

GLOBAL ACTIVITY REPORT 2022

OPERATIONS AND EMERGENCIES



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Cover photo: Nima and her husband Modou sit in their shelter built by IOM as part of emergency relief activities in the Lake province. © IOM/Francois-Xavier Ada

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GLOBAL ACTIVITY REPORT 2022

OPERATIONS AND EMERGENCIES

ABOUT THE REPORT

The Global Activity Report (GAR) 2022 provides a comprehensive overview of the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) key achievements in responding to humanitarian needs and to address the mobility dimensions of crises around the world throughout the year. Serving as a valuable complement to the IOM Annual Report, this document delves specifically into the organization's operational capacity and policy contributions to addressing crisis.

The GAR 2022 offers an overview of IOM's interventions across the humanitarian, development, and peace nexus (HDPN) in response to various crises across the globe, including disasters, conflicts, and other complex emergencies. It underscores the organization's commitment to safeguarding the well-being and dignity of migrants, displaced persons and crisis affected populations, as well as promoting safe and orderly migration.

This report highlights the substantial progress made by IOM in enhancing its operational capacity and effectiveness in 2022. It outlines the organization's innovative approaches, strategic partnerships and impactful programmes implemented in response to evolving humanitarian needs. Through a comprehensive assessment of key achievements, the GAR demonstrates IOM's dedication to delivering life-saving assistance, protection, and durable solutions to affected communities. Moreover, the report showcases IOM's commitment to bridging the HDPN and fostering long-term resilience in crisis-affected areas. It emphasizes the organization's efforts in promoting community stabilization, local integration, and sustainable development, ensuring that affected populations can rebuild their lives in a dignified and sustainable manner. While sex and age disaggregation of data is not available at this time for aggregate reporting, IOM is actively working towards meeting its commitments to capture this data.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2022, a multitude of humanitarian crises had far-reaching impacts on millions of people worldwide.

The war in Ukraine, the proliferation of non-state armed groups in West and Central Africa, the impact of drought in the Horn of Africa, cyclones, and floods, such as the one in Pakistan, had devastating impacts on communities. Moreover, the multitude of crises compounded by the impact of poverty, economic crisis, weak governance, food insecurity, malnutrition and climate change pushed 361.8 million people to be in need of humanitarian assistance.

Amid these complexities, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) played a crucial role in responding to these crises by:



reaching 31
million people



across almost
170 countries

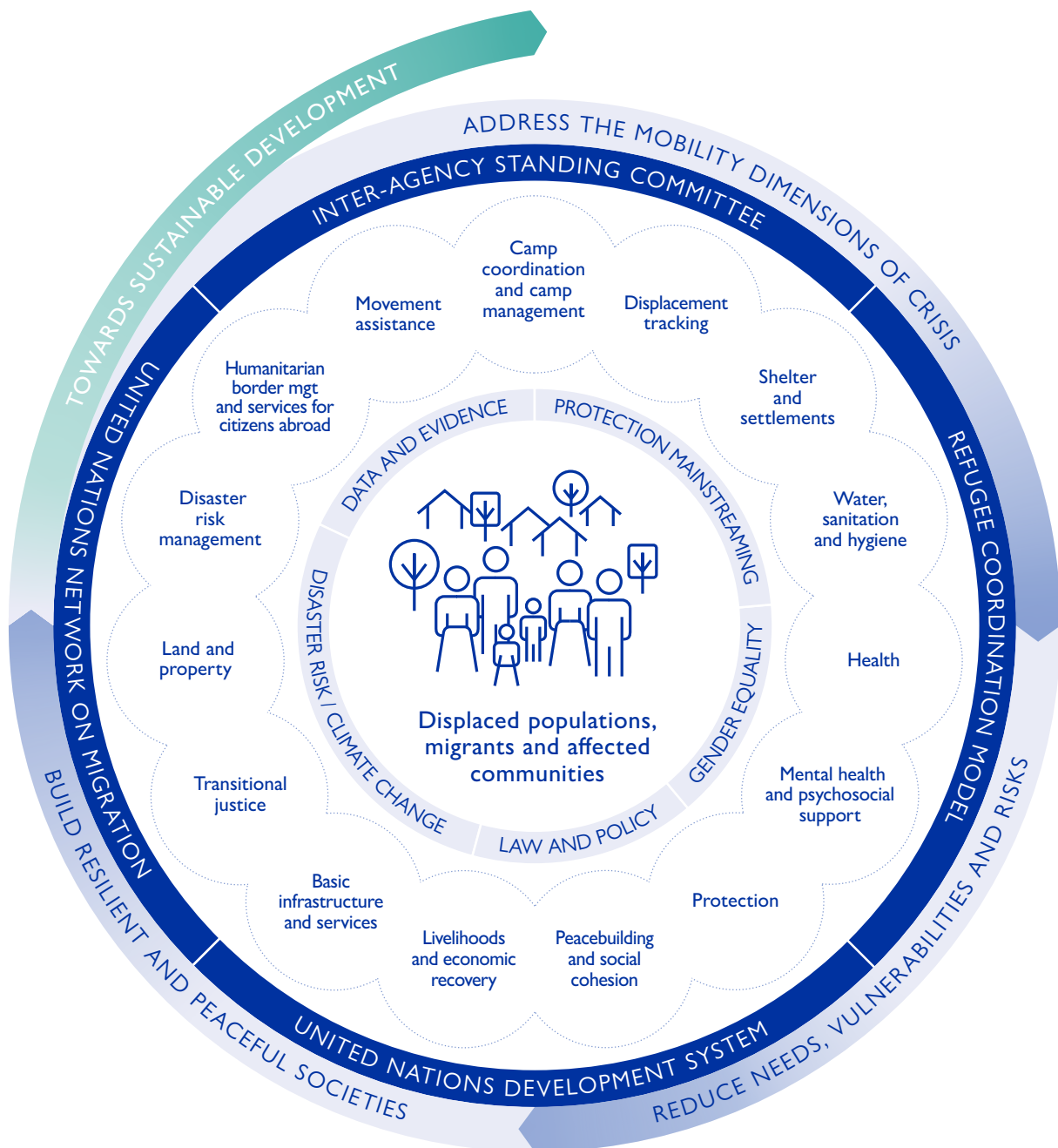


with an allocation
of USD 2 billion



MIGRATION CRISIS OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) is IOM's central reference for the Organization's efforts to address the mobility dimensions of crises. It guides IOM's Crisis Response Plans, which provide an overview of the comprehensive and inclusive responses and associated funding requirements, which span the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

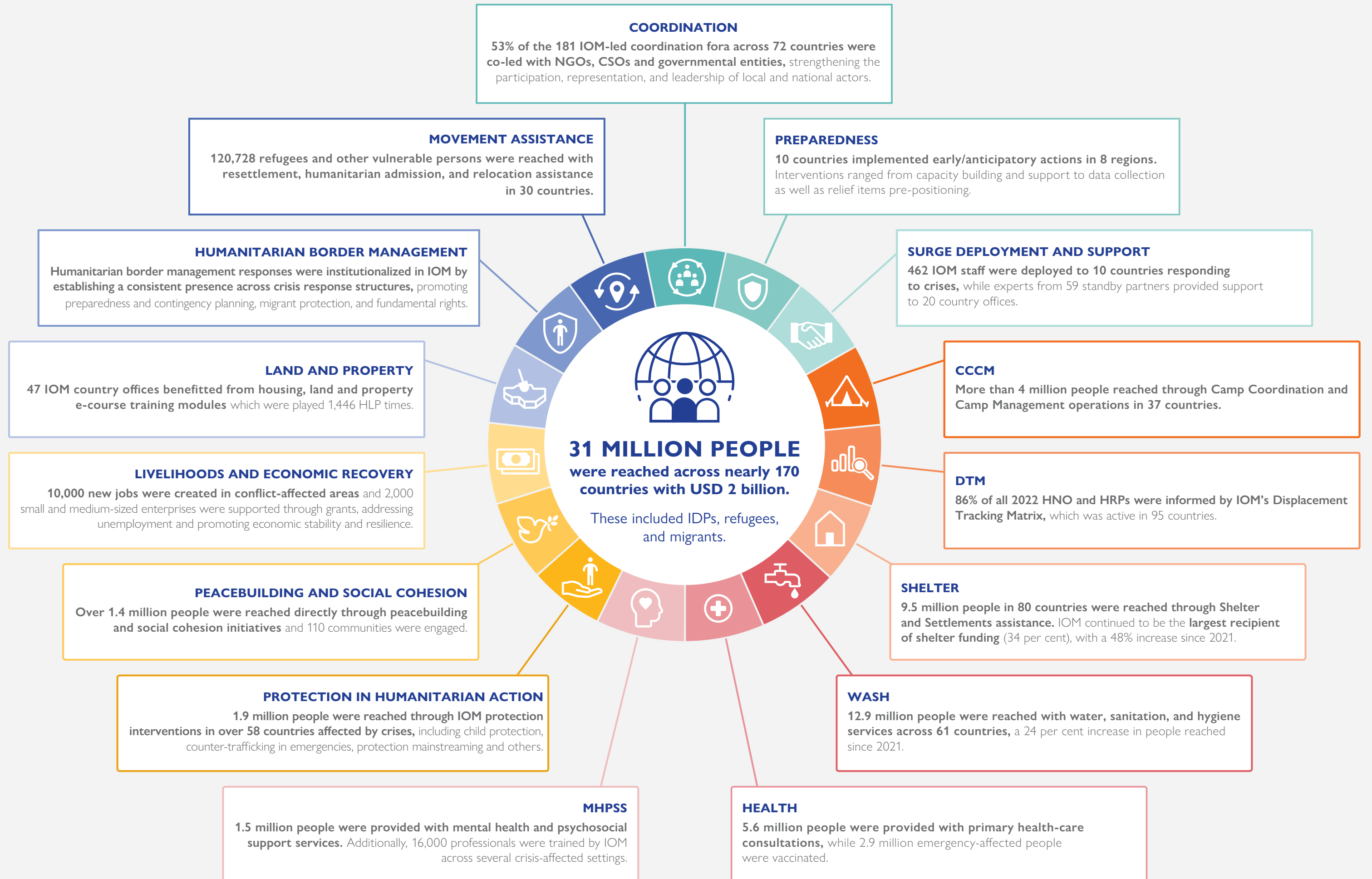


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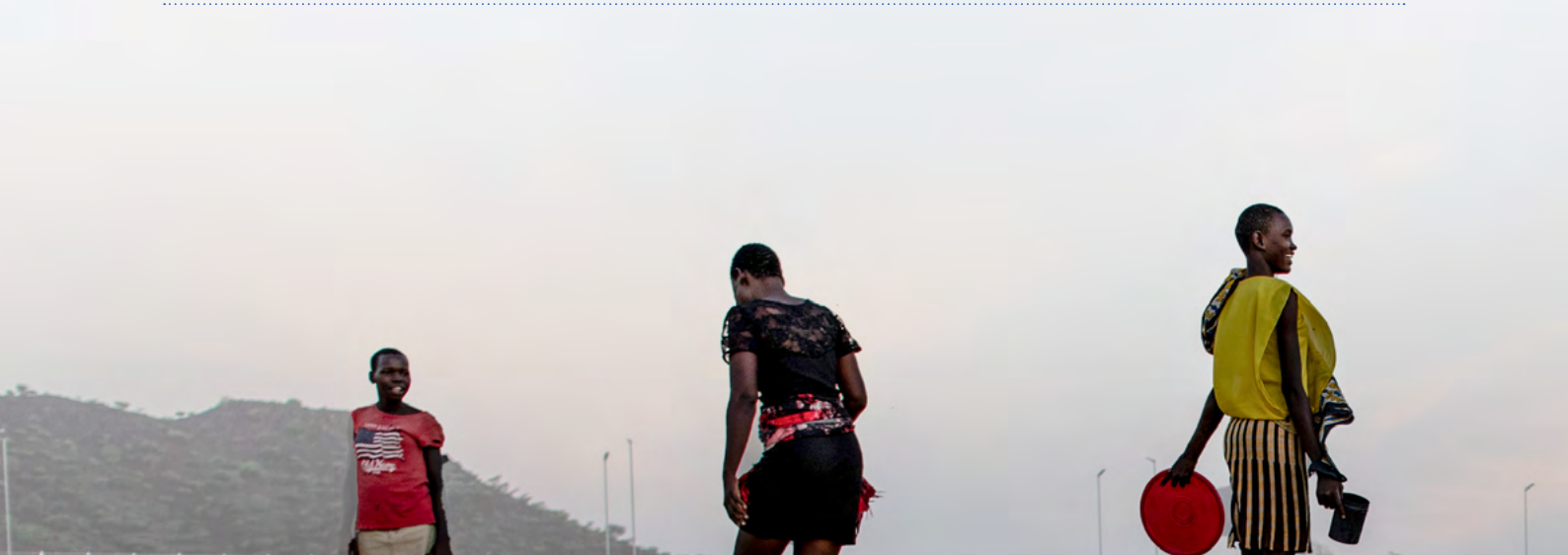
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ACRONYMS

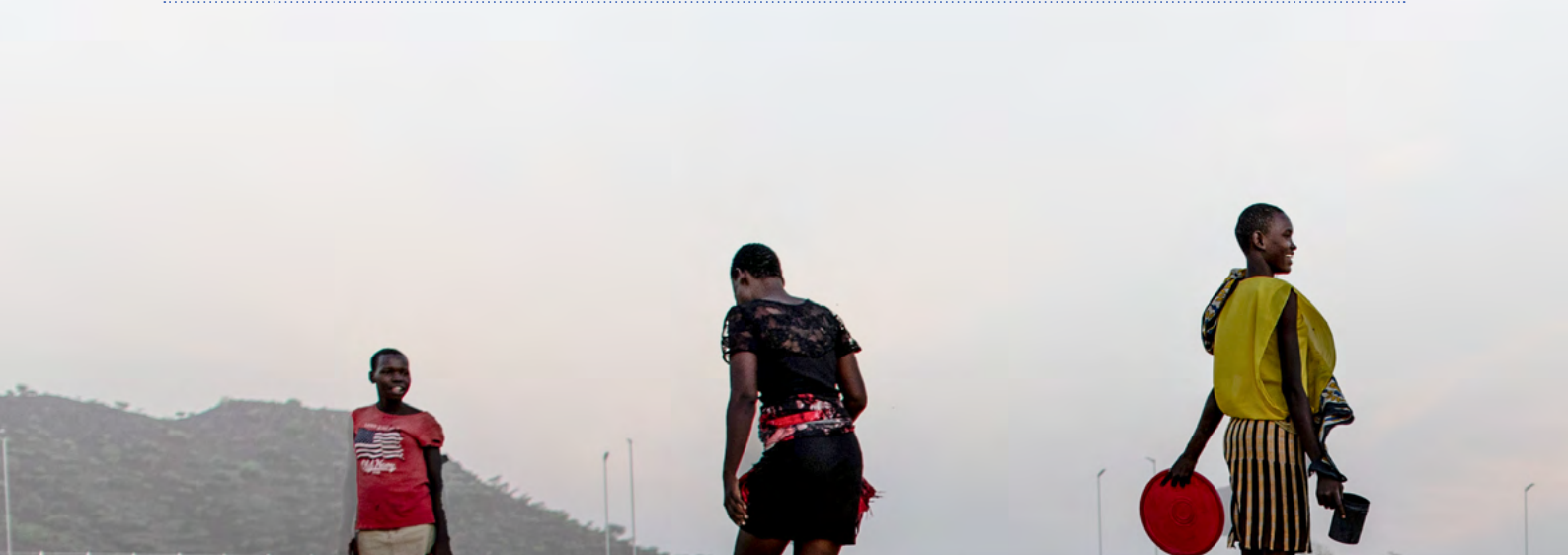
AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
AoR	Area of Responsibility
BHA	Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance
CADRI	Capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative
CBI	Cash-Based Intervention
CBP	Community-Based Planning
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CFM	Complaints and Feedback Mechanism
CFW	Cash-for-Work
CLA	Cluster Lead Agency
CMR	Clinical Management of Rape
CoVDP	COVID-19 Vaccine Delivery Partnership
CRISP	Sustainable Resettlement and Complementary Pathways Initiative
CS	Community Stabilization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CT	Counter-Trafficking
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DPPA/DPO	Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs/Department of Peace Operations
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSID	Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States



ECRP	Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project
EDF	Enterprise Development Fund
EGRIS	Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics
EHoA	East and Horn of Africa
EP	Emergency Preparedness
ERIT	Emergency Response Induction Training
EU	European Union
EUAA	European Union Agency for Asylum
EVD	Ebola Virus Disease
EWEAR	Early Warning, Early Actions and Readiness Analysis
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office
FTS	Financial Tracking System
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCRP	Global Crisis Response Platform
GDI	Global Data Institute
GHO	Global Humanitarian Overview
GMDAC	Global Migration Data Analysis Centre
GPC	Global Protection Cluster
GSC	Global Shelter Cluster
HBM	Humanitarian Border Management
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HDPN	Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus
HLP	Housing, Land and Property



HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IMRF	International Migration Review Forum
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
JIAF	Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
MAAP	Mainstreaming Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations
MCOF	Migration Crisis Operational Framework
MECR	Migration, Environment, Climate Change and Risk Reduction Division
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MICIC	Migrants in Countries of Crisis
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPCA	Multipurpose Cash Assistance
MSB	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency
NFIs	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OPE	Overseas Processing Entity
OSA	Office of the Special Adviser



PFA	Psychological First Aid
PoE	Point of Entry
PRD	Preparedness and Response Division
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PSEAH	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment
RC	Resident Coordinator
RMM	Resettlement and Movement Management
R4V	Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela
SBP	Standby Partner
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SOGIESC	Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression, and Sex Characteristics
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
TOR	Terms of Reference
TR	Transition and Recovery
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

MAP OF CRISIS OPERATIONS 2022



31 million
crisis affected people reached



169 countries
of intervention



2 billion USD
crisis programming expenditure



IOM is assisting the Government in construction and rehabilitation of much-needed water reservoirs that will benefit thousands of internally displaced persons and host communities in Konso, SNNPR. © IOM 2022/Hiyas BAGABALDO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The year 2022 was marked by a multitude of sudden and protracted humanitarian crises that had a profound impact on the lives of millions of people worldwide. From disasters to armed conflicts, these crises resulted in significant human suffering, displacement and urgent humanitarian needs as people were grappling with inadequate access to basic necessities such as food, water, health care and shelter.

The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance increased to 361.8 million from 324.3 million in 2021 (GHO, 2022). Displacement increased by over 20 per cent from 89.3 million to 108.4 million due to conflict, disasters, and other shocks (UNHCR, 2023).

As of the end of 2022, 71.1 million people were internally displaced, the vast majority (89%) displaced by conflict and violence particularly in the Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. 28.3 million new displacements were triggered by conflict and violence, particularly across Ukraine (60%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (14%), Ethiopia (7%), Myanmar (3.5%) and Somalia (2%) (IDMC, 2023). Disasters displaced 32.6 million people, particularly as a result of the devastating floods in Pakistan (8.1 million), events in the Philippines (5.4 million), all the way to the worst drought in Somalia in the last 40 years (1.1 million) (IDMC, 2023).

In response to the sudden and protracted crises experienced throughout the year, IOM provided life-saving assistance, protection and supported building on the resilience and strength of affected communities. IOM continued to be one of the largest agencies responding to crisis situations worldwide, including to conflict, violence, slow- and sudden-onset disasters, and epidemics across more than 169 countries. In 2022, IOM's work on the mobility dimensions of crisis had an operational reach of over 31.1 million people, including IDPs,

refugees and migrants, either directly or as part of community-based programmes. IOM maintained almost the same reach as in the previous year (-2%) despite the decrease in COVID-19 related needs and programming, where IOM has been at the forefront of the response.

The Organization continued to address the whole spectrum of needs of crisis-affected populations, implementing sustainable and comprehensive solutions to support affected persons cope better with the complex root causes of vulnerability and drivers of mobility. IOM provided life-saving assistance, protection, and support in areas such as movement assistance, CCCM, Shelter and Settlements, Protection, Health, MHPSS and WASH, building on the resilience and strength of the affected communities towards stabilization, peace and the achievement of durable solutions.

To respond to particularly large and complex crises, IOM declared two new corporate emergencies in response to the war on Ukraine and the drought in the Horn of Africa, in addition to the ongoing Level 3 emergencies (L3s) in Afghanistan and Ethiopia to speed up the provision of timely, relevant, and effective responses. The L3 for Syria was deactivated in September 2022 becoming a Level 2 response, with coordination responsibilities transferred to the regional office in Cairo.



IOM camp management staff work in some of the biggest camps for displaced persons in Somalia. They help residents access information and services as well as work with community leaders and authorities to improve people's living conditions. © IOM 2022/ Claudia ROSEL



As climate change strains Somalia's path to peace, communities hold the key. © IOM 2022/Claudia Rosel BARRIOS

EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

The East and Horn of Africa (EHoA) region experienced rising humanitarian needs and displacement in 2022, driven by a combination of instability, conflict, climate shocks, acute food insecurity and widening inequality. In 2022, an estimated 43.8 million people in the EHoA region required humanitarian assistance. The countries with the highest numbers of people in need were Ethiopia (25.9 million), South Sudan (8.4 million), Somalia (7.7 million) and Burundi (1.8 million) (GHO, 2022). Overall, the region accounted for 16 per cent of the 274 million people requiring assistance globally.

The EHoA witnessed significant forced migration dynamics, with 9.6 million IDPs and 3.8 million refugees and asylum seekers by the end of 2022. Ethiopia, Somalia, and South Sudan accounted for 94 per cent of the total IDP population in the region. Conflict, drought, and seasonal floods remained the primary causes of displacement. In Ethiopia, 60 per cent of the IDP population was displaced due to conflict, including the northern Ethiopia crisis and other conflict events in various regions. South Sudan experienced a similar trend, with around 65 per cent of IDPs displaced due to conflict. Somalia saw a rise in non-state actor activity, resulting in high civilian casualties and internal displacements. The prolonged and severe drought in the Horn of Africa led to a significant increase in climate-induced displacement. By the end of 2022, the number of

drought-affected people reached 36.6 million, with 2.7 million people displaced. Ethiopia and Somalia were the most affected, with 5.7 million IDPs living in drought-affected areas (DTM, 2022).

Migration across the three main migratory routes – the Eastern, the Northern and the Southern corridors – increased significantly (950,000 movements in 2022), exceeding pre-pandemic levels (744,000 movements in 2019) and marking the end of the impact of COVID-19-related restrictions on mobility in the region. The increasing number of migrants in vulnerable situations, including women and children migrating along these corridors, was related to the lack of livelihood opportunities in their countries of origin, as well as localized violence in some parts of the region. These push factors were further compounded by the ongoing drought.

Due to the worsening drought, levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition remained high in 2022. Approximately 23 million people in the region were severely food insecure, including 11.8 million in Ethiopia (OCHA, 2022), 6.7 million in Somalia (IPC, 2022) and 4.4 million in Kenya (IPC, 2022). Despite coordinated efforts, malnutrition levels reached record highs in 2022 particularly among children, with over 7.3 million acutely malnourished children and 5.5 million moderately malnourished children in Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia. The scarcity of resources, particularly water and pasture, led to an increase in resource-based conflicts, exacerbating the humanitarian crisis. Additionally, another health emergency was experienced in the region with the outbreak of the Sudan strain of the Ebola virus disease (EvD) in Uganda which infected 160 people, killed over 70 people, and caused alert among neighbouring countries.

In the EHoA, the transition from humanitarian assistance to development and peace is rarely linear. This is due to the complexity of the region, where factors such as displacement, conflict, poverty, climate change and environmental degradation, and weak governance interact, forcing individuals, families, communities, and states into a cycle of vulnerability. IOM's crisis programming in the region focused on evidence-informed policy and programming. Contextualized and flexible approaches in addition to a large field presence and a diversified programming

portfolio across the nexus enabled IOM in the region to adapt operations to address the multiple crises that developed during the year. In Somalia, for example, where IOM had a very significant recovery, rehabilitation and durable solutions portfolio, the Organization was able to adjust programmatically and preserve strong humanitarian capacity.



Hundreds of refugees arrive daily at Afdera town after walking for several days. IOM teams are on the ground providing relocation, resettlement, and related support to thousands of displaced refugees from Berhale refugee camp in the north-west of Afar region fleeing ongoing conflict between Tigray and Afar regional states in Ethiopia. © IOM 2022/Hiyas BAGABALDO



Kateness migrated from Malawi to South Africa in search for better opportunities when she saw her cousin taking that same path. However once there, she didn't find what she hoped for. Having reached out to IOM, she was assisted with return and reintegration support. She attended business trainings and together with her mother she now runs a little castor oil production business in Blantyre. © IOM 2022/Beyond Borders Media

SOUTHERN AFRICA

In the Southern African region, millions of people were severely affected by the increasing impacts of climatic shocks, natural hazards and disease outbreaks alongside armed conflict or prolonged situations of inter-communal violence. Designated as a climate “hotspot”, recurrent extreme climatic shocks experienced during the year exacerbated the vulnerability of its population. Droughts, floods, storms, epidemics, and landslides intensified in 2022, causing loss of life, displacement, and damage to critical infrastructure and to the economy.

The region witnessed numerous extreme cyclonic events, including Tropical Cyclones Batsirai and Emnati in Madagascar (WFP, 2022), which affected nearly 1 million people. Tropical Storm Gombe impacted over 700,000 people in Mozambique (OCHA, 2022), while Tropical Storm Ana affected over half a million people in Malawi (OCHA, 2022). Persistent drought conditions and above-average temperatures in December affected crop development and pasture regeneration, mainly in northern and central Mozambique, Malawi, Madagascar, south-eastern Zambia and south-western Angola (EU, 2022).

Moreover, migrants and refugees along the Southern Route connecting the Horn of Africa to South Africa through Malawi, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe faced significant violence, abuse and exploitation. Their

perilous journeys, often spanning long distances and involving multiple intermediaries, exposed them to various protection risks. Tragic incidents, such as the discovery of Ethiopian migrants' bodies in Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique, highlighted the dangers faced by individuals seeking better lives (IOM, 2023).

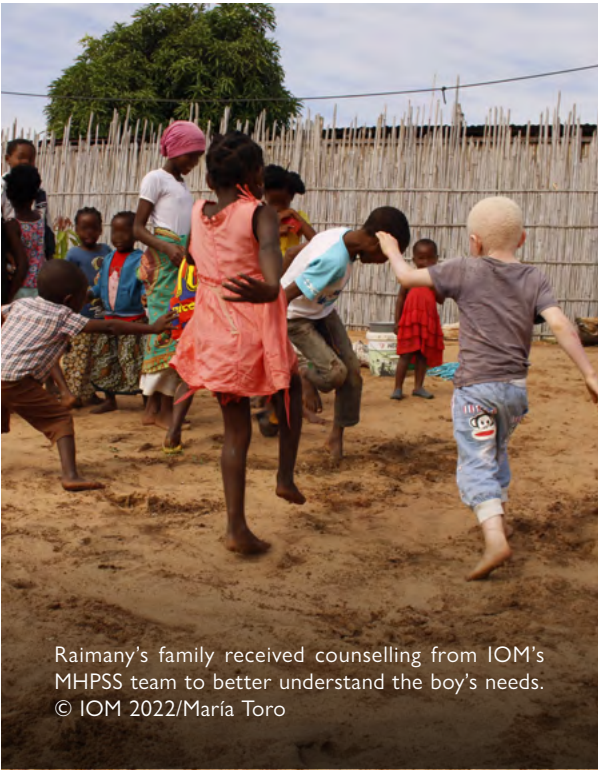
The humanitarian impact of these climatic shocks was substantial. Severe flooding and landslides caused by heavy rainfall in South Africa displaced over 40,000 people. Drought conditions in the south of Madagascar left 2.2 million people severely food insecure by the end of 2022 (IPC, 2022). A multitude of health challenges plagued the region. Outbreaks of cholera (Malawi, Mozambique), Ebola virus disease (DRC) and wild polio virus type 1 (Malawi) occurred in settings of high human mobility, where limited access to health care and crowded living conditions

increasing the risk of infection, particularly among displaced populations and migrants.

In the Democratic Republic of Congo and Mozambique, which hosted two complex and protracted humanitarian crises, 29.1 million people required life-saving assistance and protection (OCHA, 2022). The security situation in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo has continued to deteriorate with the resurgence of fighting between the March 23 Movement (M23) armed group and the Congolese armed forces in North Kivu province, as well as the persistence of armed conflict involving other armed groups in Ituri and North Kivu provinces, and inter-community conflicts in the Tanganyika province. Consequences of armed conflict are extremely severe with civilian populations exposed to human rights violations including but not limited to attacks, theft, looting, gender-based violence (GBV), extortion of property and forced family separation – with many forced to flee to seek safety. The Democratic Republic of Congo faced one of the largest displacement crises globally, with 5.6 million IDPs. Mozambique reported over 1 million IDPs due to conflict (IOM, 2022).

In response to the multiple crises in the region, IOM implemented various interventions. In Zimbabwe and Malawi, IOM provided multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations affected by natural hazards and health outbreaks. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, IOM provided assistance, including CCCM, displacement tracking,

shelter, NFIs, WASH and protection services. The organization also focused on mental health and psychosocial support and contributed to community stabilization, peacebuilding, and health system strengthening. In Mozambique, IOM scaled up operations to reach affected populations, delivering Shelter and NFI, WASH, MHPSS. Additionally, resilience and peacebuilding initiatives were carried out to address the underlying causes of the crisis.



Raimany's family received counselling from IOM's MHPSS team to better understand the boy's needs. © IOM 2022/María Toro



WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

The West and Central Africa region continued to experience a multitude of crises characterized by armed violence, insecurity and instability compounded by the impact of poverty, weak governance, food insecurity, malnutrition, and climate change. As a result, over 41 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance in 2022 (OCHA, 2022) and an estimated 7.9 million were displaced, particularly in Nigeria (3.6 million), Burkina Faso (1.9 million) and Cameroon (948,000) due to conflicts (IDMC, 2023). Notably, there were a number of crises that continued to unfold in Central Sahel, Lake Chad Basin, Central African Republic, North-West and South-West Cameroon, and Northern areas of coastal countries (namely Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo and Benin).

The Central Sahel area, and in particular the Liptako Gourma region, which borders Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger faced a deteriorating security situation due to armed conflict, the upsurge of the presence of non-state armed groups and intercommunal violence. Major events included attacks by extremist groups, displacement of populations due to man-made and natural hazards, and increasing threats to civilians. Vulnerabilities were further strained by growing competition over dwindling resources, climatic variability, high levels of poverty and absence of state institutions and basic services. The crisis has led to the death of thousands of people in 2022 and triggered the displacement of 2.6 million people (91% of whom were IDPs) mostly

across Burkina Faso (IOM, 2022). Further to this, the two coup d'états in Burkina Faso in January and in September 2022, motivated among other factors by dissatisfaction with the capacity of the government to address the violence incurred by NSAGs, brought uncertainty and further destabilization in the region (Reliefweb, 2022). The crisis affecting Central Sahel has led to the deterioration of the security situation in the coastal countries of the Gulf of Guinea (Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Togo) since 2019, which has since further accelerated with regards to the number and frequency of attacks by NSAGs (GRANIT, 2022).

The Lake Chad Basin continued to grapple with a protracted humanitarian crisis, primarily driven by the

NSAG insurgency. In 2022, the region experienced ongoing violence, significant forced displacement, food insecurity, and limited access to essential services. The situation was further compounded by climate change, which exacerbated the already fragile livelihoods of the population. As a result, 11 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance, 2.9 million people were displaced, and 5.6 million people were severely food insecure (OCHA, 2022).

Humanitarian access remained challenging in the North-West and South-West of Cameroon where 2 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance, due to fighting between NSAG and state security forces. Close to 630,000 people were displaced by the attacks which targeted in particular education and health facilities and civilians, including children (OCHA, 2022).

The Central African Republic faced an escalating humanitarian crisis characterized by ongoing conflict, political instability, and widespread violence. In 2022, the situation worsened due to clashes between armed groups, attacks on civilians and large-scale displacement. As of December 2022, 2.8 million people were displaced in the country including IDPs and returnees (IOM, 2022). The Central African Republic remained one of the most challenging environments for humanitarian actors, with limited access to affected populations.

Insecurity and climate variability, in addition to demographic growth and increased urbanization have also forced shifts in the seasonal migratory routes of transhumant populations throughout West and Central Africa. These new mobility dynamics added pressure on limited natural resources, leading to an escalation of clashes between transhumant and sedentary herder and farming communities resulting in physical violence, GBV, denial of freedom of movement, killings, and loss of livelihoods. As a result, some of the coastal countries closed their borders, a decision which did not halt transhumant movements but made them riskier and less regulated, undermining a coherent and integrated approach toward the management of transhumant mobility in the region which left thousands of herders stranded.

IOM's responses in the region focused on providing life-saving assistance, including emergency and transitional shelters, food, water, health-care services, and protection. The Organization also played a crucial role in facilitating the voluntary return and reintegration of displaced populations, contributing to stabilization efforts in the region; supporting the monitoring of transhumant mobility and incident alerts; providing tailored emergency response to herders; and promoting peaceful co-existence with communities while leveraging the HDPN approach.



The IOM-supported Al Yabli health centre on the West Coast of Yemen, provides services to vulnerable displaced communities. © IOM 2022/Majed MOHAMMED

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region continues to face significant humanitarian challenges, primarily driven by conflicts and political instability. In 2022, the region had 12.8 million people living in displacement (IDMC, 2023) particularly across the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen, Iraq, Libya and Sudan. Conflict displacement remained the most prominent (99%), however, natural hazards such as earthquakes, storms, and floods were a major driver (30%) of new displacements in the course of 2022.

COVID-19 mobility restrictions drastically reduced with no complete international airport closures and less than 30 per cent of Points of Entry (PoE) in the region with some restrictions. The decrease in mobility restraints saw an increase in migratory movements, particularly across the Central Mediterranean route. In particular, in 2022, over 105,000 migrants arrived in Italy and Malta through this route, double the arrivals recorded in 2021 (68,315), with Libya being the main departure point for over half of the migrants. Yemen remained a major transit point for migrants traveling between the Horn of Africa and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Despite the ongoing conflict, IOM recorded over twice the number of migrant arrivals to Yemen in 2022 (73,200) than in 2021 (27,700) (IOM, 2022).

Conflict and climate change continued to plague the region. Despite a ceasefire in March 2022, Yemen faced severe challenges, with a breakdown of services, worsening living conditions, devaluation of the local currency, widespread insecurity, and criminality. In its eight years of conflict, over 70 per cent of its population (23.5 million) was in need of humanitarian assistance (OCHA, 2022) and approximately 4.5 million were internally displaced (IDMC, 2022). Political fragility and transition, conflict, flooding, and a dire economic situation in Sudan resulted in one in three people to require humanitarian assistance. Almost 3.8 million people were internally displaced (IOM, 2022).

The protracted conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic continued to deteriorate and the humanitarian situation was further exacerbated by a cholera outbreak and climate related disasters. In 2022, 14.6 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance in the country, including 2 million IDPs living in last-resort sites (GHO, 2022). By the end of the year, close to 57,000 suspected cholera cases had been reported (WHO, 2022). Moreover, inflation, fuel shortages, currency depreciation and commodity price increases left increasingly more people reliant on humanitarian assistance.

In Libya and Iraq, priorities advanced for a progressive resolution to internal displacement. However, challenges remained around ensuring safe and sustainable returns, as areas of return required significant investments in infrastructure, livelihood opportunities, services, and community reconciliation. In Iraq IOM's DTM Return Index indicated that almost 600,000 returnees in 2022 lived in locations presenting high-severity conditions. In Libya, despite the ceasefire, humanitarian and protection needs among migrants and IDPs persisted. Among the 694,398 migrants from 42 nationalities recorded in the country in late 2022, needs ranged from health services to non-food items and accommodation.

While the number of IDPs in Libya decreased by 55 per cent (143,419) since the October 2020 ceasefire, over 695,000 returnees returned due to improved security conditions, but still needed access to basic services such as food and health care (DTM, 2022).

In response to these crises, IOM implemented various interventions across the humanitarian, peace, and development nexus. In Yemen, IOM provided multi-sectoral humanitarian and recovery assistance to millions of people, including IDPs and migrants. In the Syrian Arab Republic, IOM supported over 2.1 million individuals affected by the crisis through the provision of essential services and assistance. In Libya, IOM facilitated the voluntary humanitarian return of migrants and provided humanitarian assistance to over 11,000 people. In advancing the Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, IOM is co-leading inter-agency working groups on durable solutions in **Libya** and **Iraq**, taking charge of operationalizing durable solutions and sustainable recovery. A similar group has been established in Yemen, of which IOM is an active member, and in **Sudan**, where IOM is a member of a core group on Durable Solutions, led by the Resident Coordinator's office.



Farahnaz, an IOM mental health and psychosocial support counsellor, leads a session with women in Paktika province, Afghanistan. © IOM 2022/Léo TORRÉTON

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

The Asia and the Pacific region faced several challenges in 2022, with ongoing conflicts, disasters, and economic crises leading to mobility dynamics and displacement in various countries (IDMC, 2023). In Afghanistan, continued insecurity and instability persisted, with the country witnessing the consolidation of control by de facto authorities, leading to a deteriorating economic situation and loss of livelihoods. Human rights, particularly for women, deteriorated, exacerbating the challenges faced by the Afghan population. Additionally, Afghanistan experienced disasters caused by hazards such as earthquakes and drought, further exacerbating the already dire circumstances (IDMC, 2023).

The ongoing crisis in Afghanistan also continued to impact Pakistan, as it experienced continuing flows of migrants and refugees. Additionally, Pakistan faced major flooding in 2022, caused by glacial melt and monsoon rains. This led to widespread loss of habitat and livelihoods, resulting in significant internal displacement. The country also faced a significant economic downturn, characterized by high inflation, instability, and unrest. Political instability, including a change of government, further fuelled widespread popular protests (World Bank, 2022).

Moreover, cyclical disasters continued to disrupt the region, exacerbated by climate change. The Philippines experienced catastrophic flooding caused by Tropical Storm Paeng in areas not usually impacted by tropical cyclones (OCHA, 2022). Bangladesh

suffered severe flooding in the northern part of the country (Reliefweb, 2022). Tonga was affected by tsunami waves caused by a massive undersea volcanic eruption (Reliefweb, 2022). Nepal faced floods, while Indonesia experienced volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and floods. These disasters resulted in significant displacement, further straining the affected countries' resources and capacities (IDMC, 2023).

In Myanmar, increasingly mixed and dynamic population movements were observed internally and internationally following the easing of movement restrictions throughout 2022. Despite this, the Humanitarian Response Plan for Myanmar was one of the most poorly funded in 2022, with only 42 per cent of the required funding received (FTS, 2022). The overall population of Myanmar faced

numerous challenges, with 14.4 million people in need of assistance (OCHA, 2022). The Rohingya population continued to experience movements due to deteriorating conditions in Bangladesh and ongoing conflict and discrimination in Myanmar, making their return untenable. Many Rohingya sought safety in nearby countries such as Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia. These population movements placed additional strain on the host countries and required international support to address the needs of the displaced population.

Papua New Guinea faced a combination of disasters, including king tides, earthquakes, and election-related violence. Cross-border tensions with West Papua, Indonesia, also contributed to varying levels of internal and cross-border displacement within the country. The complex challenges faced by Papua New Guinea required comprehensive response and support (UN, 2022).

Furthermore, several countries in the region, including Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Afghanistan, experienced significant economic crises in 2022. These crises were caused by various factors, including inflation, global food prices, sovereign debt, and fuel prices. While these economic shocks did not immediately result in internal displacement, they increased vulnerability and the likelihood of future migration, including rural-urban migration.

IOM played a critical role in responding to the crises across the region providing humanitarian assistance, recovery programmes and supporting governments and partners in addressing the complex needs of the affected populations. In Afghanistan, IOM provided multi-sectoral support as part of the regional, whole-of-organization response. This included assistance in Afghanistan and neighbouring countries affected by the ongoing crisis. IOM also established a large-scale response to the Pakistan floods, delivering humanitarian assistance and implementing recovery programmes to support affected communities.

Additionally, despite reduced funding levels due to shifting donor priorities, IOM continued its long-standing operations in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, and scaled up its operations in Myanmar to respond to the ongoing crisis, including the establishment of a newly scaled-up DTM and broader humanitarian programming.

Moving forward, addressing the underlying causes, and promoting sustainable solutions will be essential to mitigating the impact of future crises and ensuring the well-being and protection of affected communities.



Venezuelan migrants brave dangerous migration routes in search for a better life. © IOM 2022/Gema CORTES

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The year 2022 witnessed tragic records of migrant deaths and disappearances, increased migration flows, and significant displacement in the Americas due to various factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic, economic effects, political instability, violence, and climate change.

The number of migrants who lost their lives in Latin America reached its highest number recorded since 2014, with 1,432 deaths and disappearances. The Caribbean region also witnessed a tragic record of 349 deaths and disappearances (IOM, 2022). The United States of America (USA) remained the top country of destination in the region. Encounters at the Southwest Land Border of the United States surpassed 2.6 million by the end of 2022, a 27 per cent increase compared to 2021. South Americans appeared among the main nationalities for the first time, with smugglers taking advantage of the situation, exploiting vulnerable migrants on the move.

Intra-regional migration, particularly in South America, also played a significant role. Venezuelan, Ecuadorian, and Haitian nationals were prominent in regular and irregular movements towards different parts of the Americas, with transit movements continuing to break records in 2022. Specific locations saw notable mobility dynamics. The Chile-Bolivia border in Colchane experienced an increase in irregular crossings, primarily due to border closures and stricter migration controls in Chile. The Colchane border, situated at a

high altitude, posed significant dangers for migrants attempting to reach Chile, with eight deaths of refugees and migrants recorded (IOM, 2023). Likewise, Necodli, a small town in Colombia, became a departure point for thousands of migrants embarking on a journey through the Darien province towards Panama, with a great number of them being Venezuelan nationals.

Venezuelan migration remained a prominent issue in 2022, with increasing numbers of refugees and migrants from Venezuela undertaking various routes

in the Caribbean and South America. Several countries implemented visa requirements and closed or limited border crossings, making official routes more challenging to access. Push factors such as inflation, food insecurity and climate change impacts in origin countries further exacerbated the situation. By December 2022, there were approximately 6 million Venezuelan refugees and migrants in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), with significant populations in Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Chile (R4V, 2022).

The Darien border between Panama and Colombia experienced a surge in irregular entries, particularly by Venezuelan, Ecuadorian and Haitian nationals. However, policy changes related to Title 42 of the United States Code led to a decrease in entries through the Darien, aligning with the average numbers from July to October 2021 (NMS Panama, 2022). Irregular entries into Honduras through its southern border with Nicaragua also increased in 2022, with a total of 188,611 entries recorded (NMS Honduras, 2022).

The Summit of the Americas in Los Angeles in June 2022 resulted in the adoption of the non-binding "LA Declaration on Migration and Protection." This declaration aimed to ensure safe migration through a coordinated approach. Additionally, the United States implemented Title 42, subjecting Venezuelans irregularly crossing the U.S.-Mexico border to

immediate expulsion to Mexico. However, a U.S. district judge struck down Title 42 in November 2022, leading to ongoing legal battles.

In Central America and the Caribbean, deportations and forced returns of Haitians increased in several countries, resulting in over 172,000 returns to Haiti. Human rights violations were reported during these deportations, including cases involving pregnant and lactating women. Hurricane Ian struck Cuba in November, causing significant displacement and damage to infrastructure and livelihoods. GBV remained a major concern in northern Central America, particularly affecting women (Migration Policy Institute, 2023).

In response to Hurricane Ian, IOM mobilized its pre-positioned stock in Panama, providing essential items for affected communities. IOM also initiated the development of a Caribbean strategy, aiming to promote safe and orderly migration while mitigating adverse drivers of migration, protecting migrants, and promoting governance. Mobility tracking was implemented throughout the region to ensure data driven and evidence-based responses. The multisectoral response to the Venezuelan situation throughout the region continued to provide humanitarian, protection and transitional support to thousands of refugees and migrants from Venezuela.



IOM has mobilized its supply chain to support internally displaced Ukrainians as well as those who fled the country to seek safety in Greece. © IOM 2022

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Significant migratory dynamics and events in Europe and Central Asia were witnessed in 2022, particularly in the Mediterranean and Ukraine, shaping the regional landscape and impacting the lives of millions of people.

In 2022, the Mediterranean region continued to experience high levels of migratory movements. The number of arrivals increased compared to previous years, with almost 190,000 arrivals recorded, representing a 25 per cent increase compared to 2021 (IOM, 2023).

Arrivals through the Central Mediterranean Route, mainly Italy and Malta, accounted for 56 per cent of all arrivals in 2022, showing an increase of 54 per cent compared to 2021. Italy received the majority of arrivals from Libya, Tunisia, the Republic of Türkiye and other countries (IOM, 2023).

Contrary to the trends in the Central Mediterranean, arrivals to Spain decreased by 39 per cent in 2022 compared to the previous year. The Canary Islands received 8.3 per cent of all arrivals in the country, while land and sea arrivals through the Mediterranean accounted for 8.2 per cent of the total. Additionally, the Eastern Mediterranean Route experienced the highest percentage increase in arrivals compared to 2021, mainly to Greece, Cyprus, and Bulgaria. The main nationalities on this route included Syrians,

Afghans, Iraqis, and Somalis, along with North Africans and other nationalities from the Middle East and Asia.

Furthermore, 2022 was a shifting year for migration in the Western Balkans. More migrants arrived in the region compared to any other year since 2018 but transited rapidly in their attempt to cross the external borders of the European Union. In 2022, authorities and institutions registered 192,182 migrants in the Western Balkans, a 59.5 per cent increase in arrivals compared to 2021 and a 330 per cent increase compared to 2018. Serbia alone represents 44 per cent of all apprehensions in the Western Balkans, followed by Croatia, Slovenia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The main nationalities registered are Afghanistan, Syrian Arab Republic,

Pakistan, Burundi and Bangladesh but with variation across countries (IOM, 2022).

In Ukraine, the full-scale Russian invasion in February 2022 led to an unprecedented humanitarian crisis. The conflict triggered large-scale displacement, with 5.9 million internally displaced persons and nearly 8 million refugees from Ukraine and 700,000 third-country nationals were reported in neighbouring countries since February 2022 (UNHCR, 2022). At the same time, around 5.2 million persons were estimated to be returnees in Ukraine including both from other locations within the country and self-reported from abroad (IOM, 2022). The war severely impacted the economies of both the Russian Federation and Ukraine, and beyond. For instance, the war has led to the return of migrant workers from the Russian Federation to Central Asian countries and the Republic of Moldova.

In Türkiye, the circumstances for Syrian refugees deteriorated due to economic, social, and political factors. Geopolitical considerations influenced the renewal of cross-border aid flows from Türkiye into north-west Syria. Regional border conflicts between Armenia and Azerbaijan, as well as clashes between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, also led to significant displacement.

Despite the risks, IOM, as well as other partner organizations, demonstrated resilience and scaled up operations in Ukraine and neighbouring countries.








IOM focused on addressing urgent humanitarian needs, mainly regarding shelter, NFIs, WASH, MHPSS and protection services, including on counter-trafficking (CT). The Organization provided assistance to refugees, third-country nationals fleeing Ukraine, IDPs, returnees, victims of trafficking, survivors of exploitation and GBV, and other vulnerable populations, as well as host communities. Early recovery and development approaches were integrated into the response, aiming to enhance resilience and reduce aid dependency. Notably, in Belarus, IOM responded to the plight of migrants stranded at the borders with the European Union during harsh winter conditions, offering humanitarian assistance and facilitating solutions including voluntary returns.

Similarly, in Türkiye, where donor fatigue posed challenges, IOM continued to support refugees and host communities through livelihoods support, social cohesion measures, protection, and shelter assistance. At the western borders, IOM focused on immediate humanitarian aid, protection, medical assistance and MHPSS for intercepted or rescued migrants and refugees. Moreover, the cross-border Syria response run by IOM Türkiye was supported by a logistics hub in Gaziantep, handling goods valued at over USD 20 million per year.

FUNDING ANALYSIS

In 2022, IOM's expenditures on interventions addressing the mobility dimensions of crises amounted to USD 2.1 billion. The Organization's crisis-related expenses increased by 35 per cent compared to 2021, showcasing IOM's substantial

progress in enhancing its operational capacity and effectiveness to deliver life-saving assistance, protection, and durable solutions to crisis-affected populations across the globe.

THEMATIC AREA*	2022 EXPENSES (USD)
 Preparedness And Response	1 078 064 024
Emergency Response and Assistance to Displaced Populations*	840 168 840
Emergency Shelter and NFI	138 277 775
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	67 597 009
Emergency Preparedness	32 020 400
 Resettlement and Movement Management	393 400 712
Resettlement Assistance	329 814 169
Overseas Processing Entity (OPE)	43 268 668
Repatriation Assistance	20 169 300
Movement of Self-paying migrants	148 575
 Transition and Recovery	388 163 087
Community Stabilization	184 660 322
Durable Solutions	96 761 701
Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of Former Combatants	41 231 765
Peacebuilding and Peace Preservation	24 982 905
Disaster Risk Reduction	18 343 422
Addressing Violent Extremism	14 977 727
Election Observation Missions	7 205 246
 Displacement Tracking	19 348 222
Displacement Tracking	19 348 222
 Land Property and Reparations	7 368 928
Reparations	6 286 054
Survivors Assistance	751 200
Land and Property	331 674
 Health	157 685 114
Migrant Health Assistance for Crisis Affected Populations	82 651 384
Migrant Health Assessments and Travel Assistance	73 597 202
Medical Services to UN personnel	1 436 528
 Protection	45 906 435
Return Assistance for Migrants and Governments	39 449 724
Counter-trafficking	6 456 711
TOTAL	2 089 936 522

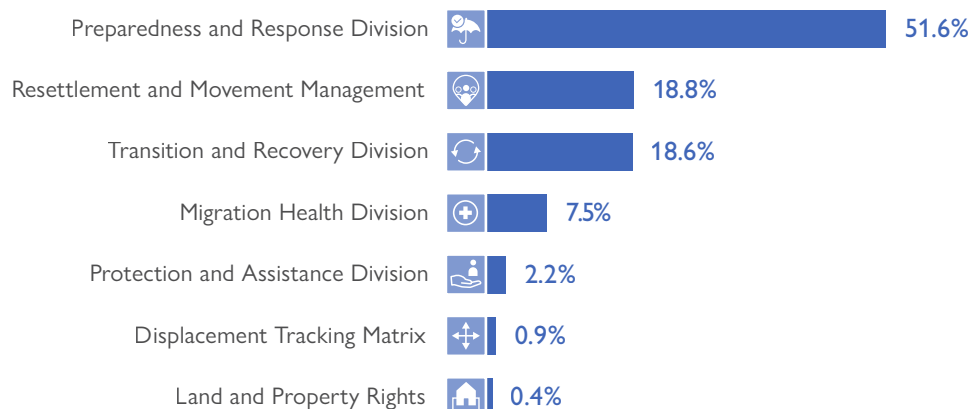
*At present, the financial disaggregation in the system does not allow for a detailed disaggregation of expenses by all units included in this report.

Preparedness and Response interventions represented the largest share of IOM's crisis-related expenditures in 2022, with over USD 1 billion spent throughout the year (52% of the total). Resettlement and Movement Management (RMM) operations follow as the second highest expenditure of IOM's crisis-related interventions, with USD 393 billion in expenditures (18.8% of the total). It is important to note that Preparedness and Response expenditures include thematic project types, such as Shelter and NFI, CCCM or Emergency Preparedness, as well as overall emergency response and assistance to displaced populations projects, which can encompass several interventions pertaining to Preparedness and Response, such as WASH, outside the Preparedness and Response portfolio, such as Health, Protection, Humanitarian Border Management, among others.

IOM's RMM activities constituted the largest increase in expenditures in 2022, growing by 48 per cent as compared to 2021 figures. This was followed by Preparedness and Response and Transition and Recovery, with an increase of 23 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively. The regional Ukraine response marked a major operation for movements operations in IOM during 2022, added to the support provided by the Organization in several other countries across the world (30 countries). This added to the increase in expenditure on movement operations throughout the year.



Graph 1. 2022 Expenditures by thematic area (%)

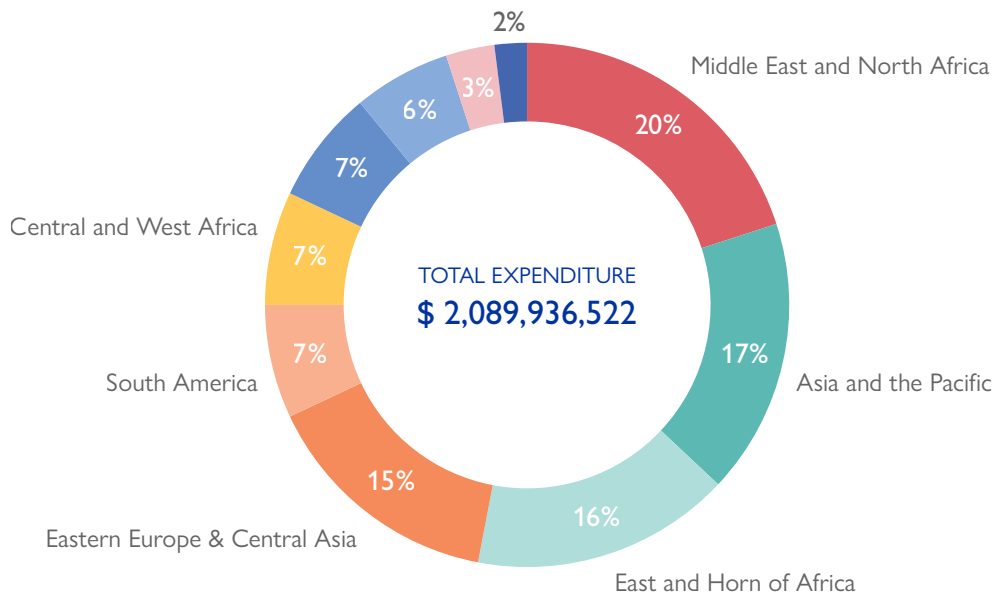


COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TOP EXPENDITURES BY REGION AND THEMATIC AREA

From a regional standpoint, the largest expenditure corresponds to IOM's MENA operations with 20 per cent of the total crisis-related expenses in 2022. This was followed by operations covering Asia and the Pacific with 17 per cent, East and Horn of Africa with 16 per cent and Eastern Europe and Central Asia with 15 per cent. Operations in South America,

West and Central Africa as well as Central, North America and the Caribbean represented 7 per cent of the 2022 expenses each. While the European Economic Area, Southern Africa and HQ operations represent only 11 per cent of the total IOM crisis-related expenditures in 2022.

Graph 2. 2022 Expenditures by region (%)



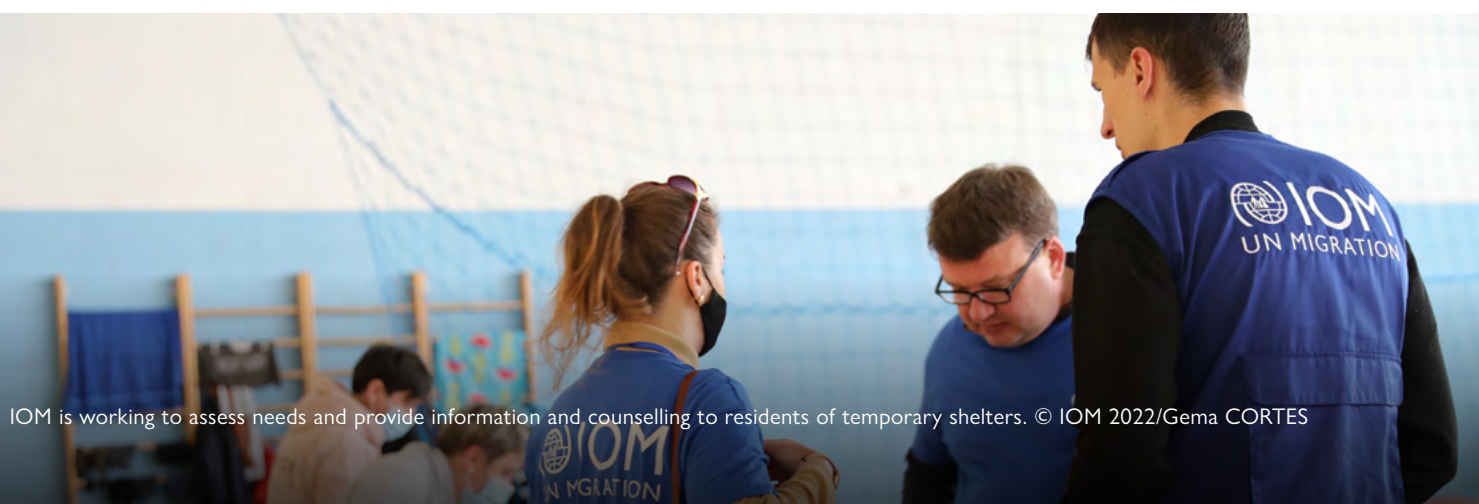
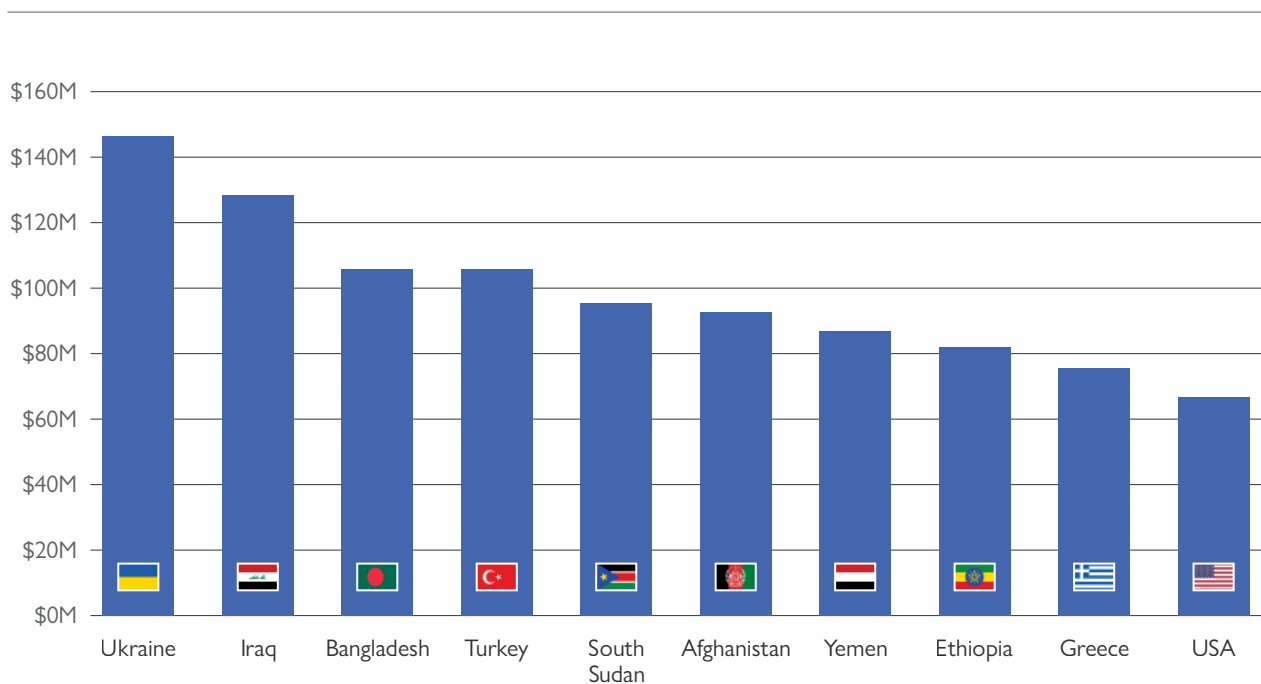
TOP 10 COUNTRIES WITH CRISIS-RELATED ACTIVITIES BY VOLUME OF EXPENDITURE IN 2022

Almost half of IOM's expenditures on crisis-related programming correspond to only ten operations worldwide. These respond to some of the largest sudden onset emergencies that hit the world in 2022, such as the Ukraine war, as well as protracted emergencies that continue to affect millions of people after several years of crisis, including Bangladesh and Yemen.

IOM's [Global Crisis Response Platform](#) (GCRP) provides donors and partners with an overview of IOM's annual plans and associated funding requirements, responding to the evolving needs and aspirations of those impacted by, or at risk of,

crisis and displacement. The Platform is regularly updated as crises evolve and new situations emerge. Complementing humanitarian assistance and protection, IOM also engages in development-orientated activities addressing the drivers and longer-term impacts of crisis and displacement as well as supporting preparedness and disaster risk reduction in fragile areas. This comprehensive crisis response is reflected on the GCRP and its individual Crisis Response Plans for each response. In 2022, IOM published 38 Crisis Response Plans, reflecting a total funding requirement of USD3.4 billion to reach 53.5 million people.

Graph 3. Countries with the highest crisis related expenditures in 2022



SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

This chapter consists of 17 sections:

Coordination

Emergency Preparedness

Surge Deployment and Support

Camp Coordination and Camp
Management (CCCM)

Displacement Tracking Matrix
(DTM)

Shelter and Settlements

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
(WASH)

Health

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
(MHPSS)

Protection in Humanitarian Action

Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion

Livelihoods and Economic Recovery

Basic Infrastructures and Services

Transitional and Restitutive Justice

Land and Property

Humanitarian Border Management

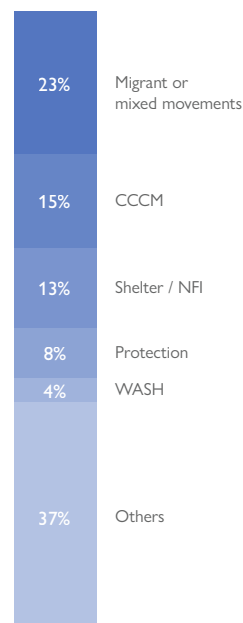
Movement Assistance

COORDINATION

Guided by the 2005 Humanitarian Reform and 2011 Transformative Agenda protocols, IOM played a significant coordination role in humanitarian response efforts.

With a 197 per cent increase since 2018, IOM actively participated in **181 coordination structures across 72 countries**, including clusters, working groups, sectors, platforms and task forces. These structures were led or co-led by IOM at various levels, including regional, national and sub-national. IOM had **multiple coordination roles in nearly 50 per cent of the countries**. Notable examples include Ethiopia, Libya, Mozambique, South Sudan, Ukraine, and Yemen. In LAC, IOM consistently led coordination structures at all levels for the response to refugees and migrants from Venezuela.

Graph 4. Coordination fora led by IOM by thematic area (%)



181 coordination
fora led by IOM in 72 countries



42 migrant-related
coordination structures



53% of structures
co-led with NGOs, CSOs and
governmental entities

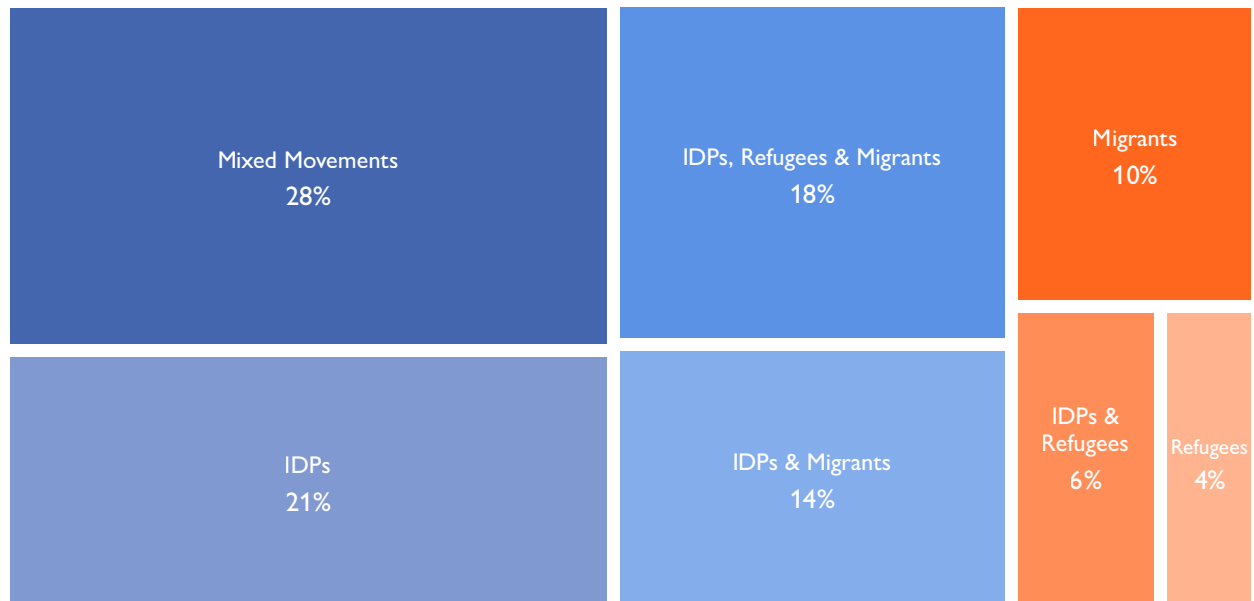


20 inter-agency
humanitarian hubs in 5 countries

The triggers for establishing coordination mechanisms varied, with 32 per cent of countries facing economic crises, political unrest, social turmoil or increases in migratory movements. Additionally, 15 per cent of countries responded to natural hazards or disasters, while another 15 per cent addressed a combination of disasters, conflict, and other crises. Additionally, **IOM-led coordination efforts aimed to assist**

different population groups, IDPs, migrants and refugees. The most common response was in mixed movements situations, with 28 per cent of countries focusing on the needs of migrants and refugees, followed by 21 per cent addressing the needs of IDPs only, and 18 per cent responding to all three population groups.

Graph 5. Coordination fora by crisis-affected population group (# of countries and %)



In terms of specific coordination structures, IOM led or co-led 31 platforms related to CCCM and 25 structures related to Shelter and Non-food Items (S/NFI). There were also 42 coordination platforms for migrants or mixed movements, often inter-sectoral in nature. IOM took the lead in 15 protection-related mechanisms, such as protection clusters, HLP, child protection and GBV, as well as 13 coordination structures focused on human trafficking and smuggling. Other areas where IOM provided coordination included humanitarian transportation, WASH, MHPSS and integration/livelihoods.

In support to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Transformative Agenda and the need to deploy adequate leadership of humanitarian coordination structures, during 2022, **IOM appointed dedicated coordinators in 44 per cent of its national and subnational coordination structures**, a 2 per cent increase since 2021. Similarly, dedicated information management capacities were established in 31 per cent of the structures.

IOM also prioritized capacity building and training. In 2022, a dedicated module on principled humanitarian access was provided to senior emergency management staff, including Chiefs of Missions and Emergency Coordinators. Furthermore, IOM partnered with the Clingendael Institute to deliver tailored training on humanitarian negotiation skills to senior managers, enhancing their understanding and capabilities in negotiation.

In line with the New Way of Working, **IOM emphasized the co-leadership of coordination structures with NGOs, CSOs and governmental entities in 53 per cent of its co-led structures in 2022.** Geographical mapping of partners and activities was conducted in 72 per cent of national and sub-national structures, promoting better joined-up planning and programming processes. Additionally, IOM focused on strengthening accountability to affected populations (AAP) and preventing sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), with 44 per cent and 52 per cent of coordination structures implementing respective mechanisms.

Furthermore, IOM, in collaboration with partners and donors, continued its management of humanitarian hubs across different regions. These hubs serve the purpose of enhancing access for humanitarian actors to populations in need, providing necessary facilities for accommodation, meetings and communication in remote and inaccessible areas. Requests for support to establish these hubs are collectively issued by the Humanitarian Country Teams (HCT), making them a common service. In 2022, **IOM successfully managed 20 inter-agency humanitarian hubs, accommodating over 1,600 individuals across five countries:** Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Nigeria, South Sudan and Yemen.

Overall, IOM's coordination role in 2022 demonstrated its commitment to coordinated and principled humanitarian response. By engaging in diverse coordination structures, involving various population groups and enhancing capacity building and training, IOM contributed to an effective and efficient delivery of protection and assistance in humanitarian settings.

INTER-AGENCY STANDING COMMITTEE (IASC)

As member of the IASC, the primary mechanism for the coordination of inter-agency humanitarian action, IOM contributed to the **IASC Strategic Priorities 2022 – 2023** and its related enabling priorities. For more information, see the **Cross Cutting Themes** and **Operating Modalities** sections.

In support of the IASC efforts to preserve the humanitarian space and principles, in 2022 IOM seconded an Advocacy Advisor to contribute to the IASC pilot on Humanitarian Diplomacy and Advocacy. The pilot aims at galvanizing the necessary solidarity among the IASC Principals in responding to key challenges by using their agency for the benefit of the humanitarian community. This work complements and supports ongoing initiatives at country and regional level, including the **expansion of humanitarian space in Burkina Faso and the promotion of a conducive and principled operating environment in Afghanistan.**

Moreover, IOM became a member of the Advisory Group to the Expert Panel on Standards for Sexual

Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) Investigations. The initiative aims at ensuring that the investigation processes for SEAH takes a survivor-centred approach.

Finally, IOM co-championed the Deputies Group Priority 3 “Addressing the needs of IDPs including the links between the IDP review, the work of the Special Advisor on Solutions to Internal Displacement and the Flagship Initiative”.



IOM continues its relief operations across Afghanistan in response to mounting, complex humanitarian needs fuelled by drought and conflict while reengaging established livelihood, community development and infrastructure projects. © IOM 2022

A photograph showing two men in brown traditional Afghan clothing. The man in the foreground is looking down at a large, rusted metal beam. The man in the background is also looking down, with a white cloth wrapped around his head. They appear to be inspecting or working on a damaged structure, possibly a bridge or a large building frame, under a clear blue sky.

CASE STUDY

HUMANITARIAN HUBS IN AFGHANISTAN

Following the 6.2 magnitude earthquake that struck southeastern Afghanistan on 22 June 2022, IOM established three inter-agency basecamps in Barmal, Giyan and Khost with total capacity to host 350 humanitarian actors. Hubs in Nigeria and South Sudan conducted studies to reduce operational costs such as fuel and electricity.

Hundreds of people were killed following a devastating earthquake in Paktika, southeastern Afghanistan. Many families are now displaced after their homes were destroyed. IOM's humanitarian assistance teams are on the ground, with communities to assess damages, help those affected and respond to their urgent needs. © IOM 2022/Leo Pierre TORRETON

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

In 2022, IOM demonstrated its commitment to effective emergency preparedness initiatives, playing a crucial role in emergency efforts. Through a comprehensive approach encompassing policy-related initiatives, operational support and strategic partnerships, the Organization made significant contributions to address emerging challenges in the field.

One of the key achievements in 2022 was the successful implementation of **two Emergency Response Induction Training (ERIT) sessions**. The global ERIT training took place in Pretoria, South Africa, with 25 participants, while a special ERIT was conducted for IOM staff in the Caribbean, training 26 staff members. In total, **51 staff members were equipped with essential skills and knowledge** in emergency preparedness and response, enhancing their capacity to effectively manage crises.

To further enhance preparedness, IOM organized the first in-person, two-day internal Emergency Preparedness training for several countries in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia. This training focused on multi-risk preparedness and utilized both internal and external resources. By strengthening the capacity of national and international staff to anticipate, act early and respond effectively to imminent hazards, IOM ensured a proactive approach to emergency situations.

The Preparedness Unit played a critical role by providing **valuable briefings and conducting a series of webinars**, engaging approximately 170 staff members from 13 country offices. These webinars served as platforms to disseminate existing guidance, templates and resources related to risk monitoring. In addition, the unit engaged in the **development and updating of contingency plans** to address emerging or recurring risks effectively.



Thanks to a project supported by USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), **IOM provided support to 10 country offices in 8 regions through small allocations of seed funding for early/anticipatory actions.** This support encompassed various activities, including capacity building, data collection and pre-positioning top-ups. The selection of countries to receive assistance was based on the comprehensive analysis provided by the Emergency Preparedness Dashboard, an internal IOM product covering 70 countries and over 250 risks.

Achievements were also made in the realm of policies, guidance, and standards. Four additional self-paced learning modules were added to the I-Learn Platform Emergency Preparedness Training package in 2022. These modules focused on crucial elements such as contingency planning, coordination, and resource mobilization for preparedness. Additionally, IOM regularly updated a curated list of 50 public resources for risk analysis and monitoring, ensuring that staff

members have access to the most relevant and up-to-date information.

Recognizing the importance of practical training, **IOM commissioned the development of an online scenario-based exercise called SIMEX.** This web-based platform provides staff members with practical learning experience, complementing the theoretical e-learning training.

Furthermore, IOM actively engaged in inter-agency efforts, particularly through its involvement in the IASC. The Organization participated in the monthly meetings of the Early Warning, Early Actions and Readiness (EWEAR) analysis group, collaborating with other UN agencies to address global challenges collectively. Additionally, IOM contributed to discussions around the INFORM Index, an open-source risk assessment tool for humanitarian crises and disasters, further strengthening its partnerships and coordination efforts.



IOM staff in Paktika and Khost Provinces are assessing the needs of families affected by the earthquake and deploying emergency assistance. © IOM 2022

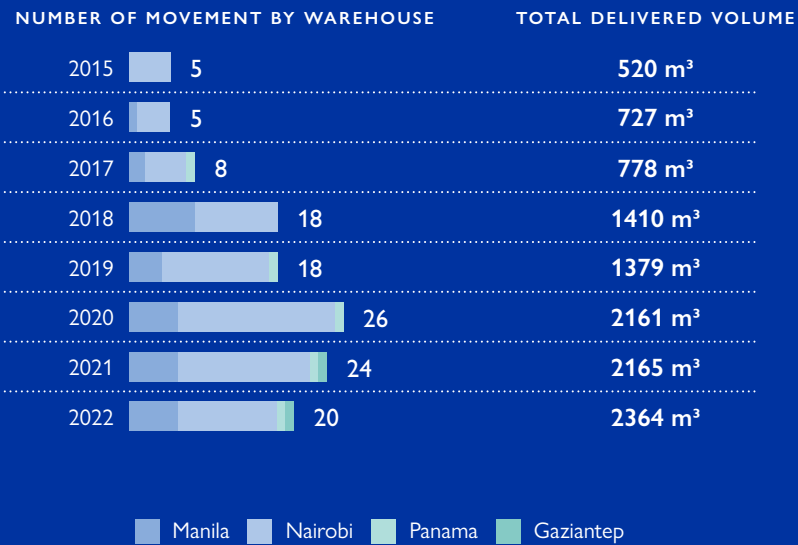
GLOBAL STOCKS

As part of its preparedness efforts, IOM has established four Global Stock Hubs strategically located in Gaziantep, Manila, Nairobi and Panama City. These hubs played a crucial role in 2022, facilitating the delivery of 2,364 m³, or 950 tonnes, of pre-positioned NFLs to 10 IOM field missions: Afghanistan, Cuba, The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Somalia, and South Sudan. In comparison to 2021, these operations involved a total of 20 movements, with an average movement size of 120 m³ (compared to 95 m³ in 2021). Notably, over the course of the year, IOM provided more than 140,000 plastic sheets to field missions, thereby supporting approximately 390,000 individuals in need of humanitarian assistance.

Thanks to the continuous efforts of the Global Pre-positioning Working Group over the past eight years, essential structures and systems have been established to pave the way for the next phase of global stocks growth. The ultimate objective is for IOM's global pre-positioned stocks to be prepared to support 50,000 households with emergency shelter and household items. By expanding pre-positioned stocks, IOM enhances its readiness to respond to emergency situations worldwide while simultaneously reducing the cost and lead time associated with procuring shelter and household items. Moreover, this approach ensures that the quality of the items remains high and significantly contributes to environmental sustainability by reducing carbon emissions as it prioritizes sea and road transportation options.

Through its Global Stock Hubs, IOM has demonstrated its commitment to proactive preparedness, efficient response, and sustainable operations. By strategically positioning stockpiles of essential items, IOM can swiftly and effectively provide assistance to vulnerable populations during emergencies. The continued growth and optimization of the global pre-positioning approach reinforces IOM's ability to make a meaningful difference in the lives of those affected by humanitarian crises worldwide.

Graph 6. Global Stock Movement 2015-2022



SURGE DEPLOYMENT AND SUPPORT

In 2022, IOM maintained its unwavering commitment to addressing migration challenges through agile and responsive operations, as exemplified by its support with surge deployments to country and regional operations. This demonstrated IOM's enhanced capacity to swiftly respond to sudden crises and provide assistance to protracted needs.

Notably, IOM witnessed a significant increase in the number of IOM staff members deployed globally to support emergencies. The escalating frequency, scale and duration of crises necessitated **a substantial surge in staff deployments, totalling 462 in 2022 compared to 165 in the previous year**, representing a 180 per cent increase. The Ukraine regional response accounted for the majority of surge support, with 408 staff deployed to the region, **including 118 directly to the Ukraine country office**. In addition, deployments were facilitated to provide support in Moldova, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, and Romania, with headquarters offering remote assistance. Furthermore, **IOM deployed staff members to address specific crises, including the flood response in Pakistan, drought in Somalia, and ongoing support for the Afghanistan response and neighbouring countries**.

The Organization's collaboration with standby partners (SBPs) played a pivotal role in supporting these operations. **A total of 85 deployment requests were facilitated by SBPs**, including NORCAP, iMMAP, the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB), Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO-NEA), Danish Refugee Council, RedR, CANADEM, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

These partners deployed 59 experts to 18 countries, with Ethiopia, South Sudan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh receiving the highest number



462 internal surge deployments
180% increase from 2021 to 2022



14 standby partnerships
7% increase from 2021 to 2022



59 SBP experts
deployed to 20 IOM country offices

of deployees. The expertise provided by these deployments proved essential in various areas, such as information management, Shelter, CCCM, DTM, Health, energy, WASH, cash-based interventions (CBI) and AAP. In total, the SBP deployments amounted to approximately 11,100 person-days of experts working full-time, with an in-kind contribution valued at approximately USD 4 million.

In 2022, IOM continued to strengthen its partnerships and coordination efforts. A significant milestone was the signing of **a memorandum of understanding (MoU) between IOM and the Government of Ireland's Department of Foreign Affairs, specifically Irish Aid**. This collaborative

agreement aimed to expand the SBP programme, enabling the immediate deployment of personnel to scale up operations, fill technical expertise gaps and enhance coordination mechanisms within IOM's programming. The partnership with Irish Aid further solidified the Organization's commitment to effective partnerships and coordination in addressing migration challenges.

Moving forward, IOM is committed to further supporting staff and SBP deployments while enhancing collaboration and partnerships with standby partner organizations. These endeavours will reinforce IOM's capacity to deliver prompt assistance and fortify its coordination mechanisms.



IOM staff member provides people with information on human trafficking risks, as well as legal services, job opportunities, and access to health and education. IOM 2022/Jorge GALINDO

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

In 2022, IOM continued to strengthen its commitment to CCCM services, contributing to durable solutions for displaced communities, and promoting inclusivity and participation. A significant achievement during this period was the successful **launch of the Global Community Feedback Platform, Zite Manager**, in four countries. This platform received over 200,000 invaluable pieces of feedback, empowering CCCM actors to make effective referrals. By streamlining community referrals between related programmes, Zite Manager facilitated seamless coordination among humanitarian, development, and peacekeeping actors.

IOM actively contributed to the development of policies, guidance, and standards in the field of CCCM. Through a partnership with RedR UK, the Organization effectively delivered online **Minimum Standards of Camp Management (MSCM) training**, ensuring the widespread dissemination of essential standards. Additionally, IOM finalized the **Disability & Inclusion in CCCM Toolbox**, launched in early 2023. This resource will provide comprehensive guidance and actionable steps to support the participation and inclusion of individuals with disabilities in CCCM responses. In collaboration with the Global Education Cluster, IOM, as the Global CCCM Cluster Lead Agency (CLA), conducted an exhaustive review of



37 countries
of operation



30 countries
benefit from coordination roles



Over 4 million
people reached



188 sites closed
105 sites setup
772 sites improved

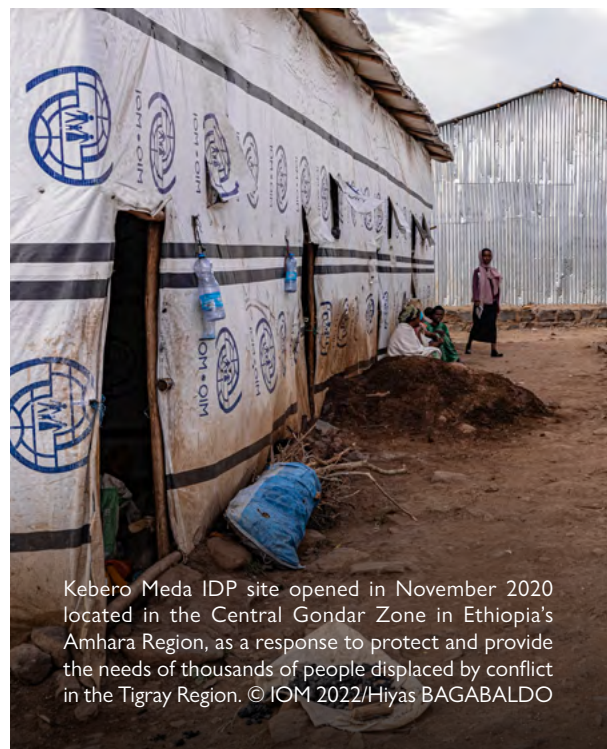
the utilization of schools as collective centres. The findings from this research will be published in 2023. Furthermore, IOM developed the [CCCM: Durable Solutions in Practice](#) paper, emphasizing the pivotal role played by CCCM in contributing to durable solutions for displaced and at-risk communities during preparedness and response.

In terms of operational impact, IOM's CCCM operations spanned [37 countries and territories](#), reaching over 4 million individuals with comprehensive site and displacement management services. Notably, the number of countries with CCCM operations more than doubled since 2016, with a notable shift observed from the Asia-Pacific and East Africa regions to the European Economic Area, Eastern and Southern Europe, Central Asia, and the Americas. This geographical shift was largely influenced by the Ukraine crisis and an increased focus on managing migrant movements in Central America.

IOM actively works in various types of collective settings, including self-settled informal sites, collective centres, planned camps, reception centres and transit sites, as well as evacuation centres. Of these, self-settled informal sites remained the most prevalent (60%), followed by collective centres, planned camps, reception centres and transit sites, as well as evacuation centres. IOM participated in [188 site closures](#), representing a significant increase from the previous year. Simultaneously, CCCM operations were involved in [105 site setups](#) and worked towards [improving conditions in 772 sites](#), reflecting a proactive approach to effective displacement management. To strengthen localization efforts, IOM prioritized partnerships with [national organizations, with 72 per cent of implementing partners falling into this category](#) in 2022, representing a steady increase from the 49 per cent recorded in 2019. IOM's Women's Participation Project, which promotes women and girls' participation in camps and camp-like settings, was expanded into Yemen and continued in Bangladesh, South Sudan, Nigeria, Somalia, and Mozambique. This year saw intensified vocational trainings; literacy and numeracy courses for women, including women with disabilities; and awareness-raising sessions on GBV, CCCM and participation, targeting men as well as women.

Moreover, IOM's commitment to partnerships and coordination proved instrumental in enhancing the effectiveness of CCCM operations. Collaborating closely with the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR) and Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, IOM worked towards bolstering child protection mainstreaming and integration across various sectors. This partnership resulted in joint workshop packages, the development of e-modules and the establishment of stronger linkages between the MSCM and the Child Protection Minimum Standards Working Groups. Furthermore, [IOM conducted a thorough review of its role as the CLA](#), aiming to identify areas for improvement and overcome existing challenges. The results of this review will be made available in 2023.

Notably, as the Global CCCM CLA, IOM played a pivotal role in the development, testing, and implementation of the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) 2.0. This framework serves as a comprehensive methodology for generating intersectoral people in need figures, severity figures and analysis for Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs). IOM's active involvement in this process underscores its commitment to data-driven decision-making and dedication to fostering inter-sectoral collaboration.



Kebero Meda IDP site opened in November 2020 located in the Central Gondar Zone in Ethiopia's Amhara Region, as a response to protect and provide the needs of thousands of people displaced by conflict in the Tigray Region. © IOM 2022/Hiyas BAGABALDO

The background image shows a refugee camp setting. In the foreground, a woman wearing a long, colorful striped dress stands with her back to the camera, looking towards a large tent. The tent is made of white fabric with a repeating blue logo and the text 'IOM • OIM'. To the right, two other women are sitting on the ground, engaged in a meal or food preparation. They are wearing patterned dresses. The ground is dry and dusty. In the background, there are more tents, some with colorful fabrics hanging from them, and a line of trees under a clear sky.

CASE STUDY

PROMOTING INCLUSIVE CCCM PRACTICES

Starting in 2020, the global CCCM team of IOM embarked on an ambitious journey to develop comprehensive guidance, tools and resources that would promote inclusive CCCM practices for all individuals, including those with disabilities. In 2022, these global efforts translated into tangible actions in the field, resulting in improved CCCM responses that were better, safer and more dignified for everyone.

One notable example of these effective practices is Cox's Bazar, where the Site Management and Site Development teams established Disability Inclusion Support Committees. These committees played a crucial role in ensuring the active participation of persons with disabilities in the life and activities of the sites. They also worked towards enhancing communication systems that had often excluded individuals with disabilities from formal mechanisms, amplifying the voices of marginalized groups in decision-making processes. To achieve meaningful participation, committee members underwent training and their composition was carefully monitored to reflect the diverse composition of the community in terms of age, gender and other forms of diversity.

The Disability Support Committees made significant strides in advocating for the needs of persons with disabilities in Cox's Bazar. They actively participated in monthly accessibility audits and engaged in site improvement initiatives. Moreover, they played a vital role in advocating for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in cash-for-work opportunities. Additionally, comprehensive training sessions on the rights of persons with disabilities were organized, benefitting over 700 humanitarian workers and volunteers. These training sessions addressed barriers to inclusion, access, participation and empowering persons with disabilities to become active partners in the response.

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is one of the main data sources globally informing crisis responses and policies across the humanitarian peace and development nexus. Through a set of components and tools, extensive field presence and operational and analytical capacities, DTM collects analyses and disseminates information on mobility dynamics, vulnerability and needs of displaced and mobile populations.

In 2022, DTM operations expanded to 10 additional countries bringing the **total geographical reach to 95 countries**. Out of those, mobility tracking operations were active in 63 countries and flow monitoring activities were active in 76 countries. Across these operations, DTM monitored the movements and needs of over 51.2 million IDPs and 85.8 million individuals of other population groups, an increase of 23 per cent compared to the previous year. **Globally, 86 per cent of inter-agency humanitarian plans and responses were informed by DTM (25 out of 29 HNOs and HRPs)**. This confirmed the system to be a significant asset in promoting collaboration, coordination, and partnerships and overall, to lower entry costs for actors responding to crises, by providing the data to plan, prioritize and inform responses. **A total of 2,377 DTM information products, including reports, maps and datasets were published and were downloaded over 1.8 million times**. This represents an average of over 6 products and nearly 5,000 downloads per day.

With a workforce of over **500 technical experts, 4,000 data collectors and 388,000 community-level key informants**, IOM has been providing information to governments and partners from areas in crisis and some of the hardest places in the



86% of all HNO/HRPs used DTM to inform their analysis of internal displacement



95 countries with active DTM operations



86% of DTM operations worldwide have been integrated into global quality control and quality assurance workflow

world to reach. With investments on infrastructure developments and strengthening of capacity building of personnel, efficiencies were built into the system, which led to a reduction in human resource costs, leading to overall greater cost effectiveness, improved compliance, and overall greater efficiency. In particular, **DTM strengthened its Information and Communications Technology (ICT) infrastructure, completing a large-scale cloud migration to ensure safer and faster storage, processing, and transfer of data.**

To promote the quality and consistency of DTM activities across numerous countries of operation, in 2022, **DTM developed a set of DTM Standards that specify the minimum requirements and recommended guidelines for implementing DTM programmes.** The standards were developed through distilling best practices and harmonizing and consolidating guidance documents developed across operations over time. Greater outreach was achieved through the creation of a **DTM and Partners YouTube channel** and the launch of the new **DTM and Partners webpages** to share guidance and tools with the public on how to maximize the collaboration with and use of DTM data.

Partnership and coordination were a priority for DTM and in 2022 several initiatives positively advanced, including **IOM's contribution to the work of the Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS), the work under the Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement (DSID) and the contributions under the IASC.** As member of the EGRISS Steering Committee and co-lead of the Working Group on Capacity Development (WG2), IOM led the development of regional trainings to disseminate international recommendations on IDP (IRIS) and refugee (IRRS) statistics and to build national capacity, in close collaboration with the working group co-leads, the EGRISS Secretariat, STATAFRIC, Statistics Sweden and other stakeholders. Of particular relevance, was the EGRISS-Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) pairing activity, for which 15 WG2 members were paired with the 15 ECOWAS Member State National Statistical Offices focal points on migration and displacement statistics to identify gaps and capacity building opportunities across the region. Under DSID, IOM co-chaired the Data for

Solutions to Internal Displacement Task Force with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and contributed to the development of a framework for data coordination for solutions which was endorsed by Special Advisor on Solutions to Internal Displacement Robert Piper and published in April 2023. Under the IASC, IOM co-led the drafting of the **Operational Guidance for Data Responsibility in Humanitarian Action.**



IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) COVID-19 vaccine perception survey among Myanmar and Cambodian migrant communities in Thailand. © IOM 2022/Anat DUANGCHANG

SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS

In 2022, IOM's Shelter and Settlements operations achieved remarkable progress by reaching **9.5 million individuals in 80 countries**, an expansion of 18 countries compared to the previous year. This accomplishment solidified IOM's position as the largest recipient of shelter funding, with a notable increase from 23 per cent to 34 per cent of the total funding reported by the sector in 2021. This recognition highlights the effectiveness and trust placed in IOM's ability to provide critical support to those in need.

Globally, IOM's Shelter and Settlement interventions in 2022 provided assistance to 2 million households, offering a range of support from short-term life-saving shelters to long-term initiatives that aimed to improve living conditions and ensure access to adequate, safe and dignified housing. Throughout the year, IOM supported over **130,000 households with new shelter and housing construction**, encompassing emergency shelters and tents, transitional shelters, and permanent homes. Over **107,000 households received assistance with individual repairs**, while over **102,000 households benefited from improvements** made to collective settings. **Rental assistance, with a focus on short-term and medium-term support, was provided to close to 29,000 households**. IOM distributed NFIs to close to 1.1 million households, ensuring they had essential household items and shelter-related materials. Of those supported, more than **361,000 households were supported through cash-based interventions**.

Operations also involved the planning, development, or infrastructure upgrades in **614 settlements**. As part of capacity building efforts, IOM **trained 58,717 individuals**, including community members, beneficiaries, local builders, IOM staff and local governments/municipalities.



9.5 million
people reached
(2 million households)



80 countries
with Shelter and
Settlements interventions

PEOPLE



748,267 households
assisted with household items



693,872 households
assisted with shelter/housing
assistance and materials



102,617 households
assisted with improved shelter
conditions in collective settings



28,907 households
assisted with rental assistance

SHELTER



130,137 shelters/housing
newly constructed



107,209 repairs

Geographically, approximately **50 per cent of the assistance was delivered to major crises in South Sudan, Pakistan, Ethiopia and Afghanistan**. The East and Horn of Africa reported the highest number of individuals reached, followed by Asia and the Pacific, as well as the MENA region. This commitment to providing comprehensive support in diverse contexts demonstrates IOM's global reach and effectiveness.

In response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, IOM's Shelter and Settlements operations reached over half a million individuals in more than 12 countries. This response included rapid and life-saving measures soon transitioning to a long-term vision for sustainable recovery and development. By supporting governments and communities in Ukraine, IOM addressed the socio-economic impacts of the war and, in neighbouring countries, enhanced inclusion and access to accommodation and housing services for refugees and third-country nationals.

In 2022, significant progress was made in developing and updating policies, guidance, and standards to enhance the effectiveness and inclusivity of IOM's Shelter and Settlements programming. Notably, as co-lead of the [Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Shelter Programming Working Group](#), IOM played a pivotal role in updating the [All Under One Roof: Disability Inclusive Shelter and Settlements](#) guidelines. These updated guidelines complement and align with other important standards, ensuring a streamlined and focused approach to disability inclusion in humanitarian action.

Internally, IOM developed the Key Considerations in Rental Assistance guidelines and launched the online course [Housing, Land and Property in Displacement](#), which serves as a valuable resource for stakeholders seeking to understand the complexities of housing and property issues in displacement settings. **IOM also continued to foster knowledge sharing and capacity building through various resources.** The mobile guide on [Good Shelter Distributions](#), focusing on best practices for shelter and NFI distributions, was translated into French to promote wider accessibility. A training of trainers manual for mainstreaming protection, GBV and accountability considerations in distributions was developed. Furthermore, IOM developed the Internal Strategy for Shelter and Settlements response to the Venezuela Situation, aligning IOM's work with regional and global priorities.

Partnerships and coordination played a crucial role in IOM's ability to achieve meaningful impact. In 2022, IOM assumed leadership roles in Shelter clusters and sector coordination mechanisms in several countries, including Ethiopia, South Sudan, Afghanistan, Colombia, Mozambique, amongst others. In Latin America, IOM co-led the Shelter sector under the Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela (R4V), supporting 17 countries in the region.

Active engagement in the Global Shelter Cluster (GSC) continued, with IOM serving as a member of the Strategic Advisory Group and leading or co-leading three working groups. Notably, IOM facilitated the preparations for the ninth edition of Shelter Projects, a flagship publication of the GSC that showcases best practices from around the world.



CASE STUDY

COLLABORATION WITH AIRBNB.ORG

IOM forged a significant global partnership with Airbnb.org, enabling the provision of short-term accommodation support to individuals affected by crises. This collaboration allowed IOM to grant access to safe havens for 7,008 individuals across seven countries during challenging times. Among the individuals accommodated was Mariana and her children, who faced a precarious situation when they arrived in Poland from Ukraine. Mariana, pregnant at the time, found herself with her three young children in a hostel that was closing down, leaving them without a place to stay.

Recognizing the urgency of the situation, IOM Poland stepped in and initially provided Mariana with 29 safe nights in an Airbnb.org accommodation. To further support her and her family's basic needs, Mariana also received multi-purpose cash assistance. As her delivery date approached and ultimately arrived with the birth of her fourth child, Artem, Mariana's stay in the Airbnb apartment was extended to 89 safe nights. The extended accommodation period gave her and her family crucial time and comfort to properly welcome their newborn and plan their lives in a new country.

The assistance provided by IOM and Airbnb.org had a profound impact on Mariana's life, particularly after the loss of their home in Ukraine. "It changed my life for the better," Mariana expressed gratefully. Eventually, Mariana was reunited with her husband in Poland, who managed to secure employment. Now, they reside together with their children in rented accommodation in the town of Sochaczew.

The partnership with Airbnb.org has not only transformed Mariana's life but also provided thousands of other people displaced by the war in Ukraine with a sense of security and an opportunity to focus on the future. It has been a vital lifeline for individuals like Mariana, offering them stability and the chance to rebuild their lives.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

In 2022, IOM implemented WASH interventions in **61 countries**, its second-highest interventions footprint record. A remarkable milestone was reached by providing access to **WASH services for 12.9 million individuals**. This included ensuring **safe water for 5.76 million people, improved latrines for over 1.8 million people and hygiene promotion activities reaching more than 9.14 million people**. These achievements underscore the Organization's commitment to improving the lives of vulnerable populations worldwide.

Recognizing the importance of technological advancements in humanitarian interventions, IOM actively engaged in innovative WASH projects. Notably, the Organization implemented the "Greening humanitarian response through repair, recovery, and recycling of solar lanterns in displacement settings" project and supported the IOM Ethiopia-led initiative on "Sanitation for All". Additionally, **two new global innovation projects were awarded**, focusing on thermophilic anaerobic digestion in fecal sludge treatment to prevent cholera outbreaks in Bangladesh's Rohingya refugee camps and innovative finance for effective waste management in displacement settings. These projects prioritize user needs, accountability, localization, environmental considerations, and crisis resilience.

IOM acknowledges the impact of climate change on water resources and proactively responded to flooding and drought situations in 2022. In Nigeria, where floods affected millions and displaced over a million people, the Organization conducted thorough flood assessments in the most affected states.



61 countries
undertaking WASH intervention:



12.9 million
people reached

Advanced flood models, earth observation techniques and artificial intelligence facilitated evidence-based decision-making in flood management. The findings informed immediate infrastructure adaptations for humanitarian responders and developed long-term strategies for better WASH services during future flood events. Similarly, in Somalia, IOM rehabilitated boreholes and provided training in sustainable resource management, addressing prolonged droughts and fostering community cohesion, peace and sustainable solutions.

In Ukraine, IOM successfully addressed specific challenges in various areas, including urban contexts. The Organization implemented customized and appropriate solutions to meet the unique needs of affected populations. Throughout 2022, IOM assisted 2.4 million people across all oblasts of Ukraine, except Crimea. The response efforts involved repairing, rehabilitating, and installing water and sanitation infrastructure at household, institution and municipal levels. Additionally, NFIs for personal hygiene, cleaning and disinfection were distributed, with particular attention to the most vulnerable individuals. Noteworthy engineering expertise was utilized to upgrade heating systems and provide alternative design solutions. The installation of frequency controllers enabled remote monitoring of the main water supply facility, thereby increasing system lifespan and reducing expenses.

To enhance internal capacities in response to WASH needs and improve operations, **IOM developed essential guidelines and standards in 2022**. These included the IOM WASH Guidance Note on Using CBI as a Delivery Modality, the Best Practice Guidance Framework for the Systematic Integration of WASH Across Crisis Response Phases and the release of an updated version of the Position Paper on WASH and the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus. Additionally, IOM facilitated a workshop for the development of the **WASH Strategic Plan for 2023-2026** that will guide future efforts in achieving the Organization's WASH vision through cross-sectoral integration, climate change, resilience and the HDPN approach.

Understanding the importance of coordination and partnership, IOM actively participated in the Global WASH Cluster and its technical working groups (TWGs), focusing on various aspects such as

menstrual hygiene management, hygiene promotion, cholera control and fecal sludge management. Notably, **a joint WASH in Emergencies Training was conducted with United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)** in eastern and southern Africa, fostering collaboration and coordination among agencies. Furthermore, IOM signed an MoU with Deltares to facilitate collaboration on water-related projects and climate change impacts. The Organization will continue to prioritize pursuing additional partnerships with academic institutions, the private sector, UN agencies and NGOs in 2023 to enhance resources and expertise to deliver maximum WASH impact to affected populations.

In 2022, IOM also made significant contributions to global frameworks and policies. Research findings on e-waste management for off-grid solar solutions were provided for the **Electronic Waste (E-waste) Management for Off-Grid Solar Solutions in Displacement Settings** report, led by the Global Platform for Action and NORCAP. Additionally, the Organization's **migration and displacement narrative was incorporated into Chapter 4 of the World Water Development Report 2023**, which focuses on water supply and sanitation for human settlements. IOM's coordination and participation in the Global Hygiene Promotion in Emergencies TWG contributed to the development of the **Hygiene Promotion in Emergencies Compendium**.



IOM installed water treatment units in accommodation centres across Ukraine. Using the latest technology, each unit produces 2,000 liters of potable water daily that can support up to 300 people. © IOM 2022/ Gema CORTES

CASE STUDY

AS CLIMATE CHANGE STRAINS SOMALIA'S PATH TO PEACE, COMMUNITIES HOLD THE KEY

In 2022, IOM made significant strides in tackling the repercussions of climate change on rural communities in Somalia, with a particular focus on Galmudug state. The region experienced the most severe drought in recent memory, resulting in water scarcity, soil erosion and depleted grazing land. Livestock mortality rates skyrocketed as herds perished, leaving many Somali families without their primary source of income and sustenance. To make ends meet, farmers resorted to illicit activities such as collecting firewood for the charcoal trade, despite government restrictions.

The impact of deforestation in Bilcil, as reported by local residents, exacerbated soil erosion and drought, leading to dire living conditions. Some individuals even resorted to violence to protect their land. *"We had no choice but to venture into nearby areas and, at times, even cross into Ethiopia to gather firewood,"* lamented Karar, a pastoralist from Bilcil. *"However, they hinder our efforts to fell trees."*

Confronted with this worsening situation, IOM and the European Union collaborated on a groundbreaking 18-month EUR 6 million initiative to address the dual challenges of climate change and resource conflicts in Galmudug. This pioneering climate-conflict mitigation programme empowered communities by facilitating the development of management tools, the establishment of dispute resolution mechanisms and the construction or restoration of water catchment systems in areas prone to conflict. A vital component of these interventions involved empowering women to take the lead in cross-clan dialogue and resource management.

These concerted efforts by IOM effectively equipped Somali communities with the means to mitigate the repercussions of climate change and foster peace by addressing resource conflicts. Importantly, the programme fostered collaboration with key Somali ministries, including those responsible for Energy and Water, Interior, Women, Environment and Livestock, with the advisory support of the United Nations Environment Programme. Furthermore, IOM forged a partnership with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute to conduct research aimed at advancing knowledge and policies related to sustainable ecosystems and climate adaptive practices.



HEALTH

IOM implemented health operations in crisis settings across **47 countries** throughout 2022, providing essential health-care services and strengthening long-term health system recovery and resilience. **In response to the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine, IOM significantly expanded its emergency health operations in the country.** This included supporting 31 static health facilities and 19 mobile health teams, as well as procuring and distributing over USD 600,000 worth of medical supplies.

In September 2022, in order to finalize an official partnership, IOM signed **a memorandum of agreement with the Government of Ukraine's Ministry of Health to jointly provide physical and mental health assistance and services** to host communities, internally displaced people, refugees and returnees.

During the Ebola virus disease (EVD) outbreak in Uganda, IOM supported preparedness measures in neighbouring countries such as Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Kenya, Rwanda and South Sudan. In Uganda specifically, **IOM provided expert technical guidance to the National Ebola Task Force** and conducted extensive PoE assessments. During the Ebola outbreak in Uganda, IOM **partnered with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN) to conduct population mobility mapping (PMM).** This collaborative partnership and mapping helped gather and share information on population movement flows and their linkages to and intersection with outbreak areas, which proved vital for decision makers to understand mobility risk factors, defining priority sites for interventions and informed the EVD response.



5.6 million
primary health-care consultations
provided in crisis settings



2.9 million people
vaccinated in crisis settings



927,000 screenings
provided for acute malnutrition



Over 130,000
health assessments conducted
for refugee resettlement



Over 23,700
health-care workers
trained in crisis settings



**64 emergency
health-related
deployments**
to 14 countries



IOM health volunteers conduct an awareness session on cholera to Bangladeshi migrants residing in an informal camp in Akkar, Lebanon. © IOM 2022

In the East and Horn of Africa, **IOM's operational response to the drought crisis included the delivery of critical health-care services**, such as provision of primary health care, sexual and reproductive health services, and critical nutrition screening and treatment for moderate and severe malnutrition. In Ethiopia and Somalia, IOM health teams provided close to 425,000 primary health-care consultations and screened over 180,000 people for malnutrition. Moreover, in Afghanistan, IOM's health operations reached over 1.95 million people in hard-to-reach locations through targeted health promotion activities and provided over 930,000 primary health-care consultations through mobile clinics and community-based health system strengthening support for local health-care facilities.

In addition to IOM's health operations, partnerships and collaborations significantly strengthened IOM's health reach. Globally, IOM, in collaboration with the WASH sector, **responded to cholera outbreaks in 14 countries**, including Bangladesh, Burundi,

Cameroon, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iraq, Kenya, Lebanon, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen. In response to people fleeing the war in Ukraine, IOM joined the Inter-agency Regional Health Extension to support refugee-receiving countries. Collaborating with WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, IOM worked to support strategies, guidance and systems through inter-agency and inter-country coordination. Recognizing the urgency of vaccine administration during the COVID-19 pandemic, **IOM played an active role in the COVID-19 Vaccine Delivery Partnership (CoVDP)** launched by WHO, UNICEF and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, **to increase immunization coverage across 34 countries in which only 10 per cent or less of the population was vaccinated**. IOM remains committed to working closely with WHO, Member States, local communities and partners on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response and advocating for the inclusion of migrants and human mobility in health responses.

CASE STUDY

IOM UGANDA FACES PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY WITH EXPERTISE AND IMMEDIATE ACTION

On 20 September 2022, the Ministry of Health of Uganda declared an outbreak of Ebola virus disease (EVD), Sudan strain, in Mubende district. In response to the outbreak, IOM worked with the government and partners to strengthen national capacity to implement the 2005 International Health Regulations in Uganda and its neighbouring countries to improve prevention, detection, and response to the EVD outbreak.

With support from BHA, IOM provided immediate response to the outbreak by providing technical guidance to the National Ebola Task Force, District Task Force, sub-committees including coordination, surveillance and the working group on PoEs. IOM, in partnership with WHO and GOARN, conducted PMM. PMM uses community engagement techniques to gather and share information on population mobility dynamics, including flows and congregation points and presence of health services analysed using a public health perspective, to inform public health interventions. This activity was conducted in key mobility locations in Mubende, the epicenter of the outbreak and other affected districts.

As a result of IOM's demonstrated expertise and interventions in the early stages of the outbreak, the Organization secured USD 1.9 million from USAID through WHO Uganda, primarily to support interventions at PoEs and internal health screening points. IOM conducted 10 PoE assessments, over 1,078,120 individual health screenings, screened over 59,827 vehicles and raised over 2,662 EVD alerts. Through health promotion messaging, IOM directly reached over 166,013 individuals with health messages on EVD. Finally, IOM trained more than 342 PoE officials on various health topics including disease surveillance, infection prevention and control, data management, flow monitoring, and risk communication and community engagement. The EVD outbreak was declared over on 11 January 2023.



MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)

IOM provides mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) in emergencies, transition and recovery contexts **for crisis-affected persons across 39 countries**. In 2022, IOM made significant strides in the field of MHPSS, responding promptly to the needs of people affected by the war in Ukraine and those displaced in neighbouring countries. Immediate action was taken, with the IOM emotional helpline operational the day after the attacks.

The hotline's capacity was bolstered in the following days through the engagement of the Ukrainian diaspora and support from Amazon, which provided IOM with a cloud service to connect callers to service providers worldwide. Additionally, multidisciplinary mobile teams were deployed in Ukraine and neighbouring countries, ultimately benefiting 60,000 individuals by December 2022.

IOM, in collaboration with the University of Maiduguri (Nigeria), implemented a Master Programme in Counselling and Conflict Management. This programme aimed to strengthen the regional system by training 30 professionals who had worked in MHPSS provision for IOM, as well as other local and international governmental and non-governmental organizations. **The first cohort of students graduated in 2022.** The initiative sought to fill critical gaps and validate and harmonize the diverse trainings these professionals had received during the emergency phase.



1.5 million
services offered to
people in crisis



16,000 professionals
trained in various facets of
MHPSS and population mobility



In 12 field locations
IOM co-chairs the
IASC Group on MHPSS



Psychologist counsels an internally displaced person in Chervonohrad, Lviv Region. © IOM 2022/Alisa KYRPYCHOVA

In Colombia, IOM focused on addressing the psychosocial needs of displaced Venezuelan by mobilizing multidisciplinary psychosocial mobile teams, organizing socio-relational, cultural, and ritual activities, providing training, and supporting existing psychological and psychiatric support outlets within the national health system. Additionally, IOM established a telemedical psychiatric support system for those in urgent need in remote areas.

In Cox Bazar, Bangladesh, IOM worked with the community to establish in 2020 a [Rohingya cultural memory centre](#) to preserve the cultural heritage of Rohingya individuals living in camps. **In 2022 the centre's activities were expanded to encompass a daily agenda of formal and informal workshops on cultural memory, expression, support, interest-based groups, and community based psychosocial support activities.** The centre also served as a platform for artists, craftsmen, and storytellers within the community to express their agency. Throughout 2022, **IOM translated its manual on Community-Based MHPSS in Emergency and Displacement into Ukrainian, Slovak, Polish, Romanian and**

Russian, ensuring wider accessibility and reach. IOM played an active role in several important initiatives and publications. For LAC, IOM published [Conecta](#), a manual on remote psychological support for migrants living in hard-to-reach areas or on the move.

IOM also contributed to the IASC Guidance on [Addressing Suicide in Humanitarian Settings](#) and on MHPSS Coordination, showcasing its best practices. Additionally, IOM co-chaired 12 IASC field-based working groups and three global working groups, focused on Community-Based approaches to MHPSS, MHPSS for Men and Boys, and MHPSS and Peacebuilding. Furthermore, IOM participated in various high-level forums and initiatives, such as the 4th Global Mental Health Summit hosted by the Government of Italy, where it acted as a member of the steering committee and led the workstream on Migrants and Refugees. IOM also contributed to the Nordic Initiative for MHPSS in Humanitarian and Fragile Settings, advocating for the inclusion of displaced and migrant populations in mental health policies and guidelines.



CASE STUDY

ADDRESSING THE MENTAL HEALTH OF WAR-AFFECTED UKRAINIANS

Since the outbreak of war in Ukraine in February 2022, IOM reinforced its MHPSS response in Ukraine and neighbouring countries, reaching 31,227 individuals in the country and 47,462 individuals across Poland, Moldova, Slovakia, Romania, and Hungary in 2022. IOM's MHPSS programme in Ukraine was built on three main pillars: individual consultations provided by specialists through toll-free Emotional Support MHPSS Hotline, capacity-building activities, and community-based psychosocial activities.

Through the hotline, focused support interventions consisted of initial consultations and psychological first aid (PFA) as needed. The psychologists could refer the caller to a psychotherapist or psychiatrist for additional online support and consultations and short or medium-term psychological or psychotherapeutic support sessions.

Capacity building activities were articulated into trainings for mental health professionals in specialized emergency interventions, and for community stakeholders, frontliners and volunteers, on topics ranging from PFA, basic helping skills in MHPSS, stress management, self-care, and burnout prevention.

IOM's MHPSS teams worked also to strengthen, establish, or re-establish social networks through communal celebrations, communication on positive coping strategies, informal educational activities, recreational, art-based and sports-based activities, aiming at improving the welfare of people of concern, building trust and strengthening social cohesion in communities.

In parallel, IOM missions in neighbouring countries provided direct MHPSS services and activities to war-affected people who fled from Ukraine. This included the deployment of multidisciplinary psychosocial mobile teams active in reception and accommodation centres, border areas, community settings and migrant information centres; and building capacities in reception systems, focusing on local MHPSS-related system strengthening, MHPSS mainstreaming into livelihood and durable solutions, direct MHPSS provision to underserved and discriminated communities and in the context of returns.

In Ukraine, IOM also advised the Ministry of Veterans Affairs and supported with the establishment of community-based MHPSS services for veterans, their families and communities of return; and mainstreaming mental health care in emergency health operations in the Lviv region, adding a clinical psychologist to each of the four mobile medical units and providing primary health-care services, including referral to specialists if required, to internally displaced persons and host communities.

Moreover, IOM published the Ukrainian, Slovak, Romanian and Russian versions of the Manual on Community-Based MHPSS in Emergencies and Displacement to provide guidance to organizations aiming to operate at the community level and making IOM's global approach more accessible to non-English speaking users.

PROTECTION IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION

In 2022, IOM implemented a wide range of **protection interventions across over 58 country offices**, catering to the needs of individuals and communities affected by humanitarian crises. The Organization delivered **direct services to 1.9 million people** across various regions on specialized protection interventions such as protection monitoring, child protection including best interests of the child procedure and counter-trafficking, amongst others. By focusing on reducing protection risks, responding to needs and promoting the rights of affected individuals and communities, IOM played a crucial role in addressing complex challenges related to migration and displacement.

IOM's protection efforts encompassed a wide range of specialized services and approaches in line with IOM and inter-agency standards, as well as mainstreaming protection principles across its sectors of intervention by. These included protection case management, individual protection assistance, cash for protection, legal assistance, provision of safe shelters for survivors and victims, and or the establishment of transit and information centres. These initiatives acted as lifelines for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and migrants, offering vital services, safe spaces, and direct referrals to essential assistance.



58 country offices implemented protection in humanitarian action programming



1.9 million people reached with specialized protection services



Approximately **27,400** IOM and external stakeholders have been trained



Partnered with **67 local women-led organizations** across 32 countries

Lopodine was identified by IOM as victim of human trafficking. Aware the dire conditions of Lopodine's life in Cameroon, her uncle had convinced her to travel abroad, promising her a well-paid job. Her family even had to get indebted to allow for her to travel. Once abroad however Lopodine realized having been scammed as everything turned out to be a fraud. © IOM 2022/Beyond Borders Media

Addressing GBV remained a significant focus for IOM in 2022. The Organization actively promoted the institutionalization and operationalization of the IOM Institutional Framework on Addressing GBV in Crisis. This framework was launched in Asia and the Pacific, as well as in the East and Horn of Africa regions. Moreover, **over 40 countries implemented measures to mitigate GBV**, including capacity-building initiatives to ensure that stakeholders understood how to safely and ethically respond to GBV, establishing safe spaces for women and girls and enhancing the capacities of service providers. IOM's programming aimed to support GBV survivors and address the root causes of GBV in protracted emergencies.

Furthermore, IOM prioritized **capacity building activities on protection, reaching over 24,000 individuals** from various organizations and states. An additional 3,400 IOM staff and partners were trained at the global level on protection, protection mainstreaming, protection case management, child protection and best interests of the child procedure, disabilities inclusion and/or protection information management. The Organization also provided strategic and technical support to field missions, ensuring the quality and integrity of specialized protection programming through close technical support (remote and in-country) and the development of operational tools and guidance.

IOM also made strides in counter-trafficking in emergencies, establishing it as an institutional thematic priority. **Through co-leading the Global Protection Cluster (GPC) Anti-Trafficking task team, guidance production, training delivery, coordination and advocacy, IOM enhanced its response to human trafficking.** Multiple trainings on counter-trafficking in emergencies were rolled out in 2022, for instance in Afghanistan, Poland, Venezuela, Iraq, West and Central Africa. Additional training curricula targeting specialized audiences were developed for local/affected communities, health-care practitioners, donors, host governments, humanitarian actors, and national defense personnel. Furthermore, the Organization actively ensured that humanitarian response plans addressed human trafficking mitigation and response. In 2022, at least 28 missions

had dedicated counter-trafficking programmes, while 18 missions reported involvement in anti-trafficking coordination structures.

IOM's commitment to protection in humanitarian action was further strengthened in its organizational restructuring and institutional approach to protection, global training agendas, programming and technical support, operational tools, and guidance. The Organization focused on key policy instruments including a disability inclusion roadmap, a protection in climate change and environmental degradation settings roadmap, child safeguarding policy, Protection Information Management global skills pathways and guidance on data collection on persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC).

Partnerships and coordination continued playing a central role in IOM's efforts. The Organization continued working closely with its main protection partners such as UNHCR and UNICEF, Danish Refugee Council and Save the Children, and actively participated in IASC and UN system-fora coordination initiatives on protection. IOM was also re-elected as a member of the GPC Strategic Advisory Group SAG and its Areas of Responsibility. IOM maintained co-leadership with UNHCR of the GPC Anti-Trafficking Task Team and collaborated closely with UNICEF and UNHCR on protection and child protection initiatives.

IOM is committed to the IASC Protection Policy and has continued contributing to the and the implementation of its recommendations through the IASC Task Force 1. IOM protection teams also engaged the strategic stock take and global review of the GPC **Protection Analytical Framework**. IOM actively supported the development of new strategic frameworks, such as the **Protection Information Management (PIM) initiative**. At the local level for example, IOM **partnered with organizations of persons with disabilities and 67 local women-led organizations across 32 countries**, strengthening localized and gender-responsive emergency response and following the Organization's commitments under the Grand Bargain.

Role of Police

CASE STUDY

ETHIOPIA: INTEGRATED CASE MANAGEMENT

In Ethiopia, IOM has been seeking to implement an integrated case management approach for most at-risk groups to fill in-country case management gaps.

Alongside its established efforts in GBV Case Management, in 2022, IOM Ethiopia stepped in as a Protection actor integrating Protection Case Management into its Individualized Protection Assistance (IPA) approach to provide basic needs assessments, counselling, referral and follow-up in case management in a context with assistance restraints and gaps in capacity.

IOM Ethiopia seeks to provide comprehensive and engaged case management for persons with disability and their caregivers, older persons, single-headed households, female-headed households and vulnerable individuals in need of emergency case management, integrating protection services closely with MHPSS and GBV responses.

Through the collaboration of mobile teams, static clinics and protection spaces and new spaces where Sexual and Reproductive Health and MHPSS services are co-located, vulnerable individuals have access to a variety of services including Psychological First Aid (PFA) and assistance for GBV survivors including Clinical Management of Rape (CMR). At the same time, linkages with the WASH and Shelter sectors and the diversification of assistance through different vendors ensures comprehensive assistance to people in need.

MARKA; BUUFOW AN

PHASE II SUPPORTING
ROLE IN PEACE AND
MAR

PEACEBUILDING AND SOCIAL COHESION

Conflict and violence are the dominant drivers of displacement with a record 62.5 million conflict-displaced IDPs at the end of 2022. Conflict and violence also contribute to prolonging displacement by erecting obstacles to the safe return or integration of displaced populations. IOM is in a unique position to address the linkages between forced migration and conflict and provides a wide range of peacebuilding and recovery interventions attuned to the mobility dimensions of conflict. **IOM's peacebuilding programming aims at helping states, communities, and institutions to address the root causes of conflict and manage conflict triggers and dynamics, reducing migration pressure and laying the ground for resolving displacement.**

Peacebuilding projects work at multiple levels of society including at the individual, communal or societal and institutional level. They can be implemented during an ongoing conflict or as an integral part of post-conflict reconstruction, and may include addressing physical, sociocultural, and structural impediments to peace and conflict management. Programmatic responses include addressing socioeconomic and political conflict drivers through the facilitation of reconciliation and reintegration of former combatants/fighters, improving access to institutions and services, building community resilience and social cohesion through community violence reduction, participation and engagement processes, and community policing. Peacebuilding requires specific attention to complex



**Over 1.4 million
individuals**
reached directly



110 communities
engaged through peacebuilding
and social cohesion

social and power dynamics attuned to gender, youth and conflict sensitivities, as well as issues of human rights and protection, restitution, transitional justice, equitable access to social services, participatory governance and inclusive livelihoods.

In Niger, IOM is implementing the Niger Community Cohesion Initiative to enhance the capacity of the Government of Niger at village and commune level, and to support state structures to deliver essential services and support to at-risk communities, thereby increasing their resilience and cohesion to resist conflict and instability, including threats of violent extremism.

As climate change increasingly becomes a driver of conflict and forced displacement, IOM's peacebuilding portfolio actively addresses the climate-conflict nexus in its programming. **In Somalia, IOM launched in 2022 programming to tackle environmental-induced displacement and conflict in Hirshabelle state, through a holistic approach involving tangible investment in natural resource infrastructure, pragmatic innovations for water and energy capture, livelihood opportunities in the agro-pastoralist sector and reforestation.**

IOM's community stabilization (CS) initiatives contribute to peacebuilding and social cohesion by intentionally investing in initiatives that promote dialogue, rebuilding infrastructure and providing essential services to restore the social fabric. The Organization's approach to CS focuses on community-based planning (CBP) which entails engaging with local communities and understanding their unique needs and challenges, tailoring interventions to promote inclusivity and empowerment, and ensuring that community members actively participate in decision-making processes.

In 2022, IOM trained an additional 200 staff, civil society members and government officials in CBP processes across 40 countries as part of the global scale-up plan for resolving displacement and challenges related to other forms of human mobility.

IOM's commitment to peacebuilding is integral to the objectives of the HDPN and the 'Sustaining Peace' agenda. Recognizing that human mobility cuts across the HDPN pillars, the Organization increasingly draws on its diverse experiences and capabilities to deliver

integrated programming. IOM regularly works jointly with other UN agencies to deliver comprehensive preventive and peace promoting initiatives, and is a key implementing partner of the Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund.



As climate change strains Somalia's path to peace, communities hold the key. © IOM 2022/Ismail Salad OSMAN

LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Livelihoods and economic recovery play a pivotal role in facilitating the path to recovery from crises and attaining lasting solutions. When a community faces a crisis, the loss of livelihoods is often a severe consequence, leading to widespread vulnerability and instability. Rebuilding and sustaining livelihoods are essential components of the recovery process, as they empower individuals and communities to regain control of their economic destinies. By creating opportunities for income generation, training and skill development, economic recovery initiatives enable people to rebuild their lives with dignity and self-sufficiency. A robust economy can foster resilience, promote social cohesion, and mitigate the adverse impacts of future shocks.

Moreover, as livelihoods improve, individuals and communities become more capable of addressing the root causes of crises, fostering an environment conducive to durable and sustainable solutions that can withstand future challenges. In this way, investing in livelihoods and economic recovery becomes a transformative force, fostering long-term stability and progress within societies emerging from crises.

Among the most noticeable initiatives is the IOM's Enterprise Development Fund (EDF). This innovative programme supports community livelihoods and economic development by providing financial capital to SMEs in various economic sectors with a high demand for labour.



2,000 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)

with USD 30 million through cash grants ranging between USD 5,000 and 30,000



Creation of 10,000

new jobs in conflict-affected areas to address unemployment and promote economic stability and resilience

The EDF aims to foster post-conflict economic recovery, inclusive economic development, and job creation, having already supported **over 1,300 SMEs and created more than 5,700 jobs in Iraq since its launch in 2018. In 2022, the EDF was expanded to five countries**, adapting its approach to different socio-economic contexts **and it is now implemented in Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Somalia, and Türkiye**. This expansion demonstrates the versatility and effectiveness of the EDF in promoting economic development and sustainable livelihoods across diverse settings.

In 2022, as part of its broader efforts to support local partners to deliver local solutions through small grants, IOM also made **a significant investment in establishing its Grants Management System (GMS)**. The system is now up and running in four countries and is expected to be utilized in additional countries in 2023. IOM's GMS is **an online platform which simultaneously tracks the grant activity life cycles of different projects**. The system combines grant development, proposal submission and approval workflows. It also includes monitoring, evaluation and reporting capabilities, a conflict sensitivity section, and a human rights due diligence section.

Since the launch of the Secretary-General's Action Agenda for Internal Displacement in June 2022, IOM has intensified its focus on partnerships and coordination to pursue comprehensive solutions. **IOM actively participates in the Steering Group on Solutions to Internal Displacement**, which includes the Development Coordination Office, OCHA, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNHCR, UNICEF, a joint representative of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs/ Department of Peace Operations (DPPA/DPO), and the World Bank (as an observer). This Steering Group was established **to bolster the endeavours of the Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement under the Action Agenda**. Regular coordination meetings with other Steering Group members allow IOM to offer strategic guidance for the Special Adviser's work.

In its support to the Office of the Special Adviser (OSA), IOM assigned a Senior Adviser to work within their team. Additionally, during 2022, **IOM seconded a Senior Solutions Expert to the Resident Coordinator Office RCO in Afghanistan**.

Furthermore, IOM has facilitated country-level engagement of the OSA and RCOs by organizing briefing calls with 28 countries to present an overview of the displacement situations in those regions. These informative briefings served as the foundation for selecting 16 pilot countries under the Action Agenda's implementation.



Barfi preparing Iraqi bread. She is a displaced person from the Tall Azir commune and a refugee on the heights of Sinjar living in a tent for 6 years. © IOM 2022

BASIC INFRASTRUCTURES AND SERVICES

Crises often heavily impact basic services and infrastructure, including productive infrastructure, such as ports and roads, and essential services such as education, water, sanitation, solid waste management, electricity, and health care. Through the restoration, rehabilitation, expansion and strengthening of basic services and infrastructure, humanitarian organizations can support local governments to cope with population influxes, promote durable solutions to internal displacement, and create an environment conducive to economic growth and social well-being. Furthermore, resilient infrastructures can better withstand future shocks, reducing the potential impact of subsequent crises and enhancing the community's ability to adapt and recover.

During 2022, IOM remained committed to supporting access to essential services and infrastructure across crisis contexts. For instance, following the full-scale invasion by the Russian Federation on 24 February 2022, **Ukraine sustained extensive damage to critical infrastructure, causing widespread disruptions of energy supply and water and sanitation services.** IOM Ukraine worked closely with the relevant ministries and local authorities to address immediate humanitarian needs arising from the infrastructure damage, supporting the repair and restoration of vital public services, with an aim to enhance resilience and fortify against further impacts. Specifically, **IOM sustained the operation of water supplies to vulnerable population segments and aided over 50 local water utilities (vodakanals) and**

heating companies across the country to restore, sustain and modernize their operations. In addition, through repairs, upgrades and additional equipment, **IOM installed power generation equipment able to supply 1.2 million people with heating and other essential utilities.** This included the provision of more than 1,700 generators of varying sizes to provide life-saving services such as heating and water throughout the winter and beyond.

In Somalia, **IOM's Stabilization Through Education Program (STEP) supported a government-led and community-driven expansion of access to quality education for out-of-school children** in order to build stronger local institutions and reduce the vulnerability of young people to violent extremism. Under the programme, IOM worked hand-in-hand with government authorities and utilized the Organization's well-established approach to community-based planning to empower target

communities to identify contextualized education priorities and develop actionable community-driven education plans. To support the implementation of these plans, IOM established and trained Community Education Committees in target areas and promoted community-led fundraising through a matching grants mechanism. IOM also directly supported the construction and/or rehabilitation of essential infrastructure and provision of furniture, targeting 26 priority schools in Marka, Barawe, Kismayo and Jamaame districts.

In South Sudan, under the USD 120 million World Bank-funded "Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project" (ECRP), IOM sought to improve the provision of basic services in selected parts of the country across 28 communities. Simultaneously, the project strengthened the capacity of local institutions to drive and sustain their own development in an inclusive and transparent manner.



TRANSITIONAL AND RESTITUTIVE JUSTICE

In 2022, transitional justice, a crucial framework that addresses human rights violations in societies transitioning from conflict or authoritarian rule, remained central to IOM's efforts in assisting affected populations during times of crisis and upheaval.

The pursuit of accountability and reparations was another crucial aspect of IOM's work in transitional justice. The Organization supported legal mechanisms, truth commissions and other accountability initiatives to ensure that perpetrators of human rights violations were brought to justice. Additionally, IOM advocated for reparations programmes that provided tangible support to victims, aiming to restore their dignity and help them rebuild their lives after the trauma of conflict.

Furthermore, IOM's work on transitional justice extended beyond immediate conflict zones. In countries facing protracted displacement situations, IOM integrated transitional justice principles into its humanitarian response and recovery efforts. By supporting displaced populations' access to justice and reparations, IOM sought to facilitate their journey towards healing and reconciliation.

Through capacity-building and training programmes, IOM aimed to foster a culture of respect for human rights and promote sustainable peace within transitioning societies. As such, in 2022, IOM supported the implementation of the 2021 Yazidi Survivors Law through capacity building to the Government of Iraq and civil society organizations for the operationalization of the Survivors Law, and the efficient delivery of services to beneficiaries.



IOM is supporting the rebuilding efforts in Sinjar for returning families by rebuilding homes and infrastructure destroyed by the fighting to make the communities habitable once again. © IOM 2022

LAND AND PROPERTY

In 2022, IOM played a significant role in providing HLP support in various countries through clusters and cluster-like structures as the host of the HLP focal point for the GSC. In **Haiti**, IOM assisted the local shelter working group in a three-month deployment to develop **SOPs to secure tenure in the post-earthquake reconstruction process**. These SOPs will support the field teams in mitigating eviction risks and addressing other HLP challenges during reconstruction.

As part of its capacity-building efforts, IOM conducted in-person **training sessions on HLP and displacement to Shelter Cluster partners leading the response to conflict-related displacement** in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique. Additionally, IOM led information and training sessions on the centrality of land disputes in the West African transhumance-pastoralist/farmer conflicts as part of a two-day in-person "Joint Shelter/NFI Capacity Building Initiative for West and Central Africa". Through these initiatives, IOM made progress towards strengthening the capacity of stakeholders in the region.

In **South Sudan**, IOM provided in-person support to the HLP Working Group by developing and **integrating an HLP component into the durable solutions strategy for IDPs** in Western Bhar el Ghazal. Technical assistance was also provided remotely to **promote resource mobilization and support for the flood response in Pakistan**. Furthermore, IOM extended technical support to the Shelter and CCCM sectors **in Nigeria**. The focus was on developing strategies to address HLP issues arising from the return of IDPs in Borno state.

Apart from operational and technical assistance, **IOM contributed to the development and dissemination of HLP tools and training materials to enhance**



47 countries
reached by HLP e-course modules



1,446 HLP
e-course module plays



139 country focal point
received the HLP Toolkit

response capacities at the country level. This included a series of **interactive e-course modules** covering HLP fundamentals, security of tenure, property restitution and women's access to property. Additionally, in collaboration with cluster partners, IOM developed an **HLP toolkit** tailored for practitioners working in the field who are addressing a wide range of HLP issues.

IOM's commitment to protecting the HLP rights of communities affected by displacement

is evident in its effective resource and support mobilization, implementation of HLP assessments and capacity building initiatives. By proactively engaging in HLP issues, IOM is well positioned to address future HLP challenges to ensure that individuals and communities have access to safe and secure housing, land and property.



A boy standing in the debris of their home destroyed by flood in Pakistan. © IOM 2022

HUMANITARIAN BORDER MANAGEMENT

Well-managed crisis responses can prevent border closures and enable the international community to respond effectively to humanitarian needs. Therefore, IOM recognizes the importance of effective border management during humanitarian crises. Through its humanitarian border management (HBM) activities, IOM provides capacity-building assistance to Member States, helping them improve preparedness and establish response mechanisms that protect individuals crossing the border while maintaining border security.

In 2022, IOM conducted **successful humanitarian border management assessments at 20 border crossing and immigration processing points** across five countries. These assessments included bus and train stations, as well as international airports, providing a comprehensive understanding of mass cross-border displacement.

Additionally, IOM deployed HBM staff to provide on-the-spot mentoring to border authorities in several countries during high-volume migration crises. For instance, throughout the year, **IOM deployed HBM staff to respond to the Ukraine crisis, ensuring efficient management of migration flows**. This involved appointing an HBM regional coordinator for neighbouring countries and dedicating an officer to Moldova. These efforts institutionalized HBM responses, enhancing operational preparedness, and promoting migrant protection and fundamental rights. IOM's engagement with country offices and governments globally further solidified its



20 border crossings
had HBM assessments conducted



5 countries
provided with on-the-spot
mentoring for border authorities

commitment to effectively addressing migration challenges.

Moreover, in response to a request from the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX), **IOM provided 14 staff members to support child protection operations at borders.** The Organization also facilitated registrations, social assistance applications, and the issuance of Temporary Protection certificates for nearly 70,000 arrivals from Ukraine. Furthermore, IOM played a critical role in delivering 16 tonnes of humanitarian aid from Moldova into Ukraine, collaborating with a local NGO for distribution. To enhance trade facilitation, economic recovery and regional stability, IOM undertook engineering works at border crossing points in Ukraine. These operational initiatives significantly contributed to effective migration management and crisis response.

IOM has been at the forefront of developing policies, guidance, and standards for HBM. In 2022, **IOM designed an integrated HBM assessment tool and reporting template**, field-tested during border scoping missions. This tool incorporates various aspects of border management, operational expansion, protection mainstreaming, identification of vulnerable migrants, coordination among humanitarian actors, protection of human rights and potential cross-border humanitarian cooperation. Moreover, **IOM conducted training sessions and supported curriculum development on HBM, emphasizing fundamental human rights, gender considerations, and addressing migrant vulnerability.** These initiatives enhanced the capacity of various audiences, including border authorities in the Western Balkans and FRONTEX, empowering them to effectively manage migration flows and safeguard migrants' rights.

Furthermore, IOM actively engaged with governments, regional bodies, and international partners to foster partnerships. Collaborating with the Government of Kenya and representatives of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), IOM introduced and discussed HBM concepts in relation to regional migration trends and climate-related crises. Presentations to representatives of the United States Government highlighted the significance and relevance of HBM in addressing global migration challenges. **IOM also conducted**

informative sessions on HBM for authorities in Moldova, Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and other regions directly affected by migration dynamics. These collaborative efforts promoted knowledge sharing, best practices and coordinated approaches to effective migration management.

IOM's commitment to protecting the rights and well-being of migrants is evident in its successful implementation of HBM assessments, mentoring of border authorities and integration of HBM into crisis response structures. In 2022, the Organization further strengthened its capacity to manage migration flows effectively while upholding migrant protection and fundamental rights. With unwavering dedication, IOM is well-positioned to address future migration challenges and make a positive impact on the lives of migrants and host communities worldwide.



Refugees and third country nationals from Ukraine waiting at the Palanca border crossing to board buses supplied by IOM and UNHCR which will take them through Moldova and into Romania. © IOM 2022

MOVEMENT ASSISTANCE

In 2022, IOM remained dedicated to its mission of promoting safe and dignified migration while providing essential support to migrants and refugees. The Organization's efforts encompassed a diverse range of interventions aimed at facilitating international movements and addressing various aspects of migration.

By actively engaging in areas such as third country solutions, voluntary humanitarian return, in-country relocations and response operations in conflict-affected regions, IOM aligned its work with the Sustainable Development Goal 10.7, which seeks to reduce inequalities by enabling safe and orderly migration.

IOM facilitated a total of 198,010 international movements in 2022, encompassing safe evacuation, family reunification, relocation, repatriation, resettlement, return, and other types of movements. Among the key areas of IOM's work was its support for third country solutions and European Economic Area (EEA) relocation. Throughout the year, IOM assisted the resettlement, humanitarian admission, and relocation activities of 30 countries, **benefiting 120,728 refugees and vulnerable individuals**.

Noteworthy operations were conducted in Lebanon, Pakistan, and Türkiye, while **new resettlement initiatives were launched in Bangladesh and the United Arab Emirates**, resulting in the movement of thousands of people to 13 destination countries worldwide. Canada, the USA and Australia were the top three resettlement countries. Additionally, **IOM facilitated the relocation of 710 beneficiaries in need of international protection from Cyprus, Greece, Italy, and Malta to eight destination countries in the EEA**. Furthermore, through the Sustainable Resettlement and Complementary Pathways Initiative (CRISP), IOM conducted capacity-building programmes for government officials in Italy and Portugal, supporting 197 refugees in resettling to Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay.



198,010 international movements



30 countries

are engaged in resettlement, humanitarian admission, and relocation activities



120,728 refugees

and other vulnerable persons are being assisted

IOM's commitment to voluntary humanitarian return and humanitarian assistance was evident through its support for **the movement of 15,281 vulnerable migrants out of Libya, Yemen, and Gambia**. Ethiopia, Nigeria, and Niger were the primary destination countries for these movements, providing vital assistance to those in need. Additionally, IOM played a significant role in in-country relocations, collaborating with partners to assist the government of Ethiopia in emergency land transportation for 19,803 refugees. In Brazil, IOM supported the movement of 1,867 Venezuelan migrants as part of Operation Welcome, a joint initiative by the Brazilian Federal Government, IOM, UN agencies and civil society organizations.

The Ukraine response marked another major operation for IOM in 2022. Collaborating with various stakeholders, IOM ensured the safe and dignified movement of people affected by the war. Through the Green Corridor, **IOM facilitated the transport of 14,455 individuals from the Moldova-Ukraine border to Romania and other European countries**. Furthermore, vulnerable individuals were transferred to EU Member States and associated countries through the EU Solidarity Programme, providing them with much-needed support and assistance.

Despite the challenging situation, IOM remained committed to supporting the resettlement of Afghan nationals. In 2022, **IOM organized 37,778 international movements to over 21 destination countries**. Canada, the USA, Australia, Sweden, and the Netherlands were the top five destination countries. These movements were facilitated from various departure countries, including Pakistan, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Tajikistan, and Türkiye. However, due to security concerns, all movements and resettlement activities from within Afghanistan and return support to Afghanistan were temporarily halted.

Charter operations played a crucial role in **IOM's operations, with 48,325 beneficiaries traveling on 305 charter flights from 26 countries of departure to 31 destination countries worldwide**. Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, these operations were adapted to comply with health and safety requirements, prioritizing the well-being of the beneficiaries.

In terms of policies, guidance, and standards, IOM focused on mainstreaming protection and accountability to affected populations (MAAP). **The Organization launched the Operational Guidance for Establishing a Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM)** within its RMM programming.

Moreover, **IOM developed a guidance note on protection/AAP mainstreaming for staff in emergency settings**, highlighting priority areas such as recruitment, staff capacity building, communication with beneficiaries, safe premises and referral pathways. By emphasizing these aspects, IOM aimed to enhance the protection and well-being of vulnerable populations in emergency situations.

To reduce the environmental impact of movement operations, **IOM collaborated with the United States Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) to update its plastic bags directive**. Through a comparative life cycle analysis, the Organization evaluated the environmental impact of plastic bags and alternative compostable options. As a result, IOM officially was poised to replace its plastic refugee travel bags with compostable and biodegradable alternatives in 2023, demonstrating its commitment to environmental sustainability.

IOM also established strategic partnerships and engaged in coordination efforts. One notable partnership was initiated with the School of Leadership, Afghanistan (SOLA), aimed at facilitating the relocation of Afghan girls to Rwanda to continue their education after a ban on women and girls' education was imposed in Afghanistan.

IOM actively participated in various stakeholder forums, platforms and processes in alignment with its commitment to the Global Compact on Refugees. This included engagement in the Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement, the Global Refugee Forum and the European Commission Resettlement Forum, among others. Furthermore, IOM played an active role in the European Union Asylum Agency (EUAA), specifically within the EUAA's Platform for Safe Pathways for Afghans, as well as the Family Reunification Network and the Global Task Force on Labour Mobility.

A woman wearing a light-colored headscarf and a pink long-sleeved shirt is hugging a young girl from behind. The girl has dark hair and is wearing a white shirt. They are both smiling and appear to be crying with joy. The woman is holding a large, patterned bag. The background is a blurred night scene with warm lights and other people.

CASE STUDY

AFGHAN GIRLS RELOCATE TO RWANDA TO CONTINUE THEIR EDUCATION

IOM and SOLA Partnership

IOM supported the relocation of Afghan girls to Rwanda to continue their education, following the decision by the de facto authorities to ban women and girls from secondary and tertiary education in Afghanistan.

The girls are among the first overseas students to be admitted to the School of Leadership, Afghanistan (SOLA), an Afghan all-girls boarding school originally based in Kabul, before it was forced to relocate to Rwanda following the ban. As the first and only school of its kind, SOLA provides a safe space for Afghan girls to receive a secondary level education, with a vision of creating a generation of female leaders.

The arrival of the girls in Rwanda follows an agreement between IOM and SOLA to assist with safe travel arrangements and relocation of its students – already outside Afghanistan – from their current countries of residence to the SOLA campus in Rwanda.

“The students were very excited to be travelling to their school. During the flight, the youngest girl was given a pilot’s hat and sunglasses. She was so excited and happy; she wore her hat the entire journey and told me she wants to be a pilot when she grows up,” said an IOM staff escorting the students.

CROSS CUTTING THEMES

This chapter consists of 7 sections:

Data and Evidence

Accountability to Affected Populations
(AAP)

Protection Mainstreaming

Gender Equality and Diversity Inclusion

Protection from Sexual Exploitation,
Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH)

Disaster Risk and Climate Change

Law and Policy

DATA AND EVIDENCE

To serve migrants, Member States and partners, IOM's Global Data Institute (GDI) harnesses the power of data to inform operations, provide comprehensive analysis of global mobility patterns and drive anticipatory action addressing future migration dynamics. Following the IOM Data Strategy in 2020, the GDI was established in 2022, bringing together two key areas of IOM's data work — the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and the Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) — and collaboration with a network of regional data teams to illuminate the global data story of human mobility. It leverages several key strengths of IOM: its extensive global footprint, its deep understanding of the movement of people globally, its unparalleled global primary data collection system, and its partnerships with key stakeholders. A few highlights from this work in 2022 include that DTM data informed 86 per cent of HNOs, as the largest primary data provider in crisis situations supporting inter-agency planning and intervention in complex operations and GMDAC having launched in 2022 pages focusing on crises, specifically the [Ukraine Migration, Statistics, Policy and Humanitarian Responses](#) and the Food Security and Human Mobility. These focus pages aim at consolidating key figures and messages to break down the complexity of crises and human mobility rendering the information more accessible to the greater public and non-specialized audiences.

The MCOF 2021 Addendum reflects data and evidence as a cross-cutting theme. [IOM developed a dedicated training module as part of a broader MCOF training series](#) which explores how IOM assesses and analyses needs and contexts for an evidence-based response and how MCOF can contribute to data and analysis. It also considers opportunities and challenges, as well as risks, with regards to data collection, analysis and sharing.

In addition to these institutional investments in data and evidence, a number of sectorial initiatives to strengthen the evidence base within IOM were carried out in 2022, including:

- **WASH: Development of a training on data modelling for integrated water resources management for humanitarian and development outcomes**, covering different topics including watershed

management, water availability and flood risk prevention and mitigation. The training was developed by the Global IOM WASH Team in partnership with Deltares research institute. The training allowed participants to become familiar with the modelling software and use it for gathering data and evidence to inform WASH programming in their missions.

- **Protection: The second iteration of the Global Skills Development Pathway on Protection and Information Management** was launched jointly between the Protection Division and DTM at IOM HQ. The curriculum aims at equipping programme staff with the skills to safely obtain, store, analyse and use data for protection analysis and response. Four of the modules were transformed into e-modules and are available on IOM's E-Learning platform, namely data collection for protection, GBV, disability inclusion and child protection analysis and response.
- **Counter-Trafficking in Emergencies: Developed data collection methods and risk of trafficking indicators for CT in crisis**, building on the operations in response to the Ukraine response.



IOM has been assessing needs and delivering assistance to displaced families on protection issues countering gender-based violence & human trafficking, providing referrals to health care and leisure activities for children. © IOM 2022/Gema CORTES

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

In 2022, IOM demonstrated unwavering commitment to promoting accountability to affected populations (AAP) and fostering community engagement in the context of migration. This dedication led to significant progress in implementing AAP principles, enhancing staff capacity, and collaborating with stakeholders to advance AAP practices.

To strengthen institutional capacity, **IOM developed an online AAP Basic Training** that raised awareness of principled AAP implementation throughout the Humanitarian Programme Cycle. This training, available in English and Spanish, witnessed a notable enrollment of over 6,170 participants, with 91 per cent of them being IOM staff. Additionally, the Organization conducted AAP Blended Training sessions across different regions, ensuring effective operationalization of AAP principles among its dedicated staff members.

An important training initiative conducted in 2022 was the **“Mainstreaming Accountability to Affected Populations and Protection in Shelter & NFI Distributions” training of trainers (ToT)**. This programme aimed to build the capacity of IOM staff involved in managing and implementing distributions. The ToT sessions focused on AAP, GBV risk mitigation, and response and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). A pilot session held in Geneva included participants from Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Türkiye, Yemen, as well as relevant HQ departments. In-person training sessions conducted in Peru and Ecuador further exemplified the Organization's commitment to participatory approaches and facilitated collaboration between countries.

IOM played a key role in coordinating AAP efforts at the inter-agency level, particularly in response to crisis-affected countries like Ethiopia, Somalia and the regional response for Venezuelans (R4V). Notably, IOM co-chaired the national-level AAP Working Group in Ethiopia and established a toll-free hotline through Zite Manager to facilitate feedback collection and analysis. In addition, the Organization deployed three AAP officers to support the R4V regional coordination platform and responses in Ethiopia and Moldova.

Furthermore, **the expansion of Zite Manager to countries such as Bangladesh, South Sudan,**

Somalia and Mozambique significantly improved coordination among humanitarian, development, and peacekeeping actors. This platform streamlined community referrals and enhanced the overall efficiency of related programmes. Moreover, IOM embarked on a collaborative project with the Joint IDP Profiling Service in Burundi to pilot collective intelligence techniques, which involved gathering and analysing data in participation with affected communities. By incorporating diverse viewpoints, this approach aimed to broaden the range of perspectives and promote data restitution.

Throughout 2022, IOM maintained a strong focus on localization and community engagement. **In Ethiopia, the Organization took a leadership role by supporting local NGOs through the Rapid Response Fund**, enabling them to deliver timely and effective responses to humanitarian needs in hard-to-reach areas. Emphasis was placed on capacity building and ensuring the long-term sustainability of local organizations' ability to address future emergencies. These initiatives underscored IOM's commitment to fostering local ownership and strengthening community-informed humanitarian responses.

The recognition of AAP as an essential approach in humanitarian and development work has grown significantly, with donors now systematically requiring organizations to integrate accountability and participation principles into their programmes. In response, **IOM developed new resources, including an AAP funding checklist and donor-specific materials**, to assist its country offices in incorporating AAP into project proposals. Likewise, the Organization conducted awareness raising and advocacy activities to promote higher levels of protection and AAP mainstreaming.

Looking ahead, IOM aims to enhance leadership engagement on AAP for in-country leadership and HCTs. In collaboration with members of the IASC AAP Task Force, including UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP, IOM initiated an inter-agency project in 2022. This project seeks to develop training and resource materials for in-country leadership and HCTs, providing evidence-based guidance and support to effectively integrate AAP principles.

PROTECTION MAINSTREAMING

IOM places a strong emphasis on mainstreaming protection principles throughout its interventions in 2022, with the aim to ensure safe, dignified, and meaningful access to humanitarian services and assistance, empowering the assisted populations and ensuring their participation and the Organization's accountability, while actively avoiding doing harm. To achieve this, in 2022, IOM continued working across sectors, providing technical support and developing sector or mission-specific operational tools and trainings. IOM also started an internal review and expansion process of IOM mandatory internal guidance note on protection mainstreaming.

IOM aims to guarantee safety, dignity, and equal access to assistance for all individuals in need. To ensure consistency in its approach, **the Organization created contextualized protection mainstreaming tools, which include internal training packages and needs assessments for protection mainstreaming.**

IOM's DTM played a crucial role in advancing some protection initiatives as well as collaborating with protection-specialized teams to monitor protection principles with a specific focus on do no harm. The Organization dedicated its efforts to various dimensions and initiatives within the DTM framework. Notably, **IOM collaborated with UNICEF Ethiopia to develop a social cohesion index tool**, utilizing DTM data. This tool aimed to assess the levels of horizontal and vertical social cohesion among IDPs in relation to both host communities and the government. Furthermore, the toolkit provided training and guidance on information management for protection, with a particular focus on reducing the risk of GBV.

Under the umbrella of Safe from the Start initiative funded by the United States Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) and in alignment with its commitment to addressing GBV, **IOM revised its tools on GBV and the clinical management of rape (CMR)**, integrating them into existing clinical services materials. Moreover, IOM developed additional resources, including a guidance note, clinical toolkit and recommendations, such as the Migrant-Friendliness Addendum to CMR Service Provision. To enhance capacity building, IOM also created training materials and curriculum covering various topics, such as GBV, comprehensive

clinical management of rape and adolescent sexual reproductive health.

Recognizing the importance of human rights-based border management, IOM extended its efforts beyond protection and GBV. **The Organization developed a comprehensive assessment tool that incorporated human rights, gender, migrant protection, health, judicial and humanitarian coordination.** This assessment tool aimed to improve border management during crisis situations, prioritizing the protection of migrants' rights and well-being.

In line with the IASC Guidelines, disability inclusion emerged as a crucial aspect of all IOM interventions since 2018 and in 2022 it has been expanded within the organization. To advance disability inclusion and advocate for the rights of persons with disabilities, IOM actively collaborated with various organizations and actively participated in global forums. **IOM continued to collaborate with CBM Global, an organization specializing in disability inclusion** as part of the MoU signed in 2021. Together, IOM and CBM Global conducted training sessions on disability-inclusive cash-based interventions and implemented joint projects aimed at promoting the participation of persons with disabilities in humanitarian responses.

Additionally, **IOM played a prominent role in global forums such as the IASC Reference Group on Disability Inclusion**, actively contributing to workstreams focused on implementing guidelines and promoting the participation of persons with disabilities. IOM also engaged in the FCDO Disability Inclusion Single Business Case, the Group of Friends of the Charter on Disability Inclusion in Humanitarian Action and the Global Shelter Cluster Working Group on Disability Inclusion, which launched updated guidelines known as the All Under One Roof Guidelines in 2022.

During the same year, IOM finalized the **Disability & Inclusion in CCCM Toolbox**, which provided comprehensive guidance and actionable steps to support the participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities in CCCM responses. The disability inclusion in CCCM toolbox was successfully piloted in Ethiopia, Fiji and Bangladesh. Additionally, in

Mozambique, IOM piloted the Disability Inclusion Field Companion, which facilitated the collection of data on persons with disabilities.

To ensure widespread knowledge and expertise in disability inclusion, **IOM conducted training sessions for over 613 IOM staff and partners.** These sessions covered a wide range of topics, including inclusive cash-based interventions, data

management, programme development and proposal writing, accessibility, monitoring and evaluation, and protection. The training initiatives were conducted globally, regionally (including sessions in LAC, Southeast Asia, and Southern Africa) and **in various countries such as Niger, Ethiopia, Fiji, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Türkiye and Venezuela.**

GENDER EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY INCLUSION

IOM's commitment to promoting gender mainstreaming and targeted actions to achieve gender equality in crisis-affected settings was evident through its diverse range of initiatives and programmes in 2022. By incorporating initiatives and programmes aimed at integrating gender considerations, addressing gender-based violence and promoting the active participation of people of all genders, IOM demonstrated its dedication to ensuring the safety, dignity and empowerment of women and marginalized groups regardless of age, disability, status, race, or ethnicity.

The successful roll-out of the Gender Inclusion and GBV Risk Mitigation Toolkit training in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, and the incorporation of gender aspects in counter-trafficking training in Poland showcased IOM's efforts to enhance gender awareness and response capacity among its own staff and its partners. The implementation of the Women's Participation Project in South Sudan demonstrated IOM's commitment to empowering women in delivering WASH services and reducing GBV. Similarly, the Cash-for-Work interventions in north-west Syria emphasized the inclusion of traditionally marginalized groups, such as women and persons with disabilities, in income-generating activities.

Moreover, IOM's focus on infrastructure developments and data collection laid the groundwork for scaling up gender analysis in the future. By conducting **a comprehensive desk review of GBV risks in displacement contexts** and providing training on gender-responsive data collection, IOM aimed to enhance its understanding of the challenges and develop effective strategies to mitigate risks.

Through these initiatives, IOM continues to champion gender equality and empowerment of women girls and persons with diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics (SOGIESC) which will lead to equality of persons of all genders in all of their diversity, in migration settings. The Organization's commitment to ensuring the safety, dignity and empowerment of women and marginalized groups remains steadfast. Looking ahead, IOM will build upon the achievements of 2022 and further strengthen its efforts to promote gender equality, address gender-based violence and create inclusive environments for all populations.



IOM members advocating for gender equality and women's empowerment in Yemen during one of the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-based Violence.
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PROTECTION FROM SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, ABUSE AND HARASSMENT (PSEAH)

In 2022, IOM made substantial progress in its efforts to address Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (SEAH) concerns. In January 2022, **the establishment of the PSEAH Unit within IOM's Executive Office** marked a significant milestone for IOM. This strategic move strengthened IOM programming across the humanitarian, peace, and development nexus, fostering coordination within the organization and across the UN and IASC systems on PSEAH. Furthermore, **the launch of the IOM PSEAH Toolkit and Checklist** provided a transformative institutional tool that revolutionized the integration of PSEAH within IOM offices, programming, and partnerships.

Throughout 2022, IOM demonstrated its commitment to strengthening the capacity of its staff and partners on PSEAH. **Over 15,000 IOM staff completed at least one of IOM's PSEA training courses**, equipping them with essential knowledge and skills. PSEAH was embedded at the outset of the emergency response in Ukraine, with the deployment of a Regional PSEA Coordinator and the integration of PSEA within proposals, management, implementation, monitoring, and budgeting. This comprehensive approach supported both humanitarian and development efforts and exemplified IOM's dedication to promoting safer programming.

IOM also made significant strides in policy development to address PSEAH concerns. **The Organization updated its policy on a Respectful Working Environment**, incorporating improved definitions, avenues for issue resolution and clearly defined roles and responsibilities. Complementing this, **IOM introduced a policy on protection against retaliation for reporting misconduct or cooperating with investigations and audits**. Additionally, the first ever external evaluation on PSEAH was undertaken, providing valuable insights into IOM's achievements and key recommendations that will shape IOM's PSEAH strategy for the next five years.

IOM played a prominent role in addressing PSEAH concerns across the UN and IASC systems. Taking

on the co-leadership role within the UN Chief Executive Board Task Force on Addressing Sexual Harassment, IOM spearheaded efforts to promote positive behaviour change within and across the UN system. Collaborative initiatives, such as **the global communication campaign "PSEA at the Frontline: Together We Say No,"** developed in partnership with WFP and Translators Without Borders, equipped frontline workers with critical knowledge on PSEA through accessible and culturally appropriate materials.

In collaboration with the UN Office of Victims' Rights and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), IOM developed **an open access training module on "The Rights and Dignity of Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment."** This training, featuring the participation of IOM Director General Antonio Vitorino, underscoring IOM's commitment to a victim-centred approach.

IOM's dedication to building specialized capacity was evident through the successful delivery of the fifth and sixth iterations of the global inter-agency PSEA Coordinator Training. This training, delivered on behalf of and in close coordination with the IASC, expanded the talent pool of practitioners trained for deployment on this role, facilitating the implementation of RC/HC-led inter-agency PSEA programmes at the country level, with all participants reporting strengthened ability and confidence to be a PSEA Coordinator. To ensure that these capacity building efforts effectively build the inter-agency PSEA practitioner community, with built-in standards that maximize the effectiveness of and learning from deployments, IOM, in close coordination with the UN Special Coordinator on SEA and the IASC Champion on PSEAH, offered capacity building and networking opportunities for course alumni, holding Q&As and hosting a UN Security Council brown bag event. These engagements allowed IOM to foster connections between PSEA leadership and dedicated practitioners.

Furthermore, within IOM's coordination role in the 2013-2015 pilot to create the IASC's Inter-Agency Community-based Complaint Mechanism (IA-CBCM)

Approach, the Organization lead the IASC in a 2022 stakeholder dialogue to articulate the way forward to revise the Approach. This process will enhance victim assistance referral pathways, strengthen SEA accountability and **break down systemic challenges in implementing inter-agency CBCMs**. Additionally, **IOM contributed to strengthening inter-agency PSEA programmes in over 38 countries**, providing

support to galvanize UN Country Team and HCT ownership of SOPs, collaborating on PSEA Network trainings and integrating PSEA within collective country-level frameworks. These achievements laid the foundation for continued progress in the years to come, ensuring that PSEA remains a core component of IOM's work across the humanitarian, peace and development nexus.

DISASTER RISK AND CLIMATE CHANGE

In 2022, in its disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) efforts, IOM reached over 963,000 people (more than 378,000 directly) across 16 countries, including some of the most disaster-prone and climate-vulnerable nations in the world including Afghanistan, Burundi, Nepal and South Sudan.

IOM's DRR activities in 2022 **focused on community-led governance and the implementation of risk reduction measures**. This approach involved **engaging with 954 local community-level governance councils, disaster management committees, provincial planning commissions, 50 local government entities, 28 NGOs and CSOs**. By bolstering local and national initiatives, IOM facilitated the prevention and preparedness for disasters and related population movements.

Significant progress was made with regards to the integration of migration in DRR, CCA and development policies:

- **IOM supported the process leading to the signature and adoption of the Kampala Declaration on Migration, Environment and Climate Change 2022, at the regional Inter-Ministerial Conference on Migration, Environment and Climate Change.** The Declaration calls for the world to respond to the impact of climate change on human mobility across the region and continent.
- **IOM collaborated with the Government of Sierra Leone** to conduct a capacity building workshop on human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation. **The workshop supported various**

government ministries, departments, and agencies, focusing on the integration of human mobility aspects into national risk reduction and adaptation planning. This initiative was part of the pilot implementation of **the IOM Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Integrated Human Mobility Assessment Tool** which examines the level of integration of human mobility aspects in national risk reduction and adaptation planning.

- **IOM collaborated with UNHCR, Norwegian Refugee Council, Platform on Disaster Displacement and UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) in delivering training to a variety of stakeholders in West Africa to raise awareness on disaster displacement and associated protection risks** through the **Words into Action guidance on Disaster Displacement** and the companion **Checklist**. The training, hosted on a **eLearning platform**, served to: 1) identify policies and practices to address disaster displacement at the regional, national and local level; 2) promote dialogue based towards the implementation of the Sendai Framework; 3) reflect upon opportunities to design, integrate and strengthen disaster displacement considerations into relevant national and regional policy.

Furthermore, the Organization actively participated in international events and initiatives related to DRR and climate change. The Organization continued to co-chair the **Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) partnership** alongside UNDP, under which the **CADRI digital tool** for country-level capacity diagnosis was rolled out in May 2022. IOM supported the work of the UN's Senior Leadership

Group on DRR for Resilience, contributing to initiatives to advance the achievement of the targets under the Sendai Framework and specifically work to mainstream DRR into humanitarian action.

In November 2022, IOM further committed to accelerating progress on the Sendai Framework targets by joining the Centre of Excellence for Disaster and Climate Resilience led by UNDRR and World Meteorological Organization. IOM was invited by UNDRR to contribute to the [Target G Report on Early Warning System implementation](#).

Notable sectoral initiatives strengthening DRR and climate change in 2022 included:

- **Resettlement and Movement Management:** IOM conducted an environmental assessment of the annual footprint of the USRAP to establish a baseline for the development of an environmental action plan and policy statement. This initiative was the first of its kind by IOM's RMM Division for one of its flagship programmes worldwide.
- **Shelter and Settlements:** IOM partnered with Miyamoto International, Inc., a structural engineering firm on recommendations and training materials to improve earthquake-resistant design and construction which include the use of traditional techniques and materials. The that collects these resources is available to all cluster partners.
- **WASH:** IOM implemented the IMPACT DRR project across eight communities in the Federated States of Micronesia to enhance resilience through upgrading water supply and treatment systems, and building the capacity of the municipal government, state and local stakeholders.
- **Data and evidence:** DTM launched ,in collaboration with the Joint IDP Data Services, a project in Burundi using [Collective Intelligence](#) approaches to build on the work of IOM's DTM and DRR emergency event tracking operations and multi-hazard risk assessment and mapping. The project aims to support communities in mapping and monitoring land use and the impacts of hazard events on their local areas.
- **Energy, decarbonization, environmental management and disaster risk management:**

Through its standby partnership mechanism, IOM operations and programme planning benefited from the deployment of six experts with highly technical expertise to Bangladesh, Mozambique, Nigeria, Niger, South Sudan and HQ.

- **Climate security:** IOM's Transition and Recovery Division became part of a six-member Peer Reference Group supporting the [Thematic Review on Climate Security and Peacebuilding](#), commissioned by the Peacebuilding Support Office in partnership with FAO, UNICEF and the Climate Security Mechanism with support from FCDO and led by the UN University's Centre for Policy Research. The review provides guidance for future investments in climate security efforts in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.



In northern Honduras, climate change-related disasters repeatedly expose vulnerable people to losing everything. © IOM 2022/Ismael CRUCETA

LAW AND POLICY

UN Secretary-General's Action Plan on Internal Displacement

In 2019, the UN Secretary-General established the High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement to protect and promote the long-term recovery and resilience of IDPs. This led to the launch of the Action Agenda on Internal Displacement in June 2022, outlining 31 UN commitments to prevent, address and support solutions for internal displacement. To drive this agenda, a Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement was appointed, supported by Senior Advisors and a Global Steering Group. Sixteen countries were chosen for pilot actions focusing on government leadership, solution strategies, financing frameworks and action roadmaps.

Recognizing the significance of the Action Agenda, IOM designated it as a top institutional priority, leveraging its experience in migration and displacement to facilitate collaborative efforts. Working with states, Resident Coordinators (RCs), partners and affected communities, IOM aims to address this critical issue.

As such, in 2022, **IOM appointed a Senior Adviser to the Special Adviser's Office and engages in strategic dialogue within the Global Steering Group. The Senior Adviser co-chaired the Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement Task Force.** Additionally, IOM supported inter-agency efforts by seconding staff to RCOs in countries including Afghanistan, the Philippines, Somalia, Ukraine, and Vanuatu.

Looking ahead, IOM has put forth an ambitious proposal to fulfil the 31 UN Commitments through leveraging its expertise and development resources to support solutions. Enhancing data systems will enable informed decision-making and monitoring collective action. IOM is also committed to assisting states in their responsibility towards IDPs while strengthening the capacity of RCs. It will continue to actively seek partnerships with UN agencies, donors, financial institutions, CSOs and diaspora organizations to foster collaboration in providing sustainable solutions to internal displacement.

International Migration Review Forum and United Nations Network on Migration

In preparation for the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) that took place in May 2022, **IOM provided technical guidance to incorporate crisis response and life-saving elements into roundtable sessions and forum discussions.** As part of its pledge to the IMRF, IOM committed to collect data on migrants affected by humanitarian crises and support stakeholders to include migrants in emergency preparedness, response, and recovery plans. **IOM also spearheaded an IASC pledge to systematically consider migrants affected by crises across all strategic priorities.**

Moreover, **the United Nations Network on Migration established a new workstream on missing migrants and humanitarian assistance in its 2022-2024 workplan, as mandated by paragraph 76 of the IMRF Progress Declaration.** Since its establishment, IOM has co-led this workstream with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) and UNHCR. The workstream aims to prevent loss of life in transit and address some of the humanitarian dimensions of migration. Through consultation and mapping exercises in 2023, the workstream will develop recommendations for the Secretary-General.

Migrants in Countries in Crisis

The Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disasters, also known as the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Guidelines, published in 2016, is an internationally recognized, non-binding framework that provides guidance to states, civil society and migrant communities on how migrants in crisis situations can be empowered and supported. IOM, as the primary organization supporting the implementation of the MICIC guidelines, plays a crucial role in assisting governments and civil society partners to enhance migrant-inclusive emergency management systems and responses.

In 2022, IOM collaborated with partners to expand the MICIC profile through various initiatives:

1. **Internal and external awareness sessions, training, and training of trainers.** Targeting humanitarian practitioners and IOM staff, sessions aimed to strengthen their capacity in MICIC programming, project development and implementation. For instance, IOM organized awareness sessions with the Council of Europe on MICIC guidelines and how to help states to reduce risks for migrants.
2. **Capacity building activities with representatives of institutions responsible for assisting nationals abroad in crisis.** Primarily targeting staff from Ministries of Foreign Affairs, consulates and embassies of migrants' countries of origin, this work aimed to improve stakeholders' ability to prepare for crises that could affect their nationals in their countries of transit or destination. Notable examples include capacity building programmes in Qatar for officials supporting migrants in transit and collaborations with civil society groups in Myanmar.
3. **Awareness, preparedness, and coordination work involving institutions with emergency management mandates.** Targeting governmental and non-governmental stakeholders mandated with disaster risk management, emergency management and civil protection, this activity improved the inclusion of migrants in crisis response by raising responders' awareness of migrants' specific conditions and needs. In 2022, a significant achievement was in building preparedness capacity with crisis management departments at the governorate level in Egypt.



Migration Forums, established in the framework of the Prottasha project in Bangladesh, are locally based community forums made up by influential community representatives. Community leaders, teachers, businessmen, social workers, religious leaders, and former returnees act as focal points to help returnees in accessing relevant services, retrieve information, organize awareness raising event and generally accompany them their reintegration journey.
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CASE STUDY

INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF MICIC GUIDELINES IN THAILAND

Since 2017, IOM has collaborated with the Royal Thai Government to institutionalize the MICIC guidelines in Thailand. This partnership has involved national and provincial-level trainings and activities conducted alongside various partners. IOM has developed guidelines and tabletop simulation exercises for collective shelter management during natural disasters and crises. These guidelines emphasize equal access to services for both migrants and host communities, addressing migrants' unique vulnerabilities and protection needs throughout different stages of a disaster. In 2022, IOM organized two tabletop simulation exercise trainings involving 35 officials from different government agencies, including provincial governments, across 15 provinces. These exercises provided valuable insights into establishing and operating inclusive collective shelters that consider the unique needs of migrants and other populations on the move. Moving forward, IOM will continue to support the Royal Thai Government and ASEAN member states in understanding the needs of migrants and other displaced populations during crises and delivering non-discriminatory support to vulnerable groups at national and local levels.


OPERATING MODALITIES

CASH-BASED INTERVENTIONS (CBI)

Cash and voucher assistance have long been an integral part of IOM operations, but the arrival of new technologies (and electronic money transfers), a more recent body of evidence and focus on supporting the choices of crisis affected people has led to a renewed focus on cash as a key modality for delivering humanitarian assistance to people affected by crises. In 2022, **IOM provided CBI assistance across 69 countries reaching 2.67 million people in emergency response contexts. The large majority of the CBI assistance offered in 2022 was unrestricted (91%),** marking a very significant increase towards less restrictive conditions compared to 2019 when only 38 per cent of CBI was unrestricted. IOM views CBI as an effective and efficient way to deliver assistance across the HDPN, particularly when it comes to durable solutions for IDPs.

Institutionally, IOM took a number of critical steps to strengthen CBI programming, namely the shifting of the CBI Unit from the Department of Operations and Emergencies to the Office of the Deputy Director General for Operations to ensure a coherent and consistent institutional approach to CBI, as well as **the publication of the IOM CBI Strategy 2022-2026.** This sets the overall direction for the use and scale-up of CBI across all IOM programme areas. Internally, **a number of procurement and administrative processes were streamlined, and templates were developed to support roll out of interventions.** In October 2022, **the second version of the internal IOM CBI Manual was released,** building on lessons learned to support programme teams to better design CBI in line with IOM internal procedures. The manual defines processes, procedures, and standards to guide the use of cash and voucher programming within the organization.

IOM contributes to several inter-agency and multilateral initiatives, including the Social Protection Inter-agency Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B) Working Group on Linking Humanitarian (Cash) Assistance with Social Protection and the global Cash Advisory Group, the forum designated by the IASC to coordinate and set the standards for cash assistance at the global level. The Organization also joined the **CALP Network**, the largest network of organizations specialized in CBI with over 90 members, including UN agencies, NGOs, donors, private sector companies and others. In 2022, IOM was leading or co-leading Cash Working Groups or Cash Consortia in Brazil, Mexico, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic (north-west), Ukraine and Yemen.



CASE STUDY

SEEKING REFUGE FROM CONFLICT

Jamila migrated from Afghanistan to Pakistan at a young age, seeking refuge from the conflict and instability plaguing her homeland after she lost her brother to the violence. She is 32 years old and is a mother of five children. Unfortunately, the move did not bring her much respite as she faced new challenges, including poverty and lack of access to education which deprived her of formal education. She was married when she was 16 years old. Jamila's life became even more difficult when her husband fell sick and could not work anymore, which left Jamila with the responsibility of being the breadwinner of the family.

Jamila and her family struggled to afford rent, let alone put food on the table for the children. However, things began to change when IOM rolled out its multipurpose cash assistance programme in Tarnol, where Jamila and her family lived. Jamila heard about IOM's cash assistance through her neighbours. She was overjoyed to receive assistance from IOM. *"I was ecstatic when I heard about this assistance. I desperately needed the money. I used the money to buy my husband's medicines and to put food on the table for my children,"* explained Jamila.

LOCALIZATION

As a Grand Bargain Signatory, IOM is committed to the localization agenda by encouraging humanitarian responses that provide more support for the leadership, delivery and capacity of local responders and participation of affected communities in addressing humanitarian needs. In 2022, IOM made significant strides in advancing the localization agenda through institutional initiatives and the implementation of the commitments in the field. **Seventy-six IOM country offices have implemented projects in partnership with local and national actors (LNAs). Overall, a total of 2,087 LNAs were supported with institutional and technical capacity building initiatives, 55 per cent were state authorities and 45 per cent were local NGOs/CSOs.**

Through the Rapid Response Fund (RRF), IOM's flagship projects promoting localization in Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Sudan, the Organization provided direct funding and capacity building support to **43 national NGOs**, including 8 women-led organizations. More than half of the national NGOs have subsequently secured funding from other donors and funding mechanisms. In addition, **localization-specific programme indicators have been included in IOM's Strategic Results Framework** to support systematic progress monitoring against the Grand Bargain commitments.

IOM also kicked off **the development of the Localization Framework and Guidance Note** to support the operationalization of localization commitments. The framework and guidance will be finalized in 2023. Moreover, in line with the 2022 IASC Guidance on the Provision of Overheads to Local and National Actors, **IOM has instituted policies that set out a percentage (up to 7% or higher, as per donor agreement) of indirect costs that local and national partners are eligible to claim.**

In 2022, the CCCM Cluster continued to successfully **localize the CCCM framework** through three pilot projects that **strengthen the technical capacities of local actors to prevent, prepare for and respond to disaster displacement.** Key achievements include the **development of national roadmaps guiding localization efforts** in Ethiopia and Indonesia, and the **development of contextualized evacuation centre management guidelines** in Bangladesh and Vanuatu.

IOM is an active member of the Localization Task Force under the Global CCCM Cluster seeking to support and promote **increased leadership** of local actors in country-level clusters.



Hundreds of refugees arrive daily at Afdera town after walking for several days. IOM teams are on the ground providing relocation, resettlement, and related support to thousands of displaced refugees from Berhale refugee camp in the north-west of Afar region fleeing ongoing conflict between Tigray and Afar regional states in Ethiopia. © IOM 2022

CONFLICT SENSITIVITY

Considering that no intervention is conflict-neutral, IOM recognizes that its activities and presence across the HDPN, regardless of their intended aims, will have a positive or negative impact on conflict dynamics. Conflict in this sense can include violence, but it also refers to latent disagreements, power dynamics or inequities that may lead to social tensions. Conflict sensitivity for IOM refers to the ability to understand the context of operation, anticipate interaction between activities and context, and minimize negative and maximize positive impacts.

In 2022, IOM worked diligently towards strengthening its approach to conflict sensitivity such that it will mitigate the potential negative impact of the Organization's interventions on these dynamics. Additionally, through improved awareness and analysis of local conflict dynamics, IOM's conflict sensitivity approach has also enabled the Organization's activities to positively contribute to peace or lay foundations for the establishment of peaceful, resilient societies, including through interventions that respond to humanitarian and development needs.

With support from the PeaceNexus Foundation, IOM's Transition and Recovery Division finalized in 2022 new tools and piloted processes to support the streamlining of conflict sensitivity as a core principle throughout all programmes, units and systems, in line with its commitment to the OECD Development Assistance Committee's Recommendation on the HDPN. These tools and processes included:

- **Standardized Guidance on Conflict Analysis**, a guidance that **sets standards in the design and drafting of conflict analyses, as well as provides recommendations for adapting analyses in contexts facing various limitations or complex considerations.** This document also serves as a companion piece to the "Integrating Conflict Sensitivity: An Operational Guide", guidance published in 2020 that outlines key concepts, demonstrates alignment between conflict sensitivity and existing frameworks, and provides recommendations for integrating conflict sensitivity throughout the project cycle.
- **Conflict Sensitivity Scorecard Analysis System, a process for country offices to evaluate their own alignment with conflict sensitivity**

principles on a variety of topics ranging from economic/resource management and programme implementation through to partnerships and staff support, with the ultimate **aim of providing recommendations to the country office senior leadership for further streamlining of conflict sensitivity throughout all programmes and operations.** Originally piloted in Sudan in 2021, a second pilot in 2022 took place in the Philippines.

- **Regional level training of trainers system, a process for reinforcing the capacity of country offices on conflict sensitivity through the oversight of regional offices.** Originally piloted in the IOM Regional Office for MENA in 2021, a second pilot in 2022 took place in the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. This included an SOPs for Onboarding Staff to Conflict Sensitivity, which provide guidance to develop the knowledge of IOM staff on conflict sensitivity as a core principle across all programmes, units and systems.

These new tools and processes support accurate, responsible, and sustainable programming across the HDPN which is risk-sensitive, rights-based, and gender and youth-positive, helping to ensure IOM's interventions do not inadvertently exacerbate conflict dynamics and are positively contributing to peace. Balancing the robustness of analysis with operational effectiveness and agility, the conflict sensitivity tools and processes are useful and realistic for field use across operational contexts, and reinforce complementarity, coherence and collaboration between humanitarian, peacebuilding, and development actors for conflict-sensitive programming across the nexus.

As a result of these efforts, IOM's leadership in operationalizing conflict sensitivity is increasingly recognized. At the global level, **IOM in 2022 began co-chairing the Advancing Mainstreaming, Integration, and Inclusion Across Sectors workstream within the Conflict Sensitivity and Integration (CSI) Working Group.** Comprised of over 15 organizations including international organizations, NGOs, foundations, research institutions and universities, IOM has contributed significantly to shaping the objectives and strategic direction of the workstream, which relate to developing recommendations for donors, policymakers, and practitioners for mainstreaming, integration, and inclusion of CSI across sectors.

SCALE-UP EMERGENCY RESPONSE

In 2022, IOM demonstrated unwavering commitment to emergency response and recovery efforts through its four active L3 responses during the year, activating L3 emergency protocols in two additional contexts. With a steadfast dedication to providing immediate life-saving assistance and fostering inclusive sustainable development, IOM intervened in diverse contexts, spanning conflict-related emergencies, disasters, and drought-related displacements.

This comprehensive approach encompassed all sectors of action, ranging from emergency response to transition and recovery, border governance, displacement tracking, protection, and socio-economic integration.

In Afghanistan, IOM's assistance extended to over 1.4 million Afghans across seven countries, ensuring access to vital services such as protection, water, hygiene, health, and daily essentials. The Organization significantly expanded shelter capacities, reaching nearly half of the population in need and extended health interventions to encompass 13 provinces. Additionally, IOM launched the Afghanistan WASH National Strategy to enhance access to water in regions severely affected by drought. With a presence in 34 provinces, IOM Afghanistan efficiently managed 16 warehouses and employed a diverse workforce of 1,000 individuals, including 25 per cent women.

Under the L3 scale up activated for **northern Ethiopia** since April 2021, IOM provided crucial support to **over 400,000 individuals**, including more than 350,000 affected by drought. The Organization played an active role in delivering NFIs, shelter assistance, direct cash support, WASH services, CCCM, primary health care and protection assistance. Throughout 2022, IOM established a strong presence in nine regions, operating through various sub-offices, field offices, Migration Resource Centres and employing a dedicated workforce of over 1,100 individuals.

Responding to the drought crisis in **Somalia and Ethiopia**, IOM significantly expanded its operations, reaching **over 2.7 million people**. This regional scale up involved augmenting health assistance, CCCM, WASH support, shelter and NFI distribution, vaccinations, and malnutrition screenings. By the end of 2022, IOM Somalia mobilized a workforce of 1,000 individuals across ten drought-affected areas.

In **Ukraine**, IOM faced the urgent challenge of addressing escalating humanitarian needs in the country and the region. The Organization undertook a rapid and substantial scale-up, effectively managing increased funding and nearly tripling its staff. IOM's interventions encompassed the distribution of shelter and NFIs, site management support, WASH services, multipurpose cash assistance, as well as health and mental health and psychosocial support. By the end of 2022, IOM reached **over 3 million individuals in Ukraine and neighbouring countries**, successfully securing 90 per cent of its funding requirements.

Following nine years of L3 scale-up response in **north-west Syria**, IOM transitioned the crisis to an L2 in October 2022. The focus shifted towards providing humanitarian assistance and health support through local partners, including winterization aid, emergency WASH services and CCCM. IOM also supplied essential NFIs and monthly food support to vulnerable populations, positively impacting the lives of **over 834,000 individuals** in 2022.

In an effort to ensure the best possible response to L3 emergencies moving forward, **IOM organized a high-level workshop to evaluate its L3 responses and enhance its institutional protocols in November 2022**. Experienced staff identified areas for improvement in preparedness, internal procedures, staffing, knowledge management, accountabilities, a whole-of-organization approach, and finance. **The resulting action plan will guide our endeavours in 2023, strengthening systems and structures for effective and efficient emergency responses aligned with revised IASC protocols.**



A group of people gather the emergency shelters distributed by IOM to temporarily relocate in the camp. © IOM 2022/Léo TOR

CONCLUSIONS

2022 was a year of challenges for millions of people across the globe. While the COVID-19 pandemic was largely overcome, people and governments faced the extreme effects of climate change, environmental and natural hazards, conflict, violence, and epidemics. IOM worked with crisis-affected communities, governments, and partners across 170 countries to ensure that 31 million people affected by crisis had adequate access to life-saving humanitarian assistance and were supported throughout all of the phases of the crises towards recovery and durable solutions.

Recognizing the escalating impact of climate change on people's vulnerabilities and on migration patterns, moving forward IOM envisages to take an even greater role on anticipating needs and providing solutions to mitigate and address the adverse impact of climate change.

By capitalizing on its technical expertise, implementing people-centered approaches, fostering strategic partnerships, driving policy development and continuously learning from its experiences, IOM will continue to guarantee effective, accountable and principled responses deeply rooted in the realities and needs of crisis-affected communities. As leaders in evidence-based preparedness and response, IOM is determined to leave no one behind and forge a path towards a more inclusive, sustainable, and resilient future leveraging an all-of-organization approach through the nexus.



Hawa is a born native to Koundara and has seen how much her town has changed over the course of her life due to climate change. The small border town does not have much in the ways of economic opportunities, so most of its residents go into agriculture in order to try and make a living. *"There has been a lot of changes to the environment because of climate change and environmental degradation. It's hotter these days and there are less trees to provide cover for the sun due to many cutting them down for building materials,"* she says. © IOM 2022



Displaced women sit with their children outside their temporary shelters in Ouallam, Niger. © IOM 2022/Natalie OREN

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