

113TH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

Report of the Director General

30 NOVEMBER 2022

GENEVA

Afghanistan Response



40% of the shelter assistance provided to Afghans was conducted by IOM.



IOM has expanded its health assistance and support from 4 to 12 provinces and supported 411,000 individuals.



Direct assistance to more than 64,000 undocumented returnees and IDPs across 11 provinces.



In response to the 22 June earthquake, IOM has supported affected populations, including with 1200 emergency shelters and NFI kits, 8000 hygiene kits, and 5 tonnes of medical supplies.

Ukraine Response

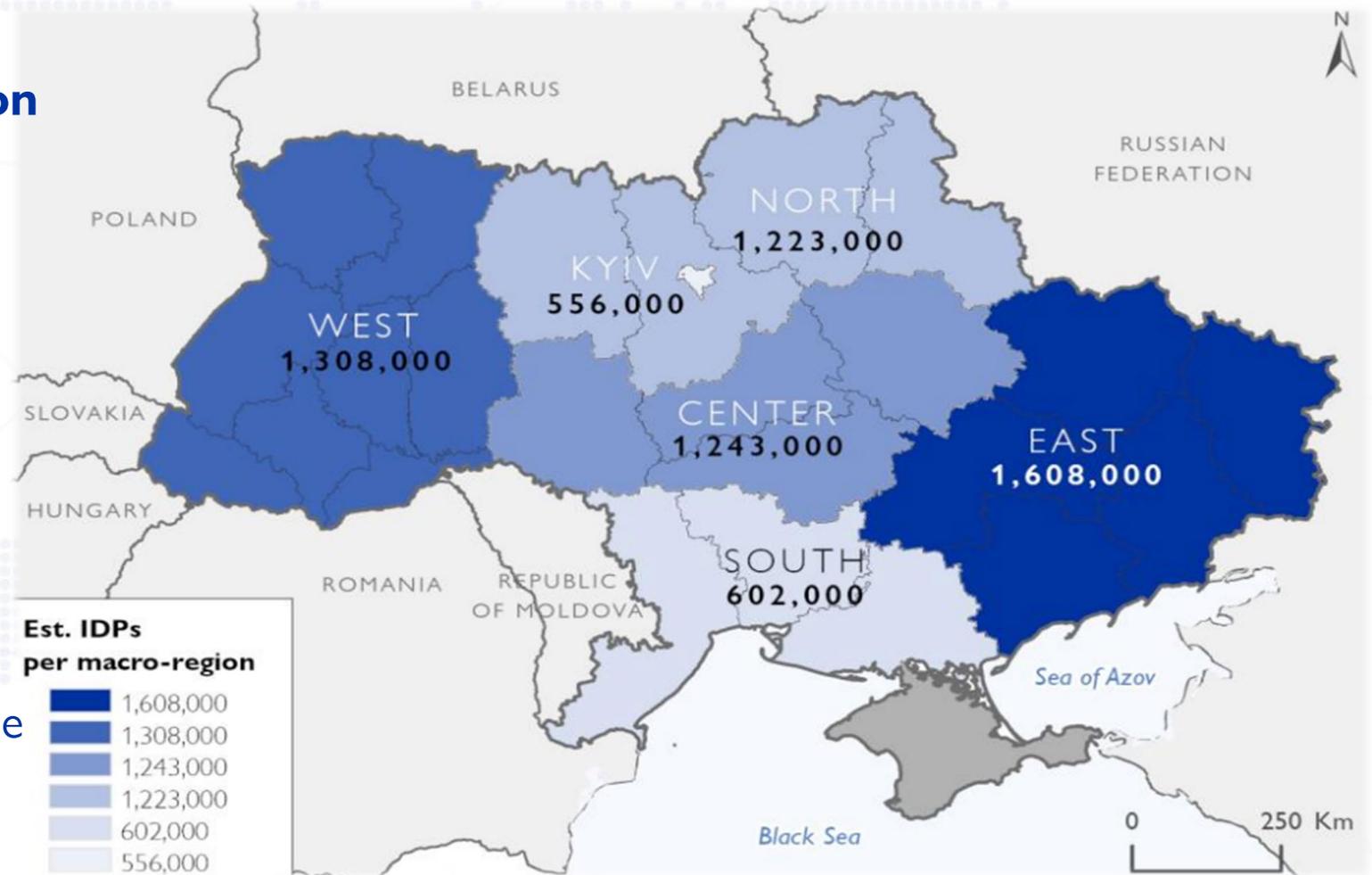
IOM estimates there to be **6.54 million** internally displaced in Ukraine

Key needs include:

- Cash (70%)
- Clothes, shoes & other NFIs (36%)
- Medicines & health services (33%)
- Food (29%)
- Solid fuel for heating (27%)

IOM has delivered more than 10,000 tonnes of relief items into Ukraine since March 2022.

ESTIMATED LOCATION OF IDPs BY MACRO REGION*



*A macro-region is a territorial unit comprised of multiple oblasts (regions), as defined by the Law of Ukraine "On the Principles of State Regional Policy" (Article 1, item 2)

Continuing health concerns

Surge of cholera outbreaks around the world in 2022.

- In October 2022, **Lebanon** declared its first case of cholera in 30 years, with 3253 cases to date.
- IOM community health volunteers have been conducting extensive outreach in migrant and vulnerable communities in **Lebanon**, reaching approximately 20,000 people.
- Other outbreaks in **Nigeria** and **Pakistan** exacerbated by floods.
- IOM is conducting Risk Communication and Community Engagement in **Haiti**, along with provision of clean and safe water, to address outbreaks.

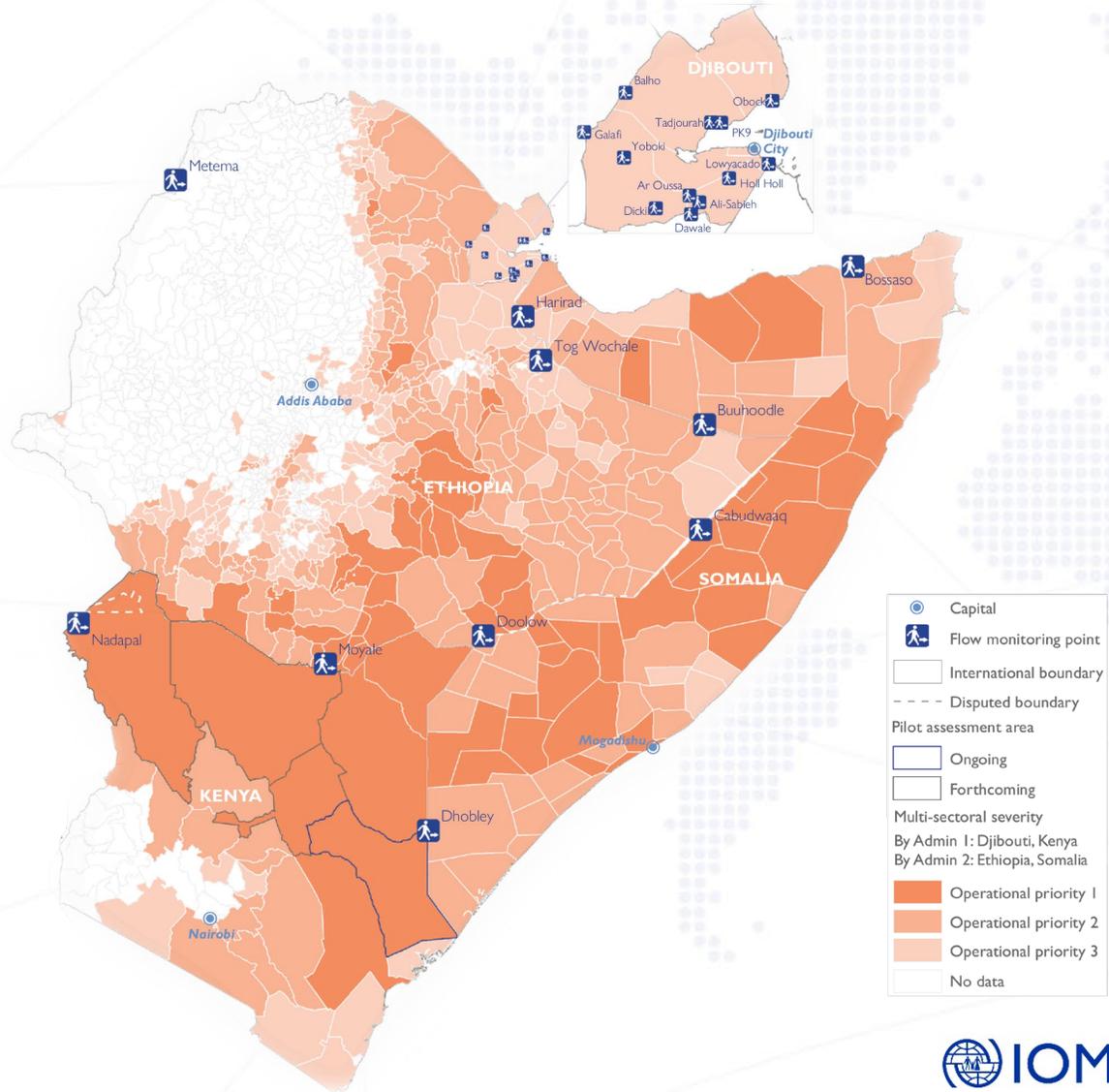


Horn of Africa drought: mobility dynamics

Four consecutive seasons of drought in the Horn of Africa.

36.6 million people in need, including 24.1 million in Ethiopia and 7.8 million in Somalia.

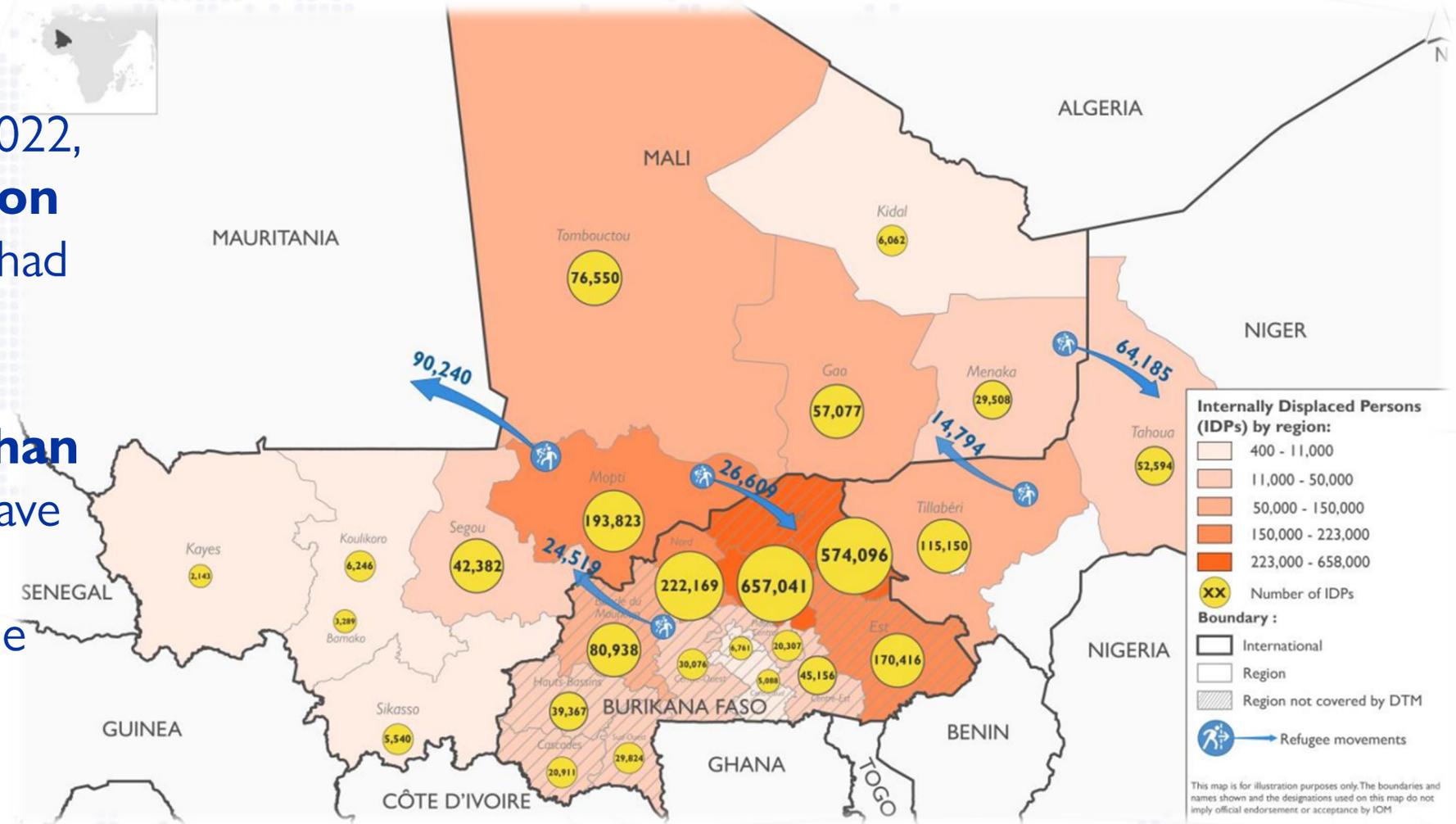
- In **Ethiopia**, 2.72 million IDPs, 534,000 displaced by drought, and 1.8 million living in drought affected areas.
- In **Djibouti**, 6,086 IDPs displaced by drought, with 1506 stranded migrants affected by drought.
- In **Somalia**, 3 million IDPs displaced by drought, with 1.1 displaced since 2021.



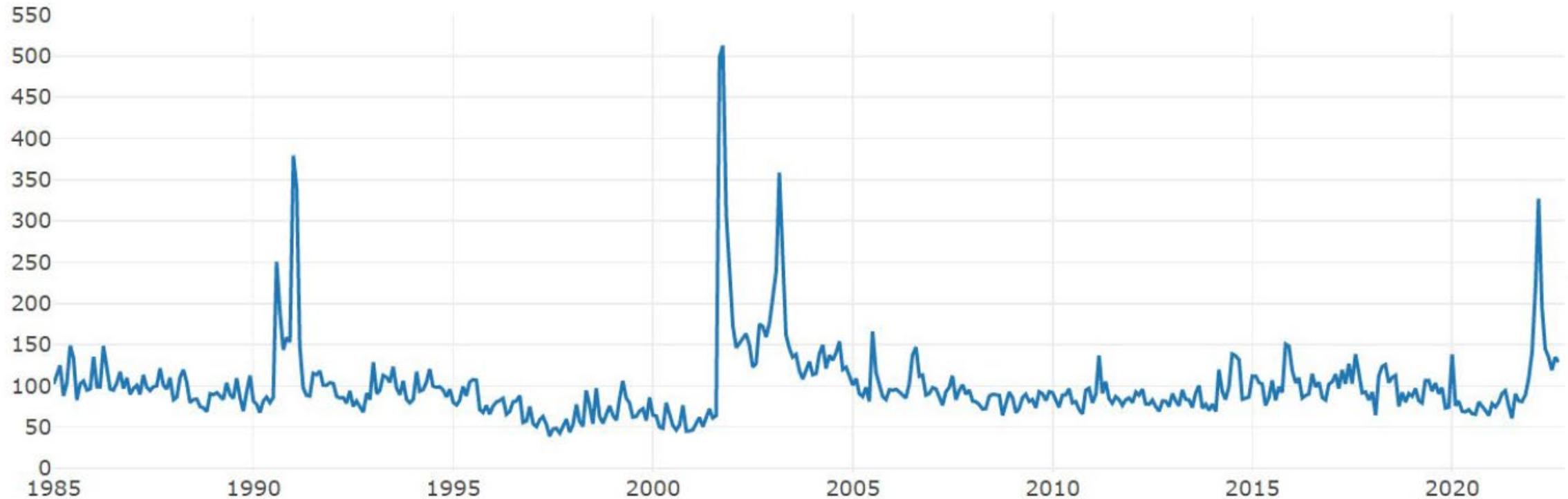
Crisis in the Sahel

As of 30 September 2022, **more than 2.7 million people** in the region had been displaced.

During 2022, **more than 30 million people** have been in need of humanitarian assistance across the region.

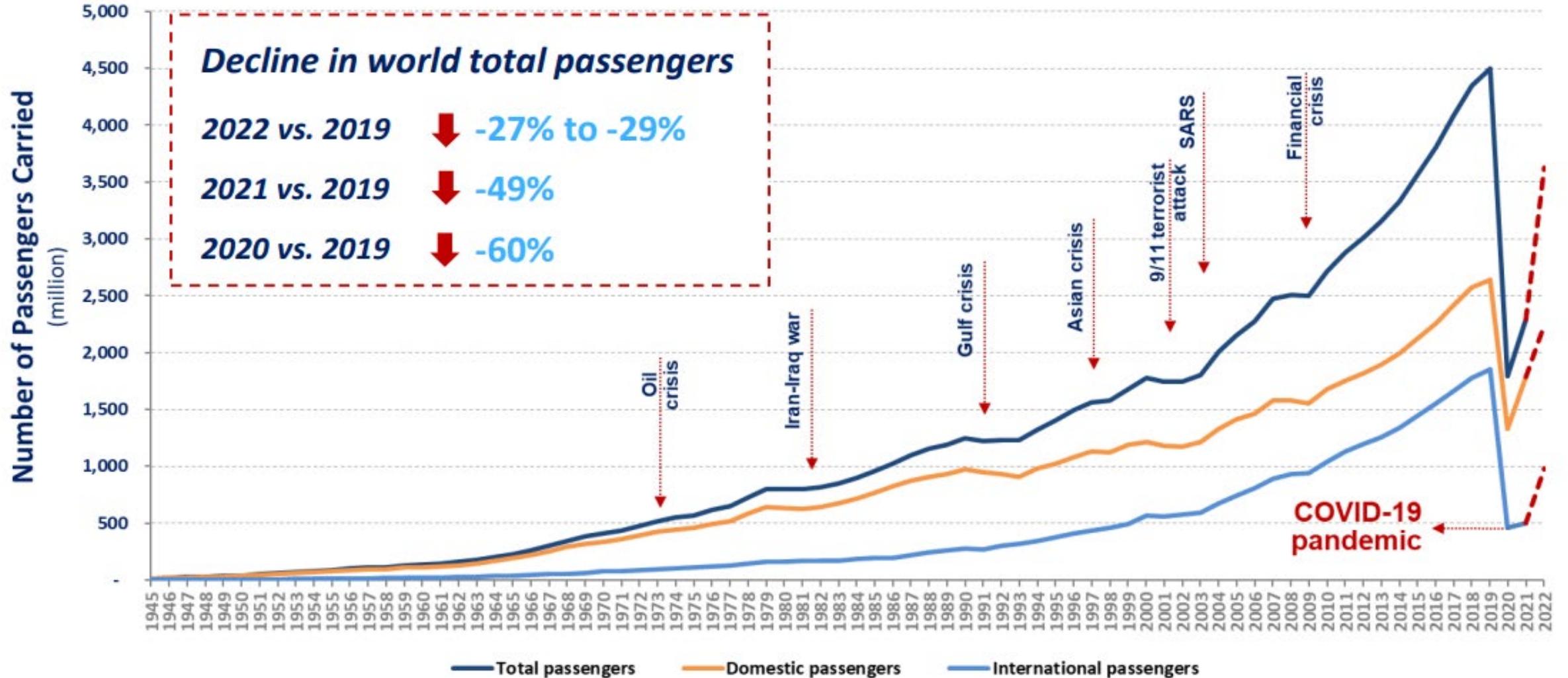


Geopolitical Risk Index: 1985-2022

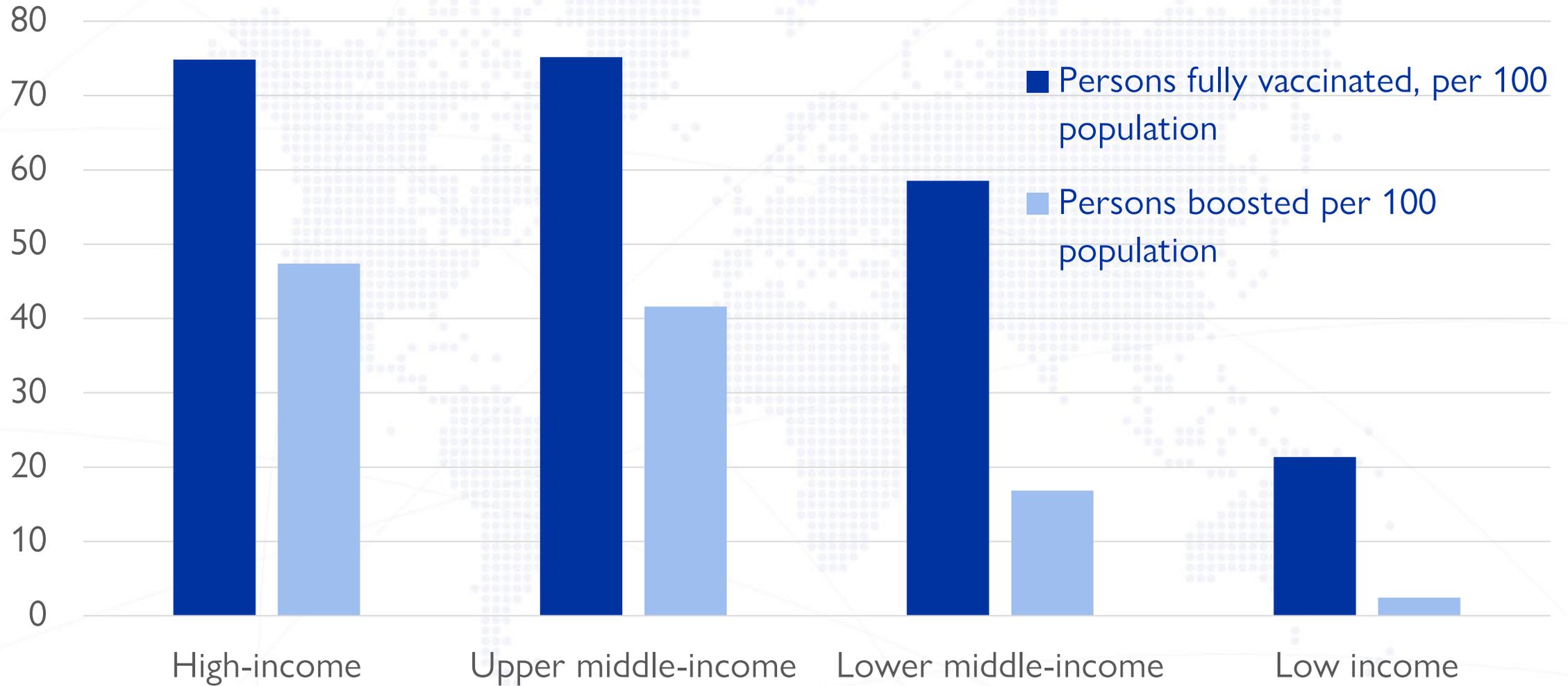


Source: Caldara and Jacoviello (2022)

World Air Passenger Traffic 1945-2022



COVID-19 Vaccination Rates



Migrant inclusion during COVID-19



According to OECD, immigrants in Canada, Denmark, France, Norway, Portugal, Spain and United States were more likely than native-born peers to catch COVID-19 and more severely.

90% of IOM Offices across the world report that migrants in regular situations have access to COVID-19 vaccination.

This compares to 57% of IOM offices reporting the same for migrants in irregular situations.

In 2021, IOM delivered COVID-19 vaccination programming to **1.1 million individuals**.

Dangerous Journeys

Between 2014-2022, more than 50,000 people have lost their lives during migratory movements.

From January to September 2022, over 150,000 people have travelled through the Darien Gap, with increasing numbers of Venezuelan nationals.

As of mid-November, 142,302 people have arrived by sea in Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, and Spain, more than half arriving to Italy.

So far in 2022, 120,136 people have entered Djibouti, the vast majority intending to move onward to Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

IOM reports 53,401 arrivals in Yemen from the Horn of Africa. Nearly one third (29%) are women and girls.



Source: Missing Migrants Project, IOM

Labour migration policy reforms

More flexible means to attract talent

- Establishing jobseeker visas
- Extending foreign student/graduate jobseeker periods
- Adopting points-based approaches

Expanding channels

- Extending visa periods, including for seasonal workers
- Increasing annual visa quotas

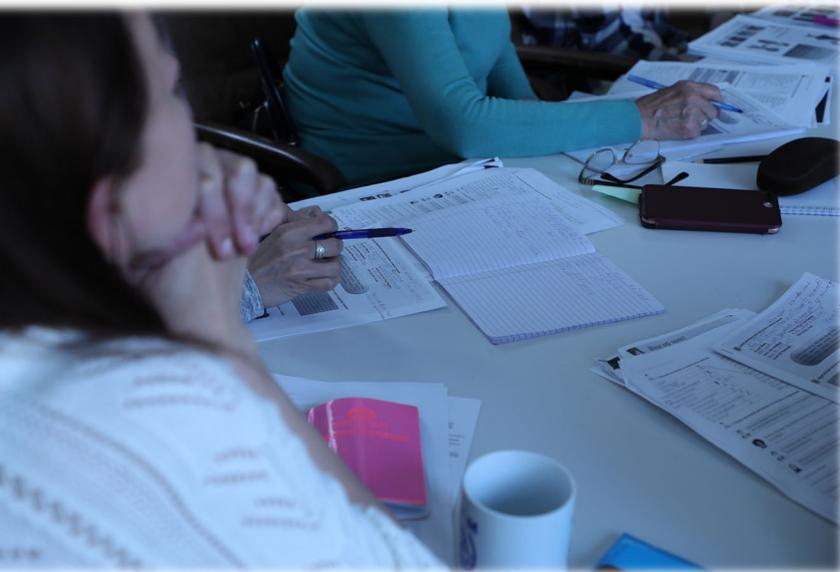


Simplifying systems

- Streamlining processes, particularly in shortage areas
- Digital tools and platforms to improve processing times
- Reducing number of visa categories/entryways

Improving protections against exploitation

- Safeguards for seasonal workers
- Strengthening ethical recruitment



Building capacity for migration governance



Capacity Development for Migration Management (CD4MM)

- Dedicated approach to capacity building at Mission level
- Guidance note and Toolbox

Essentials of Migration Management 2.0

- 30 Chapters, 19 e-learning modules launched in 2022
- Aligned with the 2030 Development Agenda and the Global Compact for Migration
- More than 700 government officials have participated in trainings to date



Migration and trade

Small scale cross-border trade (SSCBT) is an essential form of income in many countries.

- Estimated to be a multi-billion USD sector in COMESA alone, with potential to grow.
- Negative impact of the pandemic on informal cross-border trade, as borders closed.

Obstacles to cross-border trade include cumbersome processes, weak governance, extorted fees, bribery, and corruption, with women facing gender-based violence and harassment.

Opportunities to:

- Upgrade border infrastructures to facilitate cross-border movement
- Expand access to legal identity and documentation
- Explore greater integration between trade facilitation measures and border management, to promote greater human mobility



International Migration Review Forum

The IMRF Progress Declaration requested:

*“ We request the Secretary-General, in his next biennial report, to propose, ... a **limited set of indicators**, to assist Member States, upon their request, in conducting inclusive reviews of progress related to the implementation of the Global Compact, as well as include a **comprehensive strategy for improving disaggregated migration data** at the local, national, regional and global levels.”*

*“We request the Secretary-General, with the support of the Network and other relevant actors, to include **actionable recommendations on strengthening cooperation on missing migrants and providing humanitarian assistance to migrants in distress**, including by collaborating with humanitarian actors, ... with the aim of preventing loss of life in transit.”*



United Nations
Network on Migration

Working Better Together

Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund

Contributor/Partner	Commitments
Germany	\$14,139,412
United States of America	\$5,000,000
United Kingdom	\$4,849,973
Norway	\$3,776,692
Denmark	\$2,234,244
France	\$2,207,671
Sweden	\$938,159
Spain	\$597,696
Mexico	\$450,000
Portugal	\$448,655

Contributor/Partner	Commitments
United Methodist Committee on relief	\$100,000
Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH	\$63,121
Ireland	\$55,569
Philippines	\$51,402
Luxembourg	\$26,307
Thailand	\$25,000
Cyprus	\$23,220
Turkey	\$20,000
Bangladesh	\$12,007
Azerbaijan	\$4,970

Gender and youth

IOM gender marker

- The marker is a project development tool that assesses how well projects integrate gender considerations.
- Assigning an IOM Gender Marker code is mandatory for all IOM projects.

A new youth marker

- The organization will begin developing a youth marker in 2023.
- IOM will explore disaggregation of data by age, ensuring a quick way of accessing information on youth.



Diaspora engagement

The **Global Diaspora Summit** was hosted by IOM in partnership with the Irish government.

- The **outcome document** from the Summit set an agenda for diaspora engagement, in pursuit of **Objective 19** of the GCM.
- IOM will also seek opportunities for practical partnerships and exchanges with key **international financial institutions**.
- Engagement with the Private Sector in 2022 have also focused on **ethical recruitment** and **countering human smuggling**.



Private sector engagement

In 2022:

IOM has partnered with **Airbnb.org** to connect people fleeing Ukraine with free short-term housing in five countries, providing **100,000 “safe nights”**.



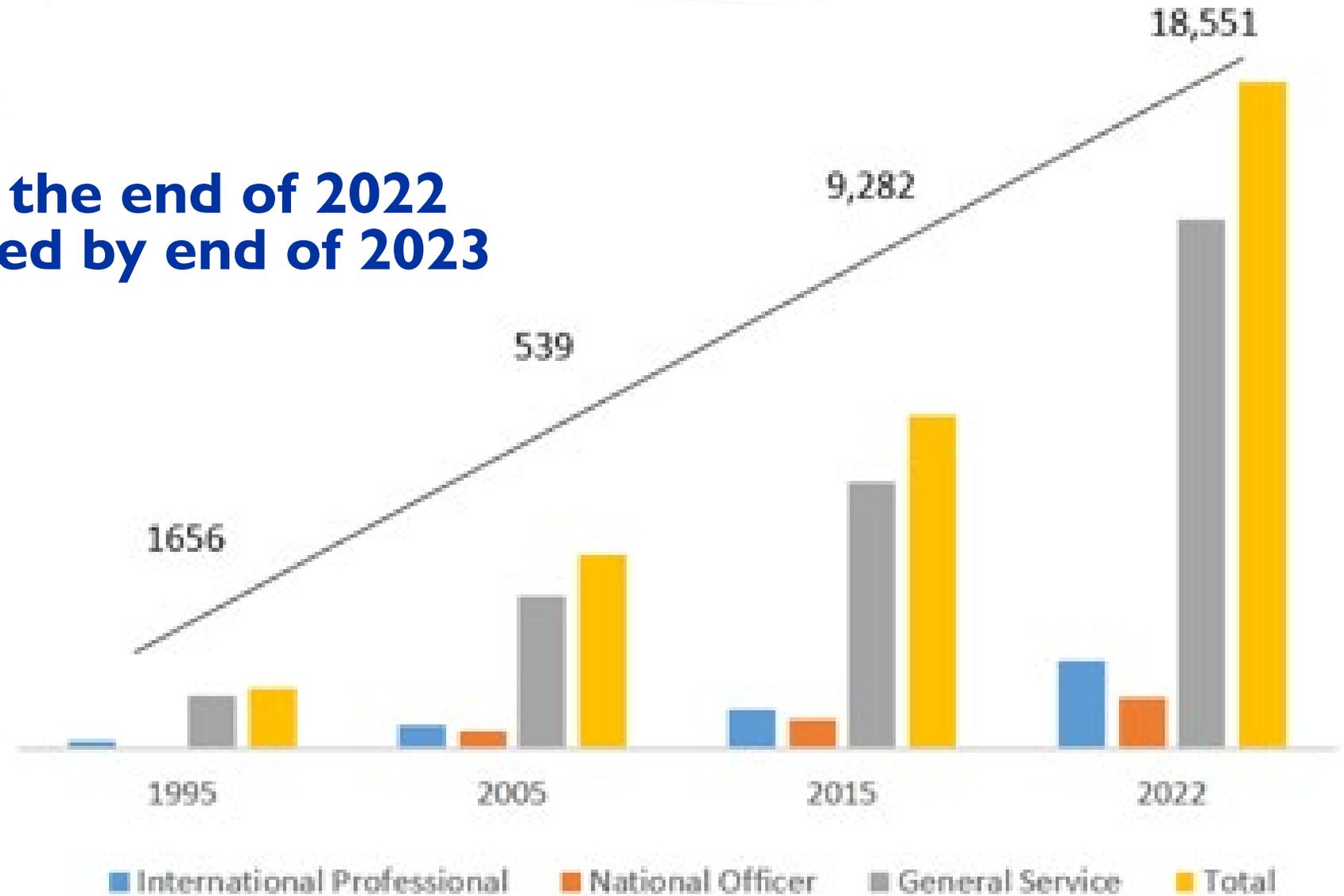
Takeda, a Japanese pharmaceutical company, **has donated USD 2 million** to scale up our electronic personal health record tool in six countries.

Today, IOM has launched a due diligence toolkit on ethical and fair recruitment, developed **in collaboration with Apple**.

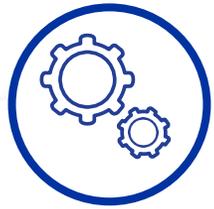


IOM Staff

19.000 staff by the end of 2022
20.300 estimated by end of 2023



Programme and Budget for 2023



CHF 65,346,816
ADMINISTRATIVE PART

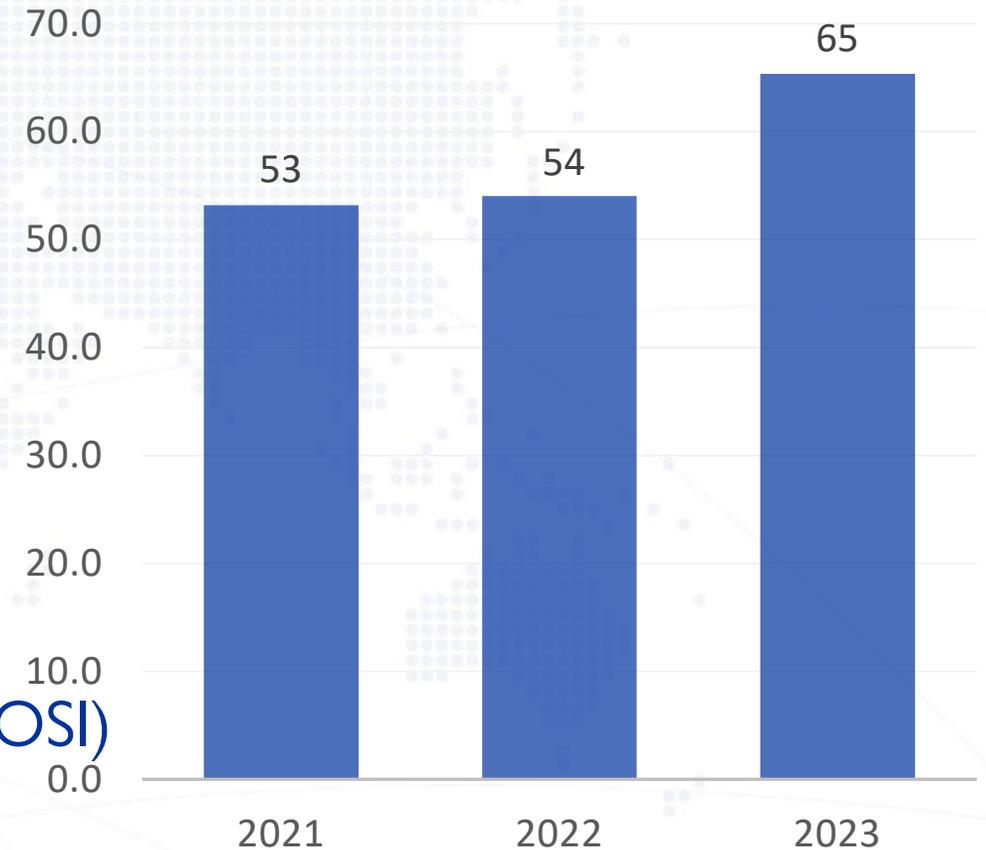


USD 1.3B
OPERATIONAL PART
BASED ON CONFIRMED FUNDING



USD 160M
OPERATIONAL SUPPORT INCOME (OSI)

ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE BUDGET
(IN CHF MILLION)



Unearmarked/Flexible Funding 2017-2022

Donor	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022**	2023*	2024*	Grand Total
MEMBER STATES									
Sweden	6.31	7.46	10.78	10.55	12.16	7.92			55.17
United Kingdom	5.17	5.26	4.93	5.27	5.50	4.62			30.74
United States of America	2.16	2.35	2.68	2.50	5.00	6.00			20.69
Denmark	-	3.81	3.68	3.65	4.10	3.51			18.76
Netherlands	-	7.50	1.83	3.17	2.39	2.11			17.00
Norway	-	1.76	2.28	1.89	3.66	3.36			12.95
Belgium	1.20	1.16	1.14	1.14	1.12	1.03	*	1.03	8.84
Ireland	-	-	0.55	1.09	1.21	1.12			3.97
Switzerland	-	0.50	0.51	0.54	1.08	1.01			3.64
France	-	-	-	-	1.22	1.06			2.28
Republic of Korea	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00			2.00
Spain	-	-	-	1.19	-				1.19
Portugal	-	0.23	0.11	0.24	0.23	0.06			0.86
Austria	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04				0.20
Lithuania					0.06				0.06
Cyprus					0.03				0.03
Philippines	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01			0.02
NON MEMBER STATES									
Qatar						0.20	0.20		0.40
	14.88	30.06	28.55	31.29	38.79	32.98	1.23	1.03	178.79

