

COUNCIL

114th Session

ABRIDGED ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2022

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1. By 2022, IOM had grown into a global organization with 175 Member States, a budget of USD 2.9 billion and 18,934 staff operating in over 100 countries. Throughout the year, IOM supported migrants across the world, developing effective responses to the shifting dynamics of migration and providing advice on migration policy and practice. The Organization collaborated with partners to improve the resilience of people on the move, particularly those in situations of vulnerability, and worked with governments to manage all forms of mobility, and their impacts. This work included operations in some of the most complex emergency settings in the world. IOM also continued to play a leadership role within the international community, notably through the inaugural International Migration Review Forum, which resulted in a Progress Declaration reaffirming the importance of international cooperation to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration.
2. 2022 saw many significant events that will have ramifications for migrants and migration in the years to come. New crises such as the conflict in Ukraine, and climate-related disasters like the drought in the Horn of Africa resulted in significant displacement. As human mobility began to rebound from the effects of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, IOM continued to address its significant impacts on migrants, while preparing for future public health emergencies.
3. This abridged report highlights some of the key results achieved in 2022. More details regarding the Organization's achievements across its Headquarters, 9 regional offices and 171 country offices can be found in the Annual Report for 2022 (document C/114/INF/1).

IOM OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

Humanitarian response and resilience

4. IOM's crisis response remained at the forefront of its work, with 115 of the Organization's 171 country offices engaging in humanitarian activities. In 2022, IOM's work on the mobility dimensions of crisis had an operational reach of over 31.1 million people, including internally displaced persons, refugees, migrants and host communities, either directly or as part of community-based programmes.
5. The Organization's humanitarian work continued to address the whole spectrum of needs of crisis-affected populations, with the implementation of sustainable and comprehensive solutions to help migrants and communities cope better with the complex drivers of vulnerability. Areas in which IOM has provided support include movement assistance; camp coordination and camp management (CCCM); mental health and psychosocial support; shelter and settlements; health; and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

IOM crisis-related support



Over **9.5 million** people across 80 countries through shelter and NFI assistance



Over **12.9 million** people through WASH programming in 61 countries



Over **2.67 million** people through cash-based interventions in 113 countries



Over **2,050 sites** with CCCM programming in 37 countries

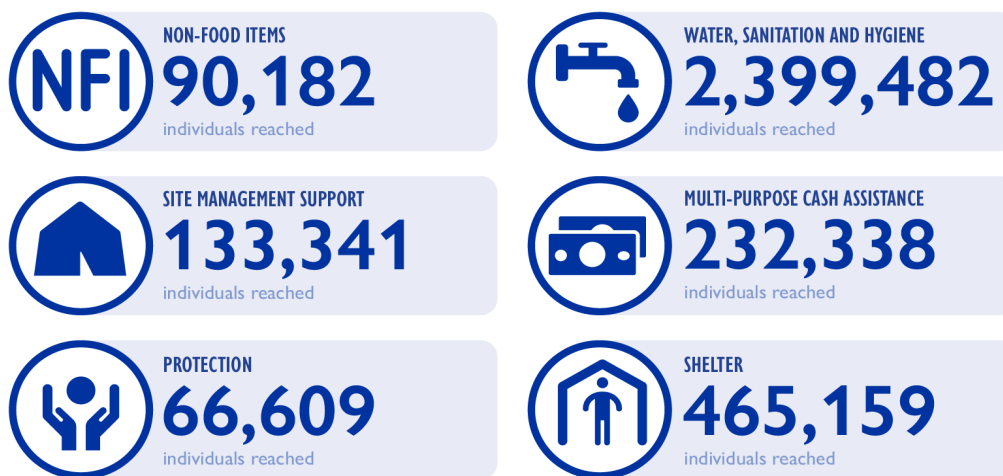
6. In 2022, IOM's CCCM operations reached over 4.1 million people living in more than 2,050 displacement sites across 37 countries. Displaced populations living in sites in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Somalia and South Sudan accounted for more than 60 per cent of the total number of people IOM supported in this regard. In addition to locally procured items, the Organization successfully delivered 2,364 m³ of non-food items from its global stocks to 10 IOM field missions in 2022, representing an increase of 9 per cent in volume, and 49 per cent in terms of weight, compared with deliveries made in 2021. Operations like these were notably facilitated by innovations in supply chain management.

7. The drought in the Horn of Africa saw IOM providing comprehensive life-saving primary health-care assistance to drought-affected populations in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, in areas including mental health and psychosocial support, communicable diseases and outbreak prevention and response. Globally, the Organization's health teams referred 926,958 people for treatment of moderate or severe acute malnutrition and responded to 112 outbreaks of diseases in 85 countries, including by vaccinating 1.5 million people in outbreak scenarios. Integrated health and WASH responses were necessary to respond to cholera outbreaks in Burundi, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iraq, Kenya, Lebanon, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen, and to an outbreak of acute watery diarrhoea in Somalia. Beyond these outbreaks, IOM ran WASH programmes worldwide in camps, camp-like settings and host communities, with regular operations boosted to limit the spread of disease at these locations and at points of entry. In 2022, WASH operations provided support to a total of 12.9 million people.

8. Globally, 58 missions continued implementing protection activities, providing direct humanitarian protection assistance to more than 3 million beneficiaries over the course of the year. IOM remained committed to mainstreaming protection across all sectors of intervention, consistently promoting the safe and meaningful participation of vulnerable groups at all programming stages. Thirty-nine IOM offices engaged in crisis-related responses had focal points participating in inter-agency coordination on accountability to affected populations.

9. In 2022, IOM started taking steps towards a more strategic approach to disability inclusion with the establishment of the Gender and Diversity Coordination Unit. The Organization also piloted an approach to disability inclusion in CCCM in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Fiji and Mozambique, resulting in lessons learned that can be replicated to other sectors.

Overview of achievements in Ukraine in 2022



In collaboration with more than 70 implementing partners, and through its 11 offices, IOM reached people in need across 24 oblasts in Ukraine

10. The start of the war in Ukraine saw IOM boosting its capacity in Ukraine and neighbouring countries. By the end of 2022, life-saving and protection assistance had been provided to over 3,250,000 individuals affected by the crisis. IOM's expertise in human mobility proved critical to managing the large-scale flows of people moving across borders, with the Organization supporting humanitarian border management programming at over 30 border crossing points and arrival locations. In addition, there was continued use of the humanitarian "Green Corridor", which saw 34,930 people transported safely through the Republic of Moldova to Romania and other European countries. Throughout the response, the Displacement Tracking Matrix has been used to track mobility in 22 oblasts and in the city of Kyiv.

11. IOM's country offices in Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan have continued their support to Afghans displaced by the complex, multidimensional crisis in Afghanistan. Despite a difficult operating context and following the turbulent transfer of power, IOM has been able to scale up operations in the country. In 2022, IOM provided assistance to more than 3.4 million Afghans and host communities, including access to protection and WASH services, and by meeting basic daily needs through the distribution of food, temporary shelter and other essentials.

12. IOM actively participated in coordination forums at the global, regional and country levels and contributed to collective humanitarian responses, ensuring that migrants and displaced populations were taken into consideration. In 2022, the Organization held a coordination role in 181 coordination structures – in the form of clusters, sectors, working groups or taskforces – across 72 countries. One example of progress in this area was the commitment by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) to systematically consider migrants affected by crises across IASC strategic priorities, which was made through a pledge at the International Migration Review Forum. IOM continued its engagement in inter-agency groups working on early warning and preparedness both at global level and at field level, coordinating inter-agency pilots of anticipatory action to prepare for potential disasters, such as floods in Somalia, cyclones in the Philippines, drought in Malawi or an outbreak of pneumonic plague in Madagascar.

13. In recent decades, IOM has become one of the lead global agencies responding to the needs of internally displaced persons, notably continuing to play a formal role on internal displacement within the United Nations system as co-lead of the Global CCCM Cluster. Additionally, IOM hosts the largest repository of primary data on internally displaced persons in the world and delivers programming on humanitarian assistance and durable solutions, the cost of which exceeded USD 1 billion in 2022 alone. IOM also offers advice to governments regarding the planning and implementation of durable solution strategies. One example of this was in Ethiopia, where the Organization provided technical support for the launch of the Somali Regional State Durable Solutions Strategy 2022–2025, which aims to resolve protracted internal displacement in the region.

14. IOM launched the Solutions and Mobility Index at the World Bank Fragility Forum 2022. The Index brings together a range of country-led initiatives in locations such as Iraq, Nigeria and Somalia to develop data tools and analysis related to durable solutions. During the year, IOM also launched the community-based planning approach and an accompanying manual, which provides practical, accessible, step-by-step guidance to help staff integrate community-based planning into their projects. To date, the approach has been implemented in more than 10 countries, including Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Iraq, Papua New Guinea and Somalia.

Displacement Tracking Matrix operations in 2022



15. The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) gathers and analyses data to disseminate critical multi-layered information on the mobility, vulnerabilities and needs of displaced and mobile populations. These data enable decision-makers and responders to provide context-specific assistance. In 2022, DTM data and analysis were used to inform 86 per cent of humanitarian response plans, up from 84 per cent in 2021. The DTM has also been adapted to the specific needs of stakeholders, responding to requests from governments or other humanitarian actors to include specific areas of concern.

16. As the number and frequency of disasters rise, so does the need to better equip governments, communities and individuals to prepare for them, including through innovative approaches. In 2022, the DTM continued to support anticipatory action analytics, including an early warning system developed through the transhumance tracking tool in Nigeria; multi-hazard response/disaster risk reduction platform reports in Burundi; and drought analysis in Somalia. IOM also developed an emergency preparedness toolkit, complemented with an online scenario-based simulation exercise, which is aimed at supporting country offices in the development of emergency preparedness programmes. In another example of innovation in 2022, IOM piloted a pioneering shelter model in the Philippines, which incorporates a safe room for typhoon-prone communities; this is now widely recognized as replicable and affordable by governmental and non-governmental humanitarian actors in the country.

17. 2022 saw IOM's migration, environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction programming, which spans all the thematic areas covered by IOM, consolidated within the same division. Over 30 per cent of the Operational Part of the Budget was allocated to climate change action and risk reduction considerations, with nearly half of IOM country offices engaged in related activities.

18. In the light of the growing impacts of climate change, IOM stepped up its support for the development of regional and multi-country frameworks on migration, environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction, such as the Pacific Climate Change Migration and Human Security Programme, which facilitated national consultations across 13 countries. In another example, IOM and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) provided support to the Government of Uganda on the organization of a regional interministerial conference on migration, environment and climate change in the East and Horn of Africa, with the aim of developing an integrated approach to climate change-induced mobility across the region. The Organization was also involved in an initiative bringing together representatives of parliaments from Central America, and from the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico, through interparliamentary commissions to develop a new regional framework law on the management of climate change-related and environmental migration.

19. IOM's dedicated advocacy and technical assistance led to the inclusion of human mobility dimensions in both discussions and side events during the Twenty-seventh Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP27), with the issue also reflected in several of the key decisions negotiated during the Session. The Director General participated in the high-level round table entitled "Climate Change and the Sustainability of Vulnerable Communities", which was the first time that human mobility had been discussed during the High-level Segment of the Conference of the Parties.

20. In order to build the resilience of communities affected by displacement, IOM implemented 349 transition and recovery projects in 80 countries, reaching 1,522,660 people in 2022. IOM offices also provided livelihoods assistance/programming to 104,484 individuals affected by displacement, 65 per cent of whom were female, and 75 per cent of whom were under the age of 18. Much of this work aimed to build the self-reliance of individuals facing protracted displacement. In Jordan, a livelihoods project saw expert mentors guide beneficiaries through the development of skills in business management, budget and profit calculation, networking, marketing and communications.

21. In 2022, IOM had 46 active peacebuilding projects designed to prevent and resolve violence and support the transition to peace in 24 countries globally. IOM provided support to 5,728 government officials in the development of tools, systems and strategies to identify and/or address drivers of conflict. IOM also increased its work on the nexus between conflict, climate change and human mobility. In one example from the Niger, water supply systems were built in collaboration with the local community and government stakeholders to reduce the likelihood of intercommunity conflict brought on by water scarcity, which is being compounded by climate change.

IOM's I am a migrant campaign



22. In 2022, 51 IOM offices supported awareness-raising campaigns, targeting civil society organizations, media counterparts and local governments, to counter xenophobia and discrimination. The global [I Am A Migrant](#) campaign – rebranded and relaunched on International Migrants Day in four languages (Arabic, English, French and Spanish) – provided a space for people on the move to share their personal stories and journeys, challenge stereotypes and reshape the narrative on migration. In 2022, IOM also launched a campaign on the [#XenofobiaCero](#) platform in five countries in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, with the number of message views totalling 5.3 million.

Human mobility

23. IOM has worked to ensure that migrants and societies increasingly benefit from safe, orderly and regular migration, notably by mitigating the risks associated with the movement of people through improved border management, the provision of information about safe migration, promotion of access to services and protection, and working with employers and governments to ensure migrants gain decent employment. The Organization has also worked to enhance the flexibility and accessibility of regular migration pathways, particularly through information-sharing on existing migration pathways. In 2022, over 6.3 million migrants were reached with information on how to access regular migration pathways.

24. The Organization continued to expand its work on protecting the rights of migrant workers during 2022, including through the development and implementation of inter-State cooperation agreements to promote regular labour migration. For example, IOM worked with the Governments of Armenia, Georgia and the Republic of Moldova on enhancing joint labour cooperation agreements. In the Asia and the Pacific region, IOM worked closely with civil society organizations such as the Migrant Forum in Asia and The Remedy Project on the ethical recruitment and protection of migrant workers. As part of its engagement, IOM supported seven civil society organizations to participate in the annual Association of Southeast Asian Nations Forum on Migrant Labour.

25. To promote the respect of the rights of migrant workers in international operations and supply chains, IOM launched the [Migrant Worker Guidelines for Employers](#) and an e-learning course on fair and ethical recruitment and the employment of migrant workers. In another positive step, membership of the IRIS Global Policy Network on Recruitment grew to 50 public authorities in 2022, with the

addition of the Governments of Lebanon and Ukraine, and the government of the Canadian province of Newfoundland and Labrador. Throughout the year, nearly 850 government authorities in 34 countries participated in training on the development of legislation on licensing and recruitment.

26. Despite ongoing COVID-19-related restrictions, in 2022, IOM provided in-person, remote or hybrid training to over 48,000 beneficiaries globally at various stages of the migration process, with the aim of promoting safe and regular migration and maximizing the benefits of migration. In Indonesia, a pre-departure training package was developed that included a financial literacy module to help empower Indonesian migrant households, and a module on mental health and psychosocial support, which staff from the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency used to deliver training to prospective migrants. Additionally, village operational guidelines were developed to support the economic empowerment of migrant workers.

27. In terms of migration health, in 2022, IOM focused on strengthening preparedness and responses to health emergencies in coordination with international partners, multilateral processes and national stakeholders. For instance, IOM continued to work in collaboration with the World Health Organization on strengthening core capacities at points of entry in line with the International Health Regulations (2005), including by providing substantive inputs to support the ongoing negotiations on a new international instrument on pandemic preparedness and response.

28. IOM continued to play a key role in supporting cross-border preparedness and response. In 2022, there were 336 IOM-supported points of entry, and 46 disease surveillance systems were established. The Organization supported vaccination activities for hard-to-reach mobile populations, internally displaced persons, refugees and host communities through routine immunization mechanisms and in response to outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases, vaccinating over 3 million people against a range of diseases.

29. Overall, IOM had dedicated health operations across both the development and humanitarian contexts in at least 85 countries, of which 47 were crisis-affected countries. The Organization reached 448,548 individuals with HIV prevention programmes and provided antiretroviral therapy to 12,973 beneficiaries. A further 6,989 beneficiaries began directly observed therapy for tuberculosis. IOM's malaria programming provided 310,446 long-lasting insecticidal nets and directly reached 1,789,399 people with malaria education and prevention activities.

30. IOM made progress on the operationalization of its Policy on the Full Spectrum of Return, Readmission and Reintegration, including through the roll-out of common technical solutions such as the Electronic Readmission Case Management System funded by the European Union and Denmark, a digital platform that enhances readmission cooperation by enabling governments to securely exchange data. Moreover, IOM continued to provide support to Member States through its existing regional initiatives, the European Readmission Capacity Building Facility with projects in Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Iraq and Pakistan, and the Western Balkans Readmission Capacity Building Facility.

IOM's resettlement, return and reintegration support



120,728 refugees and other vulnerable persons

supported through resettlement, humanitarian admission and relocation activities



54,001 migrants

were assisted to voluntarily return



170,714 reintegration services

were provided to returnees

31. In 2022, the Organization managed resettlement and movement programmes in 176 locations globally, including via processing sites and transit centres. It also supported the resettlement, humanitarian admission and relocation activities of 30 States, assisting a total of 120,728 refugees and other vulnerable persons, with significant operations out of Lebanon, Pakistan and Türkiye. New resettlement operations were launched in Bangladesh and the United Arab Emirates, moving thousands of people to 13 destination countries worldwide. The top three resettlement countries were Canada, the United States of America and Australia. In 2022, the Sustainable Resettlement and Complementary Pathways Initiative (CRISP) supported a total of 197 refugees of the above-mentioned total to resettle to Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay.

32. Assisted voluntary return and reintegration remained a key priority during 2022. Approximately 54,000 migrants (25% female, 75% male, with children representing 16% of the total) were assisted to return from 135 host countries (destination or transit) to 132 countries of origin. The majority were assisted to return from the Niger (27%), Germany (14%) and Greece (5%) to Mali (9%), Guinea (9%) and Ethiopia (9%). In 2022, the European Economic Area continued to be the main host region for beneficiaries of assisted voluntary return, with a share of 36 per cent of the total number. Similar to 2021, West and Central Africa was the main region of origin (42%). Migrants in situations of vulnerability continued to represent a significant portion of the total caseload of migrants assisted to return in 2022 (8%). More than 130 country offices engaged in assisted voluntary return and reintegration activities through the provision of support ranging from medical and mental health and psychosocial support to financial services and material support.

33. Through voluntary humanitarian return, a total of 15,281 vulnerable migrants¹ were supported in their return to their countries of origin, mainly to Ethiopia, the Niger and Nigeria. This is a

¹ The concept of vulnerability can be understood to mean that some people are more susceptible to harm, relative to others, as a result of exposure to some form of risk. IOM uses the definition of vulnerable migrants set out in the Principles and Guidelines on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations: vulnerable migrants are migrants who are unable effectively to enjoy their human rights, are at increased risk of violations and abuse and who, accordingly, are entitled to call on a duty bearer's heightened duty of care. For more information, please refer to the *IOM Handbook on Protection and Assistance to Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse*.

considerable increase compared with 2021, when voluntary humanitarian returns enabled 6,376 vulnerable migrants to return to their countries of origin. Providing reintegration support to migrants returning to their country of origin is an essential component of IOM's approach to return migration. In 2022, more than 130 IOM country offices were involved in reintegration-related activities, which include counselling (27%); economic (41%), social (13%) or psychosocial (15%) assistance; and other forms of support (4%).

34. Complementary pathways are safe and legal migration avenues for refugees that supplement existing resettlement commitments; they therefore lead to a net increase in third-country solutions. In this context, IOM and Talent Beyond Boundaries announced a formal partnership to strengthen labour mobility pathways as a durable solution for refugees and other displaced people around the world. At the International Migration Review Forum, the newly formed Global Task Force on Refugee Labour Mobility – of which both IOM and Talent Beyond Boundaries are members – hosted a side event, during which representatives from the Governments of Australia and Canada spoke in support of building and expanding labour pathway pilots.

35. Throughout 2022, IOM supported efforts to regularize the migratory status of irregular migrants. The IOM Office in Colombia was able to support the implementation of a regularization strategy led by Migración Colombia to provide temporary protection status to migrants from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, supporting the different phases of the process through information sessions, registration support and an awareness-raising campaign. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, IOM supported the General Directorate of Migration in the implementation of Supreme Decree 4576 on migratory regularization by disseminating information, training public officials and providing economic assistance and legal orientation to migrants to regularize their situation.

36. Twenty-eight country offices carried out activities promoting alternatives to detention, including provision of safe and open accommodation facilities, advocacy, capacity-building, inter-agency coordination, and legal and policy support. The IOM Office in Greece established and operated emergency accommodation centres for unaccompanied migrant children. The regional offices also played a crucial role in ensuring multi-country mechanisms included the protection of migrants. For example, IOM facilitated the drafting of guidelines on counter-trafficking and child protection by the South American Conference on Migration; the development and adoption of regional guidelines on child protection by the Quito Process; and the establishment of a counter-trafficking platform for South American countries.

37. Through the IOM Global Assistance Fund, an emergency funding mechanism that offers sustainable, personalized immediate protection and comprehensive direct assistance to vulnerable migrants across the world, IOM assisted 14 migrants of 5 different nationalities in 2022. Among the beneficiaries were victims of trafficking and labour exploitation and abuse, unaccompanied migrant children and victims of gender-based violence.

Migration governance

38. Supporting good migration governance is central to IOM's mission. IOM's role in the United Nations system enables the Organization to make a significant contribution in this regard, including in the context of advancing the 2030 Agenda and providing support to governments in the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, and other relevant global and regional frameworks. IOM's close engagement with and support to governments at different levels on the development and implementation of migration policies and laws and the integration of migration and mobility considerations into other relevant sectors are at the heart of this work, as is the organizational commitment to multi-stakeholder partnerships. This work is underpinned by data and research designed to guide and inform policy and practice.

39. IOM continued to serve as the Coordinator and Secretariat of the United Nations Network on Migration, strengthening its work on the ground. During the year, the number of country and regional networks grew from 60 to 83, while the number of Global Compact Champion countries grew from 28 to 33 with the addition of the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Peru and Türkiye. Additionally, the donor base for the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund, established to support the implementation of the Global Compact, expanded to 19 countries, with an additional USD 9.3 million contributed in 2022 bringing the total contributed to date to USD 37.5 million (approximately 25% of the 2026 target).

40. The inaugural International Migration Review Forum, held in May 2022, was a major achievement. Of the 153 Member States that attended, over 50 were represented by ministers or deputy ministers. In the lead up to the Forum, IOM, in its capacity as Coordinator and Secretariat of the Network, worked to build political momentum for the first global review of the Global Compact. Held over four days, the Forum consisted of four interactive multi-stakeholder round tables, a policy debate and a plenary session. In addition, 19 in-person side-events were held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, as well as 50 virtual side-events across all regions. The resulting Progress Declaration calls for stronger linkages between the Global Compact, the 2030 Agenda and their respective review forums, including a proposal for the development of a limited set of indicators to measure Global Compact implementation that draws on the indicator framework of the Sustainable Development Goals.

41. Prior to the International Migration Review Forum, IOM issued a report entitled *Migration Governance Indicators Data and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration: A Baseline Report*. The report presents global, regional and thematic trends identified from national-level Migration Governance Indicator data for 2016–2021 in relation to implementation of the 23 objectives outlined in the Global Compact. Another important resource is the *Repository of Practices* on the Migration Network Hub. Launched in 2022, the Repository showcases more than 200 practices that embody the principles, objectives and innovation of the Global Compact, selected through a peer review system.

IOM Development Fund activities



42. Since 2001, the *IOM Development Fund* has provided a unique global resource aimed at supporting developing Member States in their efforts to strengthen their migration management capacity. For some countries, the Fund's projects were important sources of seed funding that enabled policy development in new areas, with 30 projects (46%) contributing to the development of a range of national and sectoral policies on subjects including labour migration, migrant health, migration and climate change and diaspora engagement. As technology continues to transform how social, political and economic systems operate, Member States are increasing their engagement with technology to tackle dynamic mobility challenges. Of the Fund's 65 completed projects in 2022, 17 projects included a clear technology component.

43. IOM continued to forge strong bilateral partnerships with various international actors and was deeply involved in United Nations structures at the global, regional and country levels. As a result of this involvement, 82 per cent of the United Nations common country analyses finalized in 2022 included key migration trends, and 72 per cent identified migrants and displaced populations as groups that should not be left behind. In addition, 46 IOM offices made substantial contributions to the development of, and signed, a United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework during the reporting period, while 28 IOM offices contributed to the update of an ongoing Framework.

44. The principle of a whole-of-government approach is central to the work of IOM, which seeks to ensure vertical and horizontal policy coherence for optimal migration governance outcomes. In 2022, IOM supported the development or revision of 86 migration policies or laws in over 60 countries, 12 of which were at the subnational level. For example, in Slovenia, IOM supported the development of a national migration strategy, while in Sri Lanka, the Organization provided support for the development of new immigration legislation. Additionally, IOM was involved in 209 assessments of migration policies and/or legislation.

45. The mainstreaming of migration into development or sectoral policy is an important aspect of IOM's governance work. Two years of piloting in Ecuador, Madagascar and Nepal culminated in 2022 in the launch of the [Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development](#) package of resources to support government officials and practitioners to mainstream human mobility into development sectors. This was made possible through a partnership between the pilot countries, IOM, the Directorate-General for International Partnerships of the European Commission, and 11 other United Nations agencies. Throughout the year, 51 IOM offices supported national governments' efforts to refine or mainstream migration into development or sectoral policy throughout the cycle of policy planning, revision and implementation.

46. As the provider of secretariat services to 19 inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration, IOM supported 85 events hosted by such mechanisms to enhance migration governance, and made interventions at close to 100 events. In 2022, IOM also forged strategic partnerships with several multilateral development banks, concluding a declaration of intent with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and a memorandum of understanding with the Andean Development Corporation.

47. IOM continues to engage in whole-of-society partnerships to address migration in all its dimensions by working together with migrants, diasporas, local communities, civil society, academia, the private sector, trade unions, national human rights institutions, the media and other relevant stakeholders in migration governance. Globally, IOM partners with a range of civil society entities. During 2022, 135 IOM country offices partnered with national non-governmental organizations, 94 with academia and research institutes, and 79 with migrant associations or diaspora groups.

48. IOM recognizes the role of global migrant communities as key actors for development; over 60 country offices worked with diaspora groups and diaspora investment organizations in 2022. In April, in partnership with the Government of Ireland, IOM co-hosted the first Global Diaspora Summit, which was attended by over 700 participants from governments, diaspora organizations and other partners. In Somalia, IOM supported the development of the National Diaspora Policy, providing advice to the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation at the federal level and to the relevant authorities in four federal states.

49. In August 2022, the Organization developed a white paper which laid the framework for the three pillars of IOM's approach to private sector engagement – impact, income and innovation. During the year, IOM raised a record-breaking USD 16.4 million in private sector revenue from corporations, foundations and individuals. The private sector has shown overwhelming interest in supporting the

Organization's response in Ukraine and contributed more than USD 9.8 million to the Ukraine response efforts in 2022. In terms of specific partnerships, Airbnb partnered with IOM to provide short-term housing and more than 100,000 safe nights for people fleeing Ukraine in Hungary, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania and Slovakia. IOM also worked with Apple on an initiative to promote ethical recruitment and fair labour practices.

50. Collaborations with academia continue across the globe to strengthen the knowledge base on migration in order to support the development of evidence-based policy. Throughout the year, 107 IOM country offices partnered with research institutes. For example, the Regional Office in Cairo expanded the Mixed Migration Hub academic network from 7 to 23 members and supported capacity-building for early career researchers on mixed migration. The Hub produced five evidence-based policy briefs on different mixed migration topics, organized an online webinar and continued policy engagement with policymakers.

51. As the world of human mobility is changing rapidly, there is a pressing need for globally comparable evidence on the development impact of human mobility. In response to this need, IOM established the Global Data Institute in 2022 to harness the power of its data for operations, making meaning of global migration patterns, and informing foresight. The Institute capitalizes on synergies between its two data initiatives – the Displacement Tracking Matrix and the Global Migration Data Analysis Centre. Outreach activities were also undertaken to ensure that the World Migration Report series, IOM's flagship publication, was used more extensively. The associated interactive data visualization platform has won several international awards, the most recent being the 2022 Grand Winner for best online annual report (non-profit organization category) at the 31st QUESTAR Awards. At the national level, 30 country offices supported governments in finalizing data plans or data governance frameworks relevant to migration, 22 of which were linked to a national government policy or framework. Ninety-seven offices participated in national and/or regional migration data-related processes and initiatives.

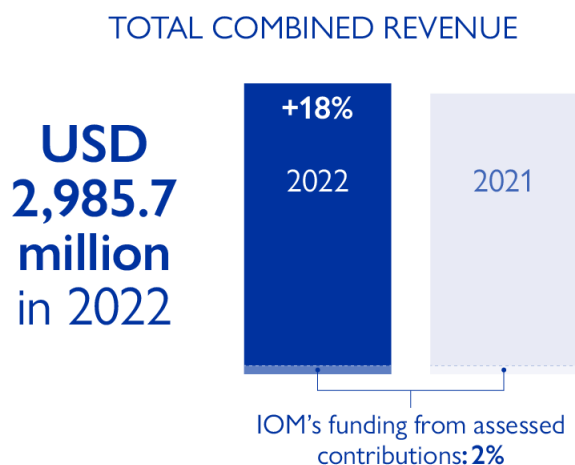
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT, ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCIES

52. In 2022, IOM further strengthened itself as an institution, in line with the ambitions of the IOM Strategic Vision 2019–2023 and the accompanying Internal Governance Framework. Reflecting its significant growth and the new leadership structure of the Organization, IOM's restructuring of its Headquarters came into force on 1 January 2022. A new department, the Department of Strategic Planning and Organizational Performance, was established under the Executive Office (formerly the Office of the Director General), bringing together core IOM functions, including results-based management, risk management, central evaluation, compliance, and coordination of the Internal Governance Framework.

53. A mid-term review of the Strategic Vision found that it has initiated a cultural shift towards a more strategic way of acting, as well as thinking, providing an overarching framework to guide strategic planning at different levels of the Organization. However, this strategic approach to thinking and acting is contingent on the provision of sufficient stable resources to allow IOM's offices to anticipate external changes, rather than merely react to them.

54. A series of consultations and negotiations in the first half of the year culminated in the approval of a number of historic budget reforms during the Thirtieth Session of the Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance. Resolution No. 31 of 28 June 2022 on investing in the core structure of IOM amends the definition of the core structure to include leadership positions in country offices and approves a USD 60 million increase in assessed contributions to be implemented gradually over the next five years, while recognizing that the strengthened core structure will require an additional USD 75 million annually.

Total revenue in 2022



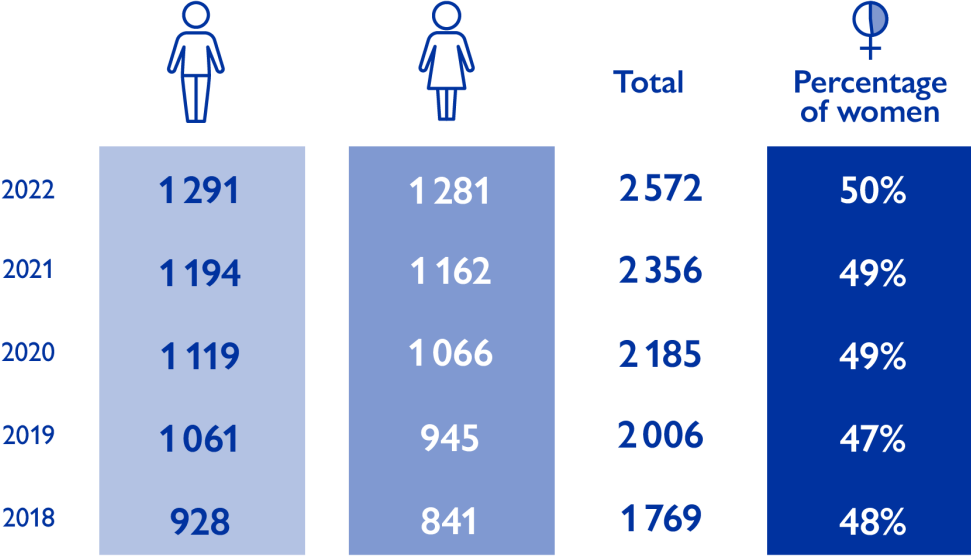
55. The total combined revenue of the Organization, comprising assessed contributions, voluntary contributions and other income, increased by 18 per cent compared with 2021 and reached USD 2,985.7 million in 2022. The assessed contributions from Member States continued to represent a small proportion of IOM's funding structure, accounting for less than 2 per cent of consolidated revenue for 2022. The annual financial results for 2022 showed a 15 per cent increase in the combined total expenditure compared with 2021, with the total expenses reaching USD 2,922.8 million, meeting the Organization's annual budget target.

56. Throughout 2022, IOM continued to engage with donors to increase predictable, multi-year unearmarked contributions, so as to allow IOM to implement critical strategic and institutional initiatives. At the end of the reporting period, a total of USD 33.25 million in voluntary unearmarked contributions had been received from 16 donors, which is a decrease from the USD 38.79 million received in 2021. This flexible funding has been instrumental for the implementation of important reforms under the Internal Governance Framework and strategic initiatives outlined in the Strategic Vision.

57. IOM has taken steps to increase its efficiency and to further embed risk management throughout the Organization as it continues to grow. Ongoing internal reforms, including through the application of the Internal Governance Framework, delivered estimated efficiency gains of USD 8.20 million in 2022. The majority of these gains relate to the automation of administrative and procurement functions. The identification of the new enterprise resource planning system vendor in 2022 furthers IOM progress towards greater organizational efficiency and transparency.

58. Following the roll-out of the new Risk Management Framework and Policy, there has been a surge in demand from IOM offices requesting further guidance and training on compliance and implementation, which has been provided through both online and on-site workshops, prioritizing offices according to size and complexity of operations, past internal audit recommendations and new and emerging key risk indicators. In 2022, the number of completed risk registers increased by 50 per cent, with a steady increase in the number of offices that had successfully concluded risk assessments.

Staffing trends in the international professional category 2018–2022



59. At the end of 2022, the total number of staff was 18,934, representing an increase of nearly 7 per cent compared with the end of 2021. Women accounted for 48 per cent of that number (compared with 47% in 2021). Of this total, 1,281 women and 1,291 men belonged to the international Professional category, and 7,834 women and 8,528 men belonged to the General Service and National Officer category. Core staff accounted for almost 5 per cent of the total staff, while 97 per cent of IOM staff were working in field locations. In the international Professional category, 588 staff operated in hardship locations (i.e. categories D and E), representing 23 per cent of the total international Professional staff. During the reporting period, 172 nationalities were represented in the Organization’s global workforce. This figure includes 145 nationalities represented at the international Professional level and 98 nationalities at the senior level (P-5 level and above).

60. In 2022, the IOM Prevention of and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment Unit was established under the direct supervision of the Deputy Director General for Management and Reform. The first external evaluation of protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (PSEA/SH) measures within the Organization was also completed; this will form the basis for further efforts over the next five years. In terms of external partnerships, IOM and the World Food Programme worked with Translators Without Borders to launch a global communication campaign entitled [PSEA at the Frontline: Together We Say No](#), which is available in 22 languages and aims to equip front-line workers with critical knowledge on PSEA. IOM also strengthened its commitment to PSEA more generally in 2022 through the creation of full-time, dedicated PSEA Officer positions to be placed in over 40 countries.

61. In an effort to raise the profile of its work and promote transparency and accountability, the Organization implemented a number of measures to improve its social media presence. As a result, IOM’s global website experienced a period of substantial growth in 2022, seeing a 27 per cent increase in views compared with the previous year, while overall views including regional office, country office and project websites grew by 59 per cent compared with 2021, taking the total to 26.7 million. There was also a 16 per cent increase in follower numbers across IOM’s six global social media accounts, with the LinkedIn account undergoing the highest growth at 32 per cent, ending the year with 773,973 followers.

62. In 2022, IOM achieved its highest ranking on the International Aid Transparency Initiative dashboard, scoring 94 out of 100, a major improvement from its score of 62 at the end of 2020. This progress has been made thanks to technical improvements and the expansion of the data set published.

63. Privileges and immunities aim to ensure the independent and effective functioning of the Organization. By the end of 2022, 102 of the 186 Member States, observer States and places where IOM has activities granted IOM full privileges and immunities, i.e. privileges and immunities meeting the criteria contained in Council Resolution No. 1266 of 26 November 2013 on improving the privileges and immunities granted to the Organization by States. Efforts continued to negotiate improved privileges and immunities for the Organization worldwide in accordance with Council Resolution No. 1266.