

**COUNCIL**

**112th Session**

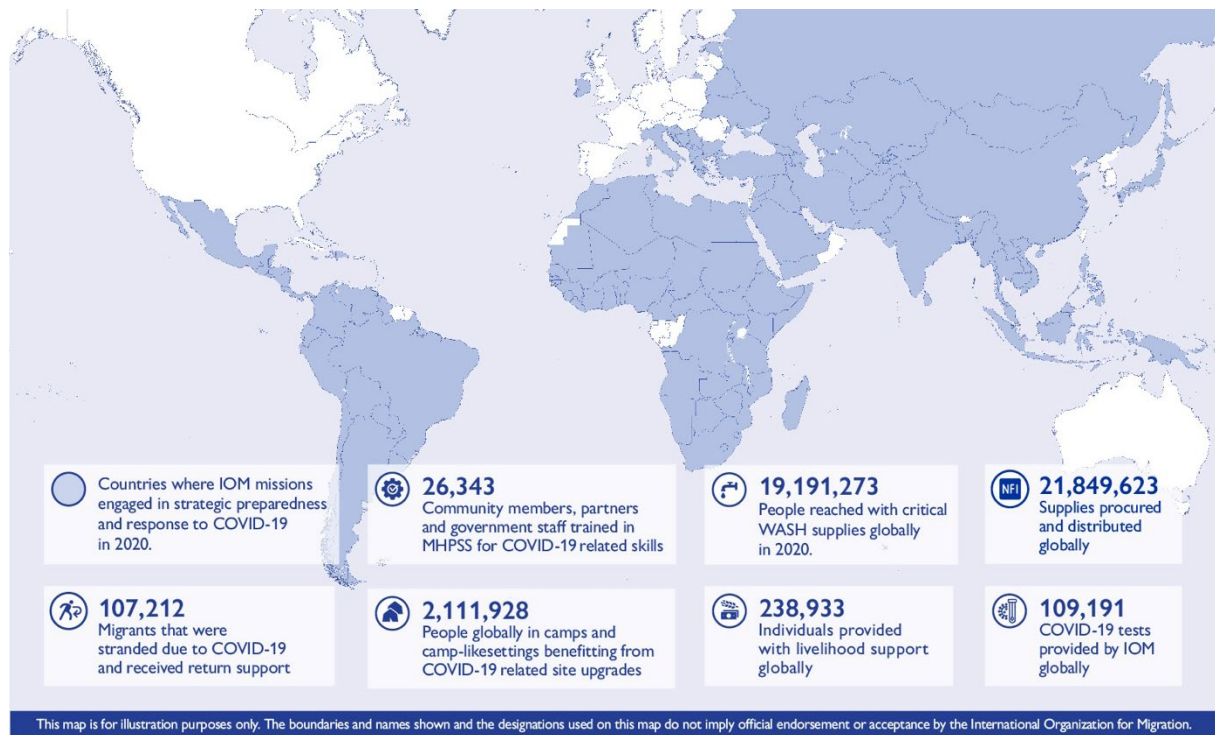
**ABRIDGED ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2020**



## ABRIDGED ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2020

1. The activities and impacts outlined in the 2020 Annual Report (C/112/INF/1) and summarized here, reflect the significant disruption that the COVID-19 pandemic has caused, not just for migrants and displaced populations, but also for IOM's daily operations, in a context of limited global mobility and national lockdowns.
2. In close coordination with governments, other United Nations agencies, the private sector, communities and implementing partners, IOM quickly scaled up its operations to address the needs of migrants, displaced populations, and communities, anchoring the Organization's response in its comprehensive understanding of population mobility and its cross-sectoral expertise.
3. The impacts of the pandemic on IOM's beneficiary groups have been deep. Border closures and travel restrictions created new vulnerabilities for migrants and mobile populations in transit, many of whom found themselves stranded. Protection risks, such as gender-based violence, exploitation by human smugglers and human trafficking have increased during the pandemic, as cross-border movements have been limited. At the same time, the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed our reliance on migration and migrants for healthy and prosperous societies.
4. However, xenophobia and stigma against migrants on the basis of national origin or racial and ethnic identity have worsened, even while many migrants have been working on the front lines of the pandemic response, including in health-care provision. Many migrants found themselves with specific health vulnerabilities resulting from the harsh conditions in which they live and work, often without access to basic services, and experiencing barriers to health care, whether due to a lack of information or financial resources, or exclusion from social security systems. This structural inequality was further compounded for those in irregular situations, who may fear reporting and reprisals if they access support.
5. The COVID-19 pandemic has stunted progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and increased humanitarian needs, while exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities among migrants and displaced populations, and increasing the already complex barriers to durable solutions. Access to populations in need has been hindered by mobility restrictions, and managing physical distancing has proved challenging in densely populated environments such as camps or camp-like settings, with already overstretched health services and limited access to protective equipment and sanitation.
6. It is difficult to fully reflect the comprehensive and intense nature of this response in the 2020 Annual Report while also giving due attention to the broad range of regular activities that IOM continued to undertake throughout the year. During 2020, IOM implemented COVID-19-related operations in 140 countries to ensure that migrants, displaced populations and communities had access to COVID-19 services. More details on the Organization's COVID-19 response can be found in *IOM's COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Achievements Report 2020*.

### Key figures: IOM's global COVID-19 response

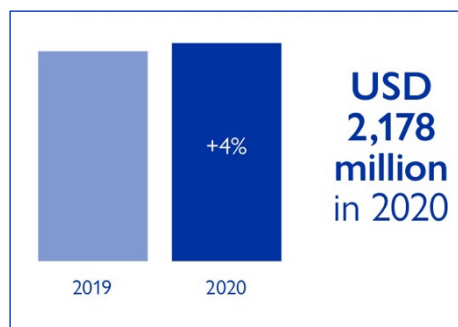


7. In addition to an unprecedented on-the-ground response – which ranged from risk communication and community engagement activities to direct support for the safe and dignified return of stranded migrants – IOM contributed to United Nations crisis coordination efforts, developed bespoke methods of data collection on mobility restrictions and shared information on the critical impacts of the pandemic on migrants and displaced populations, while also developing guidance on the current and future socioeconomic impacts to help development partners ensure that response plans are fully inclusive.

8. It is also impossible to compare IOM's regular programming with that reported in previous Annual Reports, as several global programmes experienced significant challenges due to COVID-19. Nonetheless, IOM not only maintained but also adjusted its programming in response to the evolving situation, expanding into new forms of operational response. Overall, the Organization's operational reach increased. Innovative strategies developed include the use of tools to provide information remotely, the provision of virtual counselling and psychosocial support, remote interviews, increased use of cash and vouchers, and remote monitoring of programme activities.

9. Indeed, demand for IOM's operational support increased during 2020, and IOM's staffing increased by 10 per cent, with total expenditure increasing by 4 per cent compared with 2019, to USD 2,178 million.

#### Total expenditure for 2020



10. Although the impacts of the pandemic were an overriding preoccupation for most of 2020, IOM continued to invest in its own institutional development. Notably, Member States adopted a major reform of the Organization's leadership structure, resulting in the creation of two Deputy Director General positions, with dedicated portfolios for Operations and for Management and Reform, respectively.

11. IOM's nine regional offices published their five-year strategies (2020–2024), contextualizing the overarching priorities of the IOM Strategic Vision 2019–2023, and embedding a cycle of strategic development at all levels of the Organization. The IOM Continental Strategy for Africa 2020–2024 was also published, as was the IOM Migration Data Strategy, setting out its ambitions to work both within and beyond the United Nations system to produce coherent, high quality data to inform migration decision-making.

12. Meanwhile, the *Application of the Internal Governance Framework Work Plan* – which consolidated the different strands of work – was developed and shared with Member States, setting out a road map for the planned reforms. Work to implement the Internal Governance Framework accelerated towards the end of the year, including with respect to the Business Transformation initiative.

13. Overall, IOM's work in 2020 reveals not only the resilience of the Organization and its staff under pressure, but also its adaptability, even amid a global crisis.

## Resilience

14. IOM's humanitarian and relief work continued to expand in line with needs on the ground, with an ongoing increase in displacement worldwide. Protracted crises are becoming the norm, often compounded by slow-onset disasters caused by climate change, drought and socioeconomic instability.

15. In 2020 alone, IOM had an operational reach of over 37 million beneficiaries,<sup>1</sup> including shelter support for over 4.6 million people across 54 countries, cash-based interventions in support of over 1.6 million people in 56 countries, water, sanitation and hygiene programming for over 21.5 million people in 53 countries, and camp management programming across 1,789 sites in 28 countries. Further information on these activities can be found in the *IOM Global Report 2020: Operations and Emergencies*.<sup>2</sup>

### IOM crisis-related support



<sup>1</sup> IOM crisis response data refer to people reached by services and assistance and/or whose lives are positively impacted by an IOM intervention. The large increase in the number of people reached in 2020 is partially attributable to the range of COVID-19-related programmes and activities implemented in 2020.

<sup>2</sup> Once finalized, the report for 2020 will be available at: <https://crisisresponse.iom.int/iom-publications>.

16. At the same time, IOM worked to strengthen its preparedness and response through the development of guidance and capacity-building for relevant stakeholders, and played a leading role in the coordination of humanitarian aid in 56 countries, including Bangladesh, Mozambique and South Sudan.

17. IOM continued to play an active role in Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) coordination structures and strengthened its commitment to several strategic global coordination forums, focusing on protection and on making sure the situation of migrants was specifically integrated into humanitarian response. Through the Displacement Tracking Matrix, IOM collected, analysed and disseminated data on population mobility in 86 countries. IOM has prioritized a number of issues with respect to inter-agency coordination, including gender-based violence and data on internally displaced persons (as a member of the steering committee of the Expert Group on Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons Statistics).

18. Internally, IOM revised its Accountability to Affected Populations Framework in 2020, to ensure quality and responsive programming that responds to the needs of beneficiaries and communities.

19. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment remains a significant priority. In 2020, IOM appointed a Senior Coordinator for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment to lead IOM's strategic and coordinated approach, and to strengthen IOM's response globally and within the United Nations system. In addition, with the support of IASC members, IOM was instrumental in the adaptation of its internal PSEA training package to create an inter-agency training course, *Saying No to Sexual Misconduct*, an innovative multilingual learning package to raise awareness amongst IASC partner staff.

20. In 2020, IOM strengthened its operations with medium- and longer-term objectives focused on peacebuilding, resilience, recovery, durable solutions and transitional and restitutive justice, as outlined in the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus. During the reporting period, IOM implemented transition and recovery projects in more than 90 countries, reaching nearly 14 million direct and indirect beneficiaries through a broad range of interventions including community stabilization, disaster risk reduction, and restoring housing, land and property rights.

21. IOM continued to build the foundations for durable solutions for IDPs, through return, relocation and local integration in accordance with relevant frameworks, with over 180 active community stabilization and durable solutions projects in 65 countries and regions. This programming prioritizes social cohesion and community involvement, following IOM's community stabilization approach. Throughout 2020, IOM contributed the knowledge and experience accumulated through this extensive operational portfolio to the ongoing deliberations of the High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement.

22. In addition to conflict and instability, climate change and environmental degradation are also profoundly shifting contemporary migration patterns. In 2020, 87 offices were engaged in migration, environment and climate change programming. IOM also worked in crisis and post-crisis environments to prevent or reduce displacement associated with disaster and climate risk, and to strengthen resilience by incorporating "build back better" measures in recovery and reconstruction.

23. Through this work, a number of countries were supported to incorporate climate change considerations into national and local development planning, including in Burkina Faso, Guinea, Senegal, and Somalia. In the Pacific region, IOM continues to help strengthen climate change response

capacity in the Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu. In the East and Horn of Africa, IOM worked closely with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) on the development of the Protocol on Transhumance Implementation Road Map Period: 2021–2023.

24. IOM's work to promote migrant inclusion continued, despite COVID-19 restrictions; from directly providing integration and cultural mediation services to facilitating access to services, establishing municipal peer-to-peer learning networks across countries and regions, and providing capacity-building support. Forty per cent of IOM country offices apply digital solutions to their work, including for pre- and post-arrival orientation, as well as in building migrants' digital literacy, for example in Greece, and by providing effective support for distance learning, as in Indonesia.

25. Diaspora communities have responded to the pandemic in various ways, from assisting stranded migrants to return to Ethiopia and Tajikistan, to sharing medical expertise in Armenia and Mauritania. IOM has supported the collective strength of diaspora around the world through the iDisapora.org platform and through the launch of the Global Diaspora Confederation. IOM has continued to advocate for reductions in the cost of remittance transfers. IOM has also intensified its efforts to promote social cohesion by combatting xenophobia and hate speech with a number of media campaigns and policy guidance materials.

26. In 2020, IOM's focus on ensuring sustainable reintegration continued, with 119 IOM offices involved in reintegration-related activities, either in the host country prior to return or upon arrival in the country of origin. In total, 104,459 reintegration services<sup>3</sup> were provided to returnees either before departure or after arrival. To overcome the challenges posed by the pandemic, IOM also engaged in virtual counselling and video-based medical screenings (telemedicine).

27. The pandemic has had a strong negative impact on women. IOM has continued to emphasise gender equality and mainstreaming in its programming, with projects focused on addressing the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 on women. Gender concerns have been mainstreamed into a wide range of programming. For example, 60 offices reported including gender considerations in immigration and border management programming, in order to meet the needs of female travellers.

## **Mobility**

28. Over the past year, the rapidly evolving pandemic has deeply impacted global mobility, as a result of stringent COVID-19 related travel measures. IOM developed the COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Portal to track these measures and their impacts, used by a wide range of actors, including United Nations agencies and the private sector. As of 29 December 2020, a total of 226 countries, territories or areas had issued 110,320 COVID-19-related travel measures. These restrictions had an impact on IOM's programming.

29. During 2020, IOM's global network of visa application centres was unable to assist migrants for a significant period, leading to a 76 per cent decline in the number of visa applicants assisted. Following a significant restructuring effort, IOM enhanced its cooperation with several countries and expanded document verification programming. Critically, however, IOM's Family Assistance Programme continued to provide uninterrupted assistance remotely. The experience has left IOM with a stronger operating model, with a greater emphasis on preparedness and sustainability, and IOM's expertise proved critical for supporting Member States grappling with fast-paced changes to admission and stay policies.

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<sup>3</sup> It should be noted that migrants can receive several services (e.g. counselling and economic assistance).

30. IOM temporarily postponed refugee resettlement operations between March and June 2020, in close consultation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Nonetheless, urgent resettlement continued, as well as European Union relocation, charter flights for voluntary humanitarian return and broader support for stranded migrants. By the end of 2020, IOM had supported over 27 States in conducting resettlement, humanitarian admissions and relocation for a total of 40,536 refugees and other persons in situations of vulnerability, with significant operations out of Afghanistan, Greece, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. IOM also assisted 13,974 persons in situations of vulnerability via international charter flights. Through voluntary humanitarian return, a total of 4,041 vulnerable migrants located in Libya and Yemen were supported to return to their countries of origin.

31. Border restrictions created significant disruption for migrants, with an estimated 2.75 million migrants stranded worldwide in July 2020.<sup>4</sup> IOM provided various forms of support, such as flights and travel documentation, with a total of 107,212 individuals receiving some form of return-related assistance in 2020. IOM supported 2,677 migrants to return home in a safe and dignified manner, while 167,216 beneficiaries were assisted in transit centres. In addition to return support, IOM has been providing assistance to meet the needs of stranded migrants, such as food, shelter, childcare and health assistance, including psychosocial counselling, risk communication and COVID-19 preventative measures. A total of 73,869 vulnerable or stranded migrants were assisted with case management services related to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

32. IOM's assisted voluntary return programming was adapted to ensure health and safety, and continued to support migrants to voluntarily return to their countries of origin, wherever feasible. Over 37,000 migrants were assisted to return from 139 host countries to 150 countries of origin.

33. Despite the restrictions imposed by the pandemic, IOM continued with a number of projects to enhance regular and labour mobility, including a project aimed at reducing poverty through skills development for safe and regular migration in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Thailand.

34. Since the beginning of the pandemic, IOM has worked with Member States, partners, communities and staff to ensure that migrants, displaced populations and communities have continued access to essential health services, while supporting health systems and service delivery, and providing support to vulnerable communities affected by COVID-19 in humanitarian settings and beyond. Notably, in 2020, IOM supported 570 health facilities in dozens of countries to maintain essential immunization services.

35. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, many of IOM's pre-migration health activities were temporarily suspended in 2020. Although service provision drastically decreased in the first half of the year, by the middle of the year the caseload had slowly begun to recover. By the end of the year, IOM had provided nearly a quarter of a million migration health assessments worldwide.

36. Instead, IOM pivoted to COVID-19 response. More than 38,290 trained community health workers and risk communication and community engagement mobilizers helped inform communities about the risks of the virus in order to break the chains of transmission. IOM trained 26,343 community members, partners and government staff in mental health and psychosocial support. IOM also provided 109,191 COVID-19 tests globally and supported over 9,490 community health workers to help maintain essential services. In November, IOM signed a memorandum of understanding with the Gavi Alliance, to strengthen vaccination efforts for migrants.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.iom.int/news/immediate-action-required-address-needs-vulnerabilities-275m-stranded-migrants>



37. As part of its COVID-19 response, the IOM First Line of Defence framework provided reliable and high-quality medical services to eligible United Nations personnel and their dependents in 18 countries. By the end of 2020, over 5,500 United Nations beneficiaries had received at least one service through the programme.

38. IOM remained a leader in the provision of protection and assistance services to trafficked and vulnerable migrants, including those made more vulnerable by the pandemic. For example, in Yemen, IOM provided individual protection assistance, including psychosocial support and cash for protection, shelter and food to over 1,000 vulnerable migrants. IOM continued expanding its work to protect the rights of migrant workers. A significant milestone in IOM's work on ethical recruitment and protecting the rights of migrants was achieved with the launch of the Global Policy Network on Recruitment in December 2020, as part of IOM's flagship initiative, the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS).

39. IOM supported Member States in responding to the new challenges posed by the pandemic. In Kenya, IOM facilitated COVID-19 testing for truck drivers at the borders as part of efforts to safely reopen trade across the East and Horn of Africa. IOM also supported over 1,050 points of entry to undertake COVID-19 preparedness and response measures and trained over 14,920 officials in COVID-19 detection and management.

40. These capacity-building efforts sought to encourage the development of effective and inclusive immigration systems that support socioeconomic recovery. To enhance the capacity of officials and to support the adaptation of their operational practices to the context of the COVID-19 response, IOM has developed a Training Curriculum for Border Officials on COVID-19 Response at Points of Entry as well as Standard Operating Procedures for Front-line Border Officials at the Point of Entry in Response to COVID-19 Outbreak, which have been piloted across the world, including in Bangladesh, Libya and Viet Nam.

## **Governance**

41. There were increased demands for IOM policy advice on migration issues, including through coordinated efforts within the United Nations system, including on the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. In 2020, IOM became a core group member of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group. In addition, two thirds of IOM country offices reported that migration and mobility aspects had been included in the United Nations common country analyses.

42. As the Coordinator of the United Nations Network on Migration, IOM worked through United Nations country teams to establish 41 national and 6 regional networks on migration by the end of 2020. IOM took the lead in drafting the first [Report of the United Nations Secretary-General on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration](#), published in October 2020. The Network on Migration also successfully launched the Champion Countries initiative, supported by 16 Member States, and welcomed WHO to its Executive Committee. The Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund became fully operational in 2020; and its Steering Committee approved funding for six inaugural joint programmes.

43. IOM provided technical and policy support to 108 national governments and 17 local governments for the operationalization of the Global Compact. IOM also worked with 49 countries in assessing the comprehensiveness of their migration governance frameworks and discussed well-managed migration policies and practices using the Migration Governance Indicators process with 42 IOM offices that were implementing follow-up activities, leading to the development of new

migration policies and strategies, including in Brazil, Mali and Zambia. Through two global initiatives,<sup>5</sup> IOM supported national and local governments, and development cooperation actors to strengthen the links between migration policies and sustainable development.

44. IOM remained strongly engaged in regional consultative processes on migration, including various regional forums on migration, predominantly providing technical advice and secretariat functions.

45. IOM supported the Governments of both Ecuador and the United Arab Emirates during their successive terms chairing the Global Forum on Migration and Development in 2020, providing thematic, technical, financial and logistical support. IOM was a co-organizer of the Mayoral Forum, bringing local and regional authorities into global discussions on migration, and contributed to the development and roll out of the It Takes a Community global campaign to promote a balanced and evidence-based public narrative on migration.

46. In 2020 the International Dialogue on Migration – IOM’s principal multi-stakeholder forum for migration policy dialogue – was dedicated to discussing the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic for migrants and human mobility, as well as the role of migrants in the response to and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. The session was held in October, with approximately 500 participants, including high-level delegates and experts from a broad range of sectors.

47. IOM continued to strengthen its capacity for research and data analysis, pivoting strongly in 2020 towards identifying and understanding the evolving impacts of the pandemic. Globally, IOM published and shared more than 760 reports related to the impact of COVID-19 on displaced persons, other migrant populations, and on mobility itself, including 63 [COVID-19 Analytical Snapshots](#) published during the reporting period. The [Migration Data Portal](#) also developed a dedicated section on migration data related to the pandemic.

48. Displacement Tracking Matrix data and/or analysis informed COVID-19 response planning and actions by key public health partners in at least 39 countries. Sixty-five IOM operations have integrated COVID-19-related indicators into their data collection, processing, and analysis activities, and the Organization has developed guidelines for staff on conducting data collection exercises during the pandemic.

49. Since the pandemic began, the Organization has increased coordination and collaboration with key data actors including OCHA, UNHCR, WFP WHO, the global humanitarian clusters, and partners from the private sector and academia, including Johns Hopkins University and the Migration Policy Institute. IOM collaborated with WFP to produce a study on the implications of COVID-19 for food security, migration, displacement and livelihoods, and contributed extensively to the framing of the United Nations Secretary-General’s Policy Brief on COVID-19 and People on the Move in June 2020.

50. One of IOM’s flagship publications in 2020 was the first [Africa Migration Report: Challenging the Narrative](#), co-written with the African Union Commission, which deconstructs the realities of migration within and across Africa. During the reporting period, 130 IOM offices reported that they collected migration data for external use, while 102 IOM offices built the capacity of external partners in regards to the use of migration data for different target audiences. IOM, together with OCHA and UNHCR, also co-led the development of IASC Operational Guidance on Data Responsibility in Humanitarian Action.

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<sup>5</sup> The [IOM-UNDP Global Programme on Making Migration Work for Sustainable Development](#) and the IOM-European Union initiative on [Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development](#).

## Institutional Development and Operational Effectiveness

51. IOM strengthened itself as an institution in line with the ambitions of the IOM Strategic Vision 2019–2023 and the accompanying Internal Governance Framework. Within the framework of their regional strategies, the Organization’s nine regional offices continued to oversee, plan and coordinate IOM functions and support country offices during the full project cycle in their respective regions.

52. Developing IOM’s capacity for knowledge management remains a key priority, and a number of initiatives were developed to facilitate this. In September 2020, IOM launched the Migration Policy Repository, which aims to enhance access to information about IOM’s policy activities and support the provision of technical advice on migration policy development. Other initiatives include the development of the Emergency Preparedness Dashboard, to identify countries most at risk and in need of support, and the creation of a community of practice on international migration law.

53. IOM continues to invest in more strategic approaches to communication, focusing on breaking news and consistent advocacy messaging on key issues, with particular regard to COVID-19 and events such as International Migrants Day. The Global Migration Media Academy was launched in 2020, to provide training for journalism students on migration via accredited universities in target countries. IOM’s global social media accounts saw a three-fold increase in followers to three million. New corporate accounts for TikTok and Viber were created in 2020 and by the end of the year IOM was ranked third and fourth, respectively, among the more than 100 international organizations tracked.

54. During 2020, IOM reinforced results-based management at the institutional level, with the aim of strengthening strategy development and planning capacities. Through a participatory and collaborative process, the Organization completed a draft of the global IOM Strategic Results Framework, which will be rolled out in 2021. The Strategic Results Framework provides a basis to measure progress towards the IOM Strategic Vision and will help address wider reporting requirements for, inter alia, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Compact.

55. As part of the Organization’s efforts improve quality assurance in evaluation, in 2020, IOM published a [meta-evaluation](#) which reviewed the quality of IOM evaluation reports between 2017 and 2019. IOM also continued to roll out the Monitoring and Evaluation e-learning course and to develop essential institutional and corporate guidance to support the monitoring and evaluation activities of its offices worldwide. All evaluations and evaluation briefs have been made available in the [IOM Evaluation Repository](#).

56. In 2020, a risk profiling exercise was undertaken for all IOM country offices and proposals were developed to enhance risk management structures. At an organizational level, a process has been established to actively manage principal risks. Risk management is also being embedded into control and process design, as part of the workstreams on strengthening existing business processes and Business Transformation.

57. IOM continued to promote an environment that enables the development of staff skills and capacities. Around 45 per cent of staff undertook at least one training course in 2020, the vast majority of whom were field-based.

58. Staff welfare in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic was a key concern: two surveys on psychosocial issues were conducted in 2020. Overall, there were extremely high levels of concern in key areas such as workload, job insecurity, work stress, home and personal life, childcare, isolation, personal mental health and anxiety. As a result, IOM expanded its Staff Welfare Service to support staff through the pandemic.

59. The promotion of diversity and inclusion is important for IOM leadership. During the reporting period, 169 nationalities were represented in the Organization’s global workforce. This figure includes 140 nationalities represented at the international Professional level and 89 nationalities at the senior level (P-4 level and above).

60. In 2020, IOM submitted its first report on progress towards implementation of the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, noting actions such as the inclusion of disability in the IOM Strategic Results Framework, additional guidance on creating inclusive and accessible workplaces for employees with disabilities, and tools to ensure that all IOM staff have a basic understanding of disability inclusion.

61. In 2020, IOM continued to improve its track record on environmental sustainability. The Organization rolled out the global environmental inventories for a second time, measuring levels of greenhouse gas emissions, water usage and waste at individual IOM facilities and operations. Based on its carbon footprint, IOM became climate neutral for the first time ever.

62. The total combined revenue of the Organization, comprising assessed contributions, voluntary contributions and other income, increased by 3 per cent compared to 2019 and reached USD 2,182.7 million in 2020. Assessed contributions from Member States continued to represent a small proportion of IOM’s funding structure, accounting for less than 3 per cent of consolidated revenue for 2020. IOM continued throughout 2020 to engage with donors to increase predictable multi-year unearmarked contributions, so as to allow IOM to implement critical strategic and institutional initiatives. As of December 2020, there were 13 donors (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States) who were providing flexible funding to IOM for a total of USD 31.3 million in voluntary unearmarked contributions received in 2020.

