations as co-leaders of the regional response, IOM and UNHCR have set up a Regional Inter-agency Coordination Platform (called R4V, Response for Venezuela) that covers 17 countries and is comprised of around 200 organizations, including United Nations agencies and NGOs.

**Strengthening IOM's role as coordinator of the UNNM in South America.** Regional Office Buenos Aires has participated actively in the establishment of the Issue-Based Coalition on Human Mobility of the United Nations, which functions as the regional UNNM, and in particular of its Working Group 1: Regional United Nations Network for the implementation, follow-up, and review of the Global Compact for Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNNM-LAC). As of September 2021, seven UNNMs have been established; six countries have approved the terms of reference for their Network; and two countries have started developing their workplans.

In the area of humanitarian and emergency assistance, specifically as part of COVID-19 response and recovery, the Regional Office publishes monthly COVID-19 situation reports and, in coordination with Regional Office San José, recently published the *Strategic Response and Recovery Plan for COVID-19 in Latin America and the Caribbean*.<sup>120</sup> Further, to address the health needs of migrants and to improve the access to and availability of health services, particularly in the COVID-19 pandemic context, the Regional Office also coordinates and supports the delivery of **comprehensive health programmes in South America, including** direct health assistance through community-based interventions and disease surveillance, health promotion and education, preventive care and screening, and curative care to migrants and mobile populations. Furthermore, IOM works in the area of protection of migrants in vulnerable situations with assistance and support.

#### **Highlights: IOM's response to COVID-19 in Regional Office Buenos Aires, 2020**

**10** countries where IOM implemented COVID-19-related operations.

**USD 17.3 million** spent on COVID-19 activities (as of June 2021).

**2,373,389** beneficiaries reached for risk communication and community engagement efforts relating to COVID-19.

**8,426** individuals receiving some return-related assistance.

**255,418** people reached with critical WASH supplies.

**1,000** COVID-19 tests provided.

**84,291** individuals provided with livelihood support.

<sup>119</sup> Yates, 2021.

<sup>120</sup> IOM, 2021t.

Furthermore, the Regional Office is strengthening its knowledge management activities within IOM and its partners by developing a regional hub and a regional knowledge management strategy to foster a culture of sharing, learning and using existing experiences and good practices, including on regularization. This approach is particularly relevant in the context of the middle-income countries of the region with high levels of institutionalization.

Two regional projects on human mobility and border management are under way for (a) a pilot feasibility study of an electronic personal health record for migrants in Colombia and Ecuador to ensure continuity of treatment for migrants and mobile populations; and (b) a digital COVID-19 platform that features current mobility restrictions by country.<sup>121</sup>

Among others, a study in Chile and Paraguay with the Office of the Special Envoy for the Venezuela Response (OSE) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) (forthcoming) looks into opportunities for migrants to support the economic recovery in the region after COVID-19, which will result in a methodological guide for conducting such studies. In addition, a toolkit for governments in South America will be developed to provide stakeholders with good practices and tools on socioeconomic integration and reintegration.

To combat xenophobia, the Regional Office developed a training programme for journalists in coordination with the Gabo Foundation, as well as an award ceremony and learning workshop organized with key journalists from the region to raise awareness on the positive contribution migration has on sustainable development.

To raise policy awareness and enhance interventions on migration, environment and climate change, the Regional Office organized a workshop with SACM Member States to advance the regional guidelines on cross-border displacement and assistance to migrants in disaster contexts.

Finally, in relation to migration and development, IOM is supporting governments in the region to empower their respective diasporas, among other issues. A groundbreaking diagnostic assessment was implemented in 2021 in countries across the region and in Europe that also analyses trends, challenges and opportunities offered by the recognition that diasporas often organize themselves in broader regional groupings and associations.

### *Regional Office for Central America, North America and the Caribbean*

As part of organizational reform efforts and in response to the increasing complexity and scope of migration in the region, IOM established the Regional Office in San José in 2011. It oversees and coordinates IOM activities implemented by country offices and sub-offices in close collaboration with Member States, regional organizations, processes and initiatives, United Nations agencies, civil society and other relevant stakeholders. The region is also home to the Country Office with Resource Mobilization Functions in Washington, D.C., the country office with coordinating functions for the Caribbean in Guyana, the Office of the Director General's Special Envoy for the Regional Response to the Venezuelan Situation based in Panama, the Panama (Global) Administrative Centre and the Special Liaison Office in New York.

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121 Suramérica Abierta, n.d.

Key facts and figures for Regional Office San José, 2020	
<i>Number of migrants assisted</i> <sup>122</sup>	Countering-trafficking and addressing migrants' vulnerabilities to violence, exploitation and abuse: 14 165 Progress towards durable solutions: 148 042 Transition, recovery and stabilization: 36 257
<i>Number of IOM projects</i>	104
<i>Number of Member States in the region</i>	25
<i>Number of offices</i>	country offices: 20; sub-offices: 41
<i>Number of staff</i>	1 017
<i>Number of nationalities represented among staff</i>	72
<i>Key areas of work</i>	Supporting the implementation, follow-up and review of the Global Compact for Migration; reducing disaster risks, preventing displacement and assisting displaced populations; migration, environment and climate change; migrant protection and assistance to returnees and migrants in situations of vulnerability, including extraregional migrants; counter-trafficking; combating xenophobia and discrimination; border management; promoting regular pathways and regularization, including labour migration schemes; supporting countries with migration data for evidence-based policymaking; and engaging diaspora for sustainable development.
<i>Key publications</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>La Movilidad Humana Derivada de Desastres y el Cambio Climático en Centroamérica</i>.<sup>123</sup></li> <li>• <i>Mecanismos Sobre Migración Laboral en Mesoamérica</i>.<sup>124</sup></li> <li>• <i>Informe Anual Programa de Retorno Voluntario Asistido (RVA). México y países del norte de América Central</i>.<sup>125</sup></li> <li>• <i>El Tráfico Ilícito de Migrantes en América Central y México en el Contexto de la COVID-19</i>.<sup>126</sup></li> <li>• <i>Migración Extraregional en Sudamérica y Mesoamérica: Perfiles, experiencias y necesidades</i>.<sup>127</sup></li> <li>• <i>DTM: Countries Impacted by Hurricanes Eta and Iota in Latin America and the Caribbean</i>.<sup>128</sup></li> </ul>
<i>Regional webpage</i>	<a href="https://rosanjose.iom.int/en">https://rosanjose.iom.int/en</a>
<i>Regional Strategy</i>	<i>Central America, North America and the Caribbean Regional Strategy 2020–2024</i> . <sup>129</sup>

<sup>122</sup> Showing totals of migrants assisted on more representative topics and/or those with more data available. Numbers drawn from IQ 2020 Country reports.

<sup>123</sup> IOM, 2021u.

<sup>124</sup> Chaves and Aragón, 2021.

<sup>125</sup> IOM, 2021v.

<sup>126</sup> IOM, 2020v.

<sup>127</sup> IOM, 2019b.

<sup>128</sup> IOM, 2020w.

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### Key developments in Regional Office San José since IOM joined the United Nations system

Central America, North America and the Caribbean is a highly diverse region comprising 25 countries and numerous territories with a total population of 589.03 million in 2020. Large income disparities exist not only among countries, but also within them. Most countries in Central America and the Caribbean face elevated risks resulting from exposure to hazards, both natural and human-induced, and specific vulnerabilities such as poverty and inequality, as well as a lack of coping capacity. Lack of employment opportunities, low incomes, poor or informal working conditions, violence (including gender-based violence), organized crime, persecution, insecurity combined with poverty, and droughts and floods exacerbated by a lack of access to effective social services, alongside the proximity to the United States of America, sets the stage for a region highly prone to migration.

To ensure a coherent and comprehensive strategic approach in line with IOM's Strategic Vision, the Regional Office in San José has developed a Regional Strategy for Central America, North America and the Caribbean for 2020–2024. It identifies key migration challenges, opportunities and priorities centred around three pillars: (a) resilience: addressing the adverse drivers of migration; (b) mobility: facilitating safe, regular and orderly forms of migration; and (c) governance: serving as a trusted and effective leader and partner in relevant bilateral, regional and global initiatives and processes.

Programmatic approaches include several topics:

In response to multiple sudden and slow-onset natural hazards, IOM has helped governments advance public policy to reduce disaster risks, prevent displacement and assist displaced populations. IOM has also undertaken post-crisis transition and recovery programming, particularly in the Caribbean.

In 2020, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and IOM signed an agreement to improve the health of 75 million migrants in the Americas by scaling up coordinated interventions and strengthening advocacy to include the specific needs of migrants in health. IOM's COVID-19 response focuses on prevention, access of affected people to basic services and mitigation of the socioeconomic impact of the pandemic.

As for migrant protection and assistance, IOM supports returnees in El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti and Honduras and by providing humanitarian assistance, food, transportation, medical and psychosocial services. Along the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, Border Resource Centres established with IOM's help orient vulnerable returnees. IOM also helps governments with the reception of returnees and their sustainable reintegration beyond the initial assistance.

IOM and UNHCR co-lead the regional response to the situation of refugees and migrants from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela seeking access to basic rights, services and protection, as well as self-reliance and socioeconomic integration. Working with other United Nations agencies, IOM helps address the challenges of extraregional migrants entering Panama, including data collection through the Displacement Tracking Matrix and support to migrant reception centres.

An inter-agency collaboration has helped Regional Consultations on Migration (RCM) Member States develop child protection guidelines. In Nicaragua, IOM has trained officials in attending to unaccompanied children and adolescent migrants, complemented by communication campaigns on the topic using the methodology of Communication for Development (C4D).

IOM's counter-trafficking efforts have produced standard operating procedures, training, research to partners, and continued support to National Coalitions against Human Trafficking and the Regional Coalition against Trafficking and Smuggling. Providing urgent, short- to medium-term assistance to victims of trafficking, including basic needs, medical services and legal assistance, remains a top priority for IOM.

IOM programmatic support to RCM on gender and women in the context of mobility includes the development of guidelines on assistance and protection and the organization of three annual meetings.

Throughout the region, IOM has promoted regular migration paths and regularization with best practices that resulted in up to 14,400 visas facilitated every year through the Brazil Visa Application Centre (BVAC) in Haiti; a registration plan for more than 16,000 Venezuelan migrants in Trinidad and Tobago; and C4D campaigns and workshops to prevent irregular migration.

IOM has assessed border management systems and biometric data initiatives. In Haiti, IOM is helping to equip the official points of entry with the Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS) to register and identify travellers. With IOM support, the RCM developed a multiannual workplan on counter-smuggling to implement in 11 countries of the region.

IOM has helped governments review and develop labour migration policies in line with international standards, which resulted in legislation, studies, technical advice and capacity-building. IOM Costa Rica supported the establishment of a Labour Migration Traceability System to track migrants' health conditions and movements, which allowed the circular flow of 15,000 labour migrants in 2020 and 2021.

IOM in the region has implemented targeted actions to engage diaspora, through mapping initiatives that identify available skills and interests in supporting countries of origin and destination, developing diaspora investment toolkits in Jamaica and strengthening Venezuelan diaspora organizations in Panama.

IOM has supported Central American and Caribbean governments to enhance their capacity to collect, analyse and use migration data to advance in developing national migration policies and strategies.

As the Coordinator of the UNNM, IOM has made significant progress in building support capacity at the country and regional level. There are seven national Networks on Migration and/or equivalent working groups in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico and Panama. Canada, El Salvador, Honduras and Mexico are part of the Champion Country initiative.

IOM co-leads with ECLAC, UNHCR and UNICEF the Issue-Based Coalition on Human Mobility (IBC-HM). As a working group of the IBC, the Regional UNNM, co-led by IOM and ECLAC, successfully undertook the first Global Compact for Migration Regional Review.

IOM has incorporated migration in Common Country Analyses (CCA) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs). In Cuba, IOM for the first time joined the UNSDCF 2020–2024.

#### Highlights: IOM's response to COVID-19 in Regional Office San José, 2020

**15** countries where IOM implemented COVID-19-related operations.<sup>a</sup>

**USD 19 million** spent on COVID-19 activities.<sup>b</sup>

**7.5 million** people reached for risk communication and community engagement efforts relating to COVID-19.<sup>a</sup>

**460** individuals receiving some return-related assistance.<sup>a</sup>

**292,300** people reached with critical WASH supplies.<sup>a</sup>

**15,558** COVID-19 tests provided.<sup>b</sup>

**9,185** individuals provided with livelihood support.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Bahamas, Belize, Costa Rica, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Trinidad and Tobago.

<sup>b</sup> COVID-19 Funding Tracker. July 2021.

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