

Summary of IOM Statistics 2011–2015



Prepared by IOM's
Global Migration Data Analysis Centre



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Prepared by the Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC), Berlin¹

This summary provides an overview of IOM's activities through key statistics produced by the Organization, as an update to the overview contained in the *World Migration Report 2011*, where statistics for the period 2001–2010 were reported.

The document is based on contributions from the various IOM divisions and presents statistics covering the period **January 2011–December 2015, where available.**

The summary also provides a comparison (where possible) of IOM's statistics in relation to the wider context in which the Organization operates, based on available statistics from external sources.

¹ We would like to thank colleagues in the Department of Migration Management (DMM), Department of Operations and Emergencies (DOE) and Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships who provided essential inputs towards the production of this overview. Special thanks go to Pindie Stephen from the Labour Migration and Human Development Division; Harry Cook, Nicola Graviano and Sacha Chan Kam from the Migrant Assistance Division; Jenna Iodice from the Migration Health Division; Sarah Knight, Patrice Cluzant and Michael Gray from the Resettlement and Movement Management Division; Kerry Maze from the Land, Property and Reparations Division; Paul Priest from the DMM – IOM Development Fund; and Valerie Hagger from the Publications Unit.² UNHCR figure includes persons resettled with or without UNHCR assistance. Such data is based on government statistics and, in principle, excludes humanitarian admissions (See <http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/resettlement>).

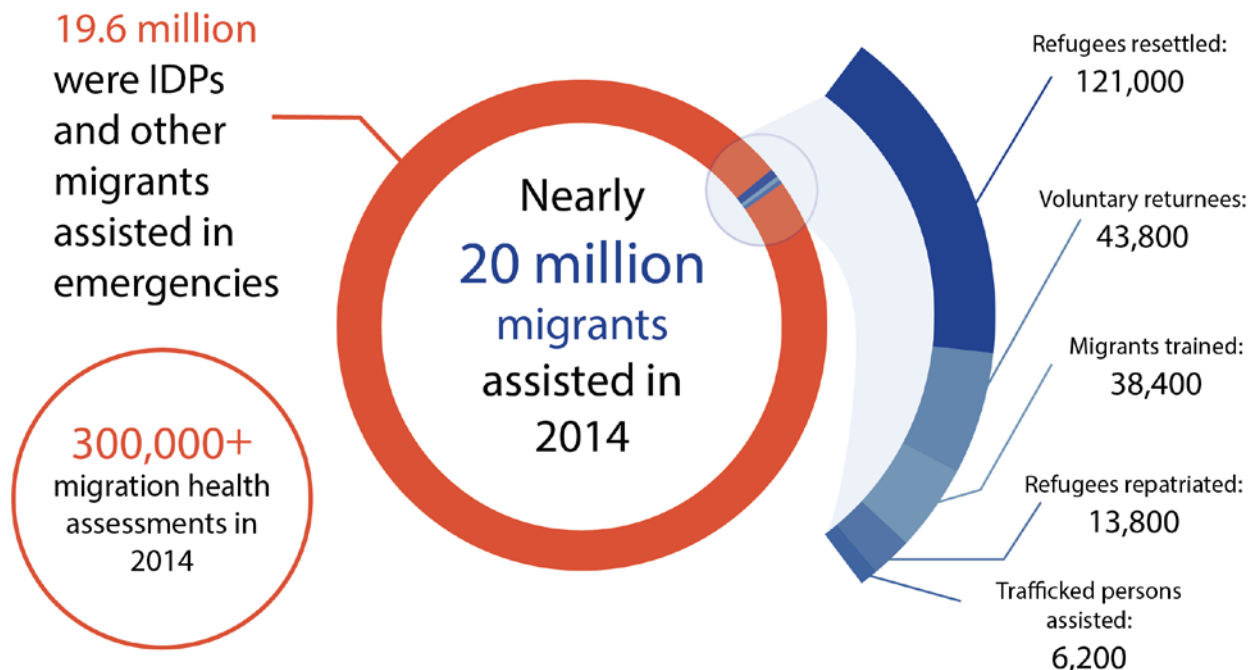
Snapshot

How many migrants does IOM assist?

Nearly 20 million migrants were assisted by IOM in 2014

What types of migrants does IOM assist?

IOM helps many different types of migrants



How does IOM provide this assistance?

Through a large footprint of worldwide offices

400+ offices, highly field based

Located in close proximity to where the assistance is needed

One of the lowest overhead costs among international organizations

Highlights

Statistics collected by IOM offices around the world and shared by respective IOM departments show that IOM has been assisting an **increasingly large number of migrants worldwide over the past 15 years**.

In **2014** alone, IOM assisted **nearly 20 million migrants** globally.

During the period **2011–2014**, IOM assisted about **58 million people**, 57 million of whom in the contexts of humanitarian crises or post-crisis situations. The increase in the number of vulnerable migrants assisted reflects the high number of emergencies IOM has been called to respond to over the past few years, as well as the broadening scope of IOM programming.

This overview also reveals that IOM assists migrants in an **increasingly wide range of contexts**, among whom:

- *Persons who are internally displaced by natural disasters or conflict and generalized violence, refugees, stranded migrants, victims of human rights violations, former combatants and other vulnerable migrants:*
 - **19.6 million migrants assisted in 2014.**
 - Assistance may include the following: (a) provision of emergency shelter, distribution of non-food items, camp management, logistics support, transportation, protection, awareness-raising, medical assistance and psychosocial support; (b) recovery, stabilization and transition operations providing direct assistance to individuals and communities; and (c) electoral assistance, disaster risk reduction and resilience building (among others).
- *Refugees resettled*
 - **121,784 refugees resettled in 2014**, and a **total of 508,302** resettled **between January 2011 and October 2015**, of whom **52 per cent** are male and **48 per cent** are female.
 - IOM facilitates the resettlement of refugees to States offering temporary protection or permanent resettlement. Such movements have grown over 50 per cent between 2010 and 2014, due to the increase in the number of countries resettling refugees, larger quotas by resettlement States, and a growing number of resettlement schemes (beyond classical cases under the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) auspices).
- *Refugees wishing to return to their countries of origin*
 - **13,873 refugees repatriated in 2014.**
 - Repatriation activities focus largely on assisting refugees in voluntarily returning to their countries of origin.

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- *Migrants returning to their countries of origin from host or transit countries*
 - **69,195 migrants assisted in 2015, mainly males (69% of total) aged 27–35 years.**
 - Assistance consists of provision of information, counselling, transportation back to the home country, reintegration assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation of activities to promote the sustainability of returns.

 - *Victims of human trafficking and abused migrants*
 - **6,292 instances of assistance in 2014, and a total of 24,647 in the period 2011–2014; in 50 per cent** of the cases registered in 2011–2014, assistance was provided to **female** victims.
 - Assistance packages include accommodation, medical and psychosocial support, skills development and vocational training, legal support and counselling and options of voluntary, safe and dignified return to countries of origin, or integration in country of destination or resettlement.

 - *Labour migrants, student migrants, refugees, family migrants, unaccompanied minors and stateless persons, through pre-departure and post-arrival training and orientation*
 - **41,451 migrants trained in 2015 – 56 per cent** of whom are **male**, and **44 per cent** are **female**.

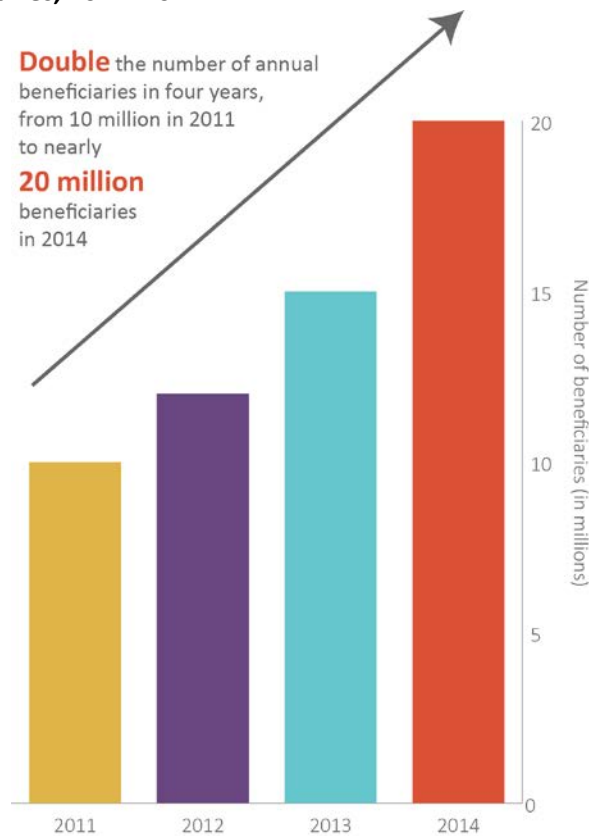
IOM conducts a growing number of **health assessments** aiming to protect the health of migrants and communities in the pre-departure phase, during travel and upon arrival to the destination country. In **2014** alone, **300,000 individual examinations** were conducted. Of the **over 1.1 million assessments** conducted in **2011–2014**, **males** were in slightly higher proportions across nearly all age groups of **refugees** assessed, while **females** were the majority across all age groups of **other immigrants** assessed.

IOM also supports Member States in their efforts to strengthen their **migration management capacity** through the **IOM Development Fund**. Since 2001, some 520 projects have been implemented in more than 112 countries worldwide. **As of September 2015, 113 active projects** were being administered by the IOM Development Fund.

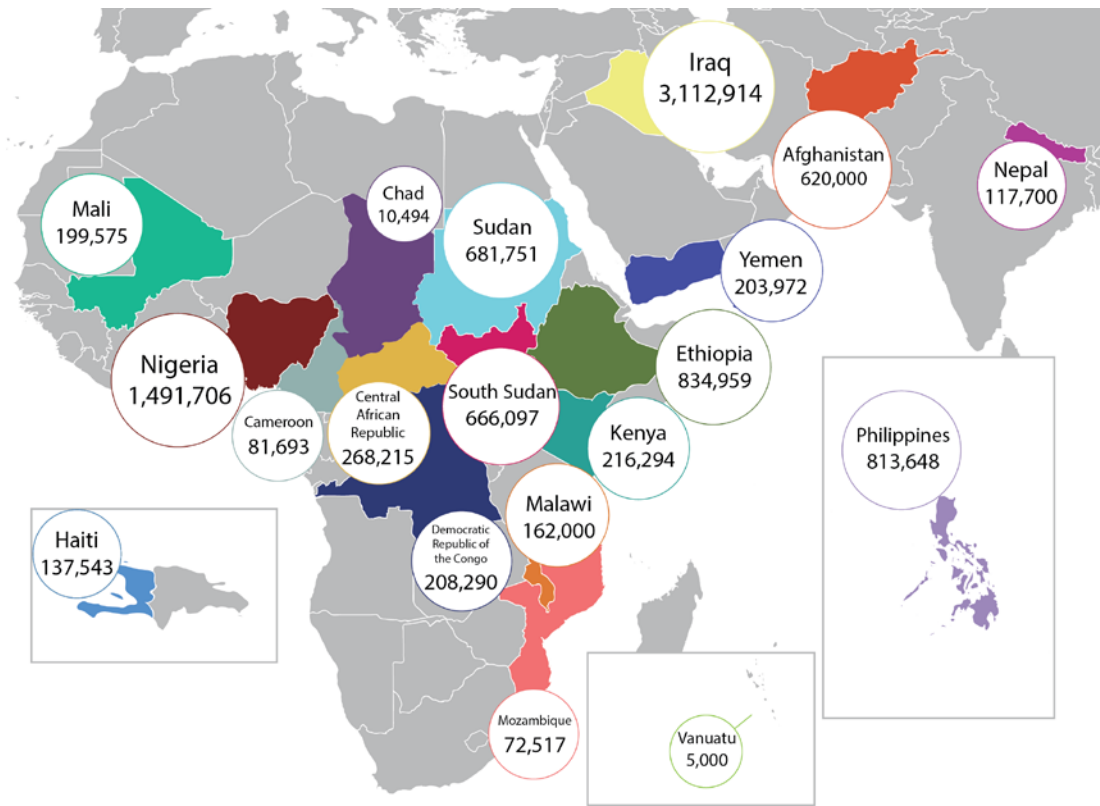
Emergency response to humanitarian crises and post-crisis assistance

- In 2014, IOM assisted about **19.6 million persons** – including internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, stranded migrants, former combatants, and others – through its emergency response to humanitarian crises and post-crisis assistance.
- IDPs tracked through the Displacement Tracking Migrants System (DTM) **between January 2014 and July 2015** numbered **almost 10 million** (9,904,368).
- This compares to a total number of **38.2 million persons internally displaced by conflict and violence by the end of 2014** – including 8.6 million newly displaced people in the same year (UNHCR and Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)) – and to **19.3 million people newly displaced by environmental disasters in 2014** (IDMC).

Figure 1: DOE beneficiaries, 2011–2014

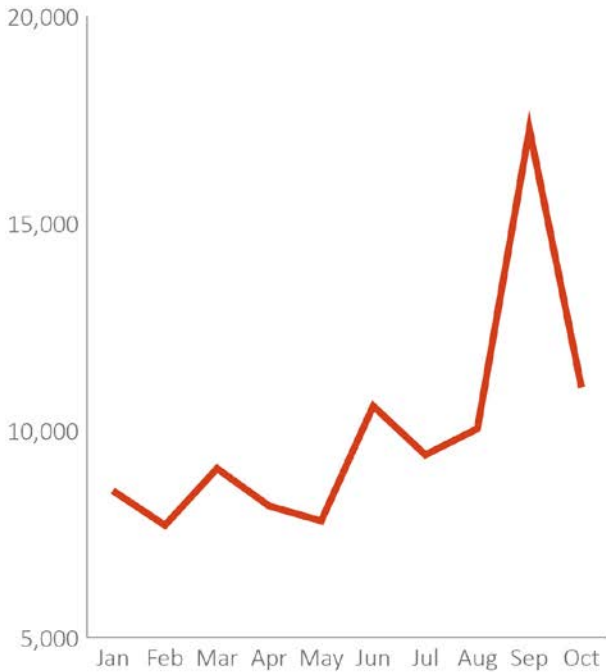


Map 1: IDPs tracked through DTM, January 2014–July 2015 (total 9,904,368)



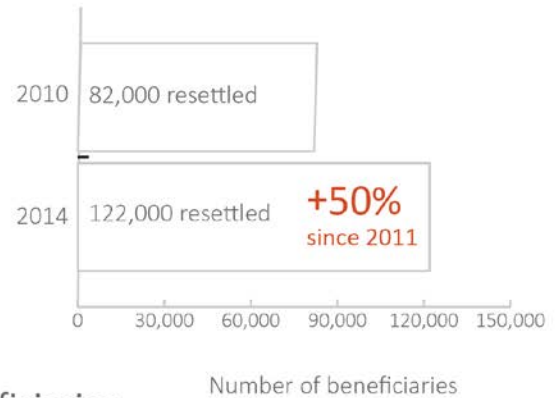
Resettlement

Between January and October 2015, nearly 100,000 refugees



and other vulnerable persons of concern have travelled under IOM auspices through resettlement projects.

Over the next two years the number of movements is expected to increase due in part to the scaling-up of resettlement and other humanitarian admissions, as well as the implementation of relocation initiatives in Europe.



67% of IOM's RMM beneficiaries were resettled in the United States

273,429 over only four years 2010–2014

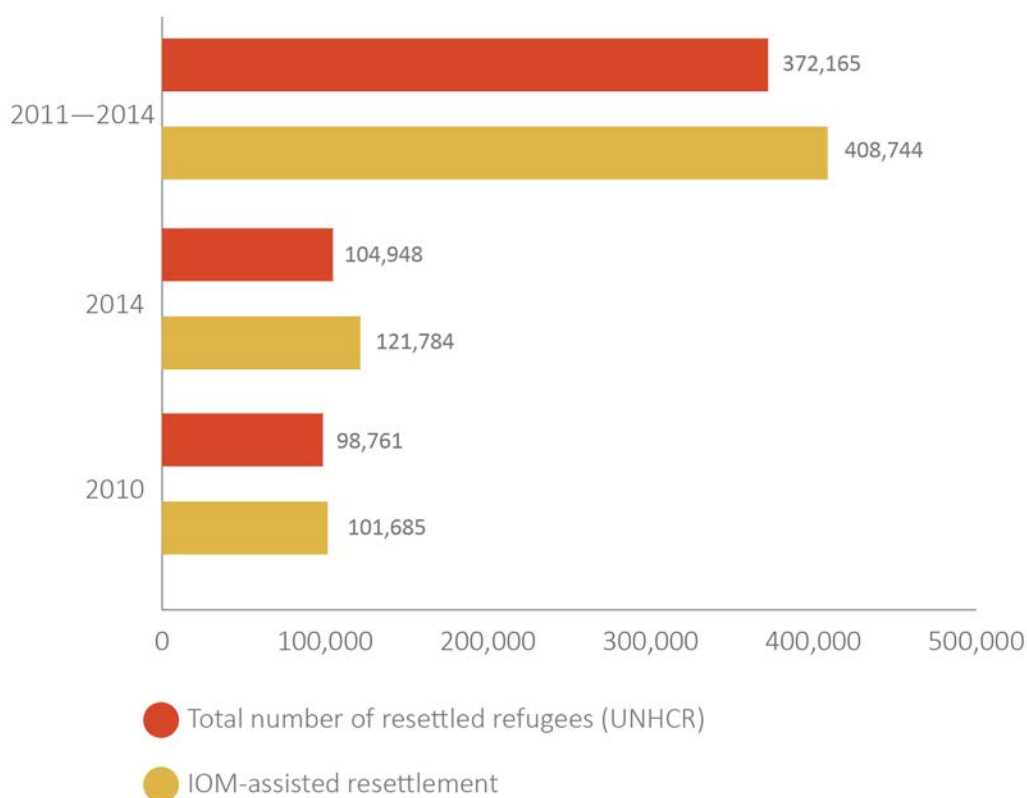
- In **2014**, IOM facilitated the resettlement of **121,784** refugees to States offering temporary protection. The total figure for 2011–2014 is **408,744**.
- Persons resettled were of 111 nationalities, departing from 121 countries and being resettled to 28 countries.

- The total number of resettled refugees for 2014, according to UNHCR, was **104,948**.²

The number of refugees resettled with assistance by IOM are higher than the UNHCR total because IOM includes persons participating in (national) humanitarian admission schemes, while UNHCR data largely excludes such persons.

- The gender breakdown of the caseload between 2011 and October 2015 was nearly equal: **52 per cent of refugees moved by IOM during this period were male and 48 per cent were female** – an approximate balance reflected across all age groups.

Figure 2: Refugees resettled – IOM-assisted versus total (UNHCR data)



Sources: IOM and UNHCR Population Statistics Database.

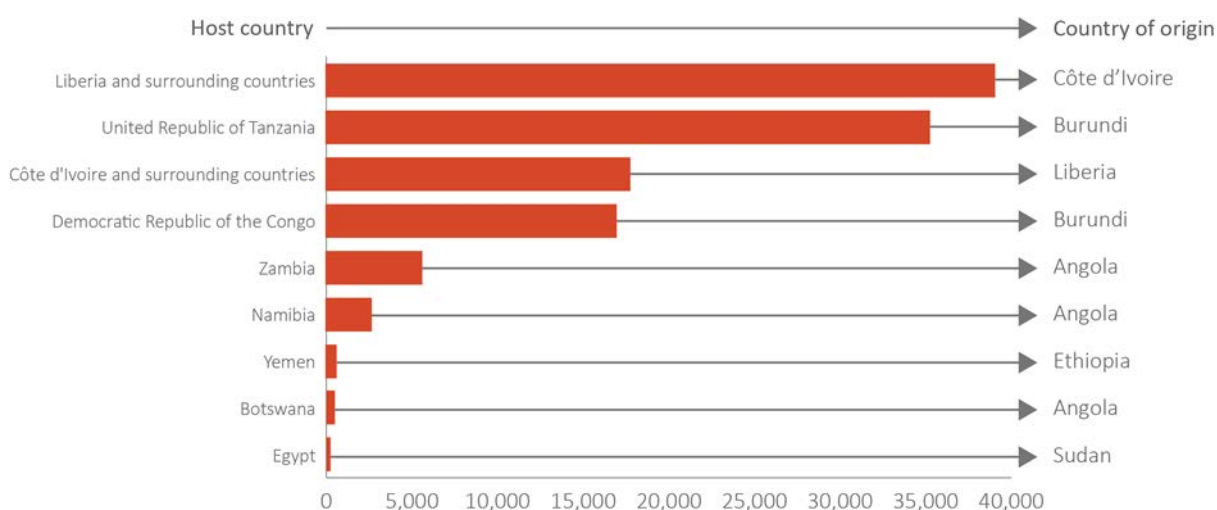
- In **2010**, IOM facilitated the resettlement of **101,685 refugees**. Resettled refugees departed from 123 different countries and were resettled to 92 countries during that year. In **2001–2010**, IOM assisted **810,000 refugees** being resettled to third countries.
- This compares to **UNHCR total figure for 2010 of 98,761** refugees resettled during that year, and a total for the period **2001–2010 of 810,366** resettled refugees – very close to the IOM-assisted resettlement cases in the same period.

² UNHCR figure includes persons resettled with or without UNHCR assistance. Such data is based on government statistics and, in principle, excludes humanitarian admissions (See <http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/resettlement>).

Repatriation

- A total of **13,873 persons were assisted under IOM’s repatriation schemes in 2014**. Such schemes are targeted at refugees wishing to return to their countries of origin.³
- This corresponds to **more than 1 in 10 repatriated refugees under the auspices of UNHCR (10.9% of a total of 126,722 repatriated refugees** according to UNHCR data).
- The importance of IOM’s assistance in refugee repatriation has grown significantly over the past 15 years. **7.5 per cent of all repatriated refugees in 2011–2014 were assisted by IOM** (119,464 out of 1,596,481), compared to **1.5 per cent of the total in the period between 2001 and 2010** (130,610 IOM-assisted out of 8,943,242 – total based on UNHCR data).
- Already **in 2010**, the share of **refugees repatriated with IOM’s assistance** had gone up to **7.7 per cent**, still lower than the 2014 share of 10.9 per cent of UNHCR-repatriated refugees during that year.

Figure 3: Number of refugees assisted in their voluntary repatriation by IOM, 2011–2014



³ IOM’s repatriation activities are carried out in collaboration with UNHCR, differently from assisted voluntary return and reintegration, which are generally an undertaking between IOM and the country of departure.

Assisted voluntary return and reintegration

- **Globally**, IOM provided return and reintegration assistance to **69,195 persons in 2015 – 80 per cent of whom (55,851) departed from European Union countries** (plus Norway and Switzerland). This represents a significant increase compared to 2014 numbers (43,699), and brings the **total of assisted voluntary returns (AVR) cases between 2011 and 2015 to over 232,000**.
- The large majority of individuals assisted in 2015 were **male (69%)**. **Over 50 per cent** of the 54,345 AVR cases for which disaggregation by age was available were in the **18–35** age group. **More than one in four were minors**.
- **44 per cent** of the 59,600 cases for which information on migrant status was available concerned **rejected asylum-seekers**, 28 per cent were irregular migrants, and 26 per cent were asylum-seekers.
- **Reintegration assistance** was provided in a total of **28,474 instances** – mostly to nationals from Niger, UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo (hereafter Kosovo/UNSC 1244) and Iraq – followed by Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Bangladesh.
- 2015 saw a large increase in the numbers of AVR cases from **Germany**, which almost doubled compared to 2014 figures (35,446 against 13,574); **returns from Germany constitute over 50 per cent of the total IOM AVR caseload globally**.
- AVR cases from Germany were almost **twice the number of forced returns** (over 18,000 in 2015, according to Germany’s Ministry of the Interior). Germany was also the single largest recipient of individual asylum applications in 2015 – about 442,000 compared to 1.2 million in the EU-28.
- **Albania** became the top country of origin for individuals assisted by IOM in their voluntary return – over 12,000 in 2015. Between 2014 and 2015, there was a significant increase in returns of nationals from Kosovo/UNSC 1244 (almost 10,000 returned in 2015) and Iraq (almost 4,000).



Counter-trafficking

- IOM has assisted **over 70,000 victims of human trafficking and exploited migrants over the past 20 years.**
- **In 2014**, IOM provided assistance to individual trafficked persons on **6,292 instances** – corresponding to **approximately 1 in 7 identified victims of trafficking globally** in 2014 (an estimated total of 44,462, according to the US State Department Trafficking in Persons report 2015).
- Between 2011 and 2014, **half of the cases assisted by IOM were female** (50.02%).⁴
- Nearly **2 out of every 3 victims** of trafficking assisted by IOM have been trafficked for the purpose of **forced labour**, rather than mainly for sexual exploitation as in the past.⁵



⁴ The percentage of females assisted between 2000 and 2010 was higher (63%) because IOM's direct assistance projects were targeted at females trafficked for sexual exploitation. They now cater to men, women and children trafficked for all forms of exploitation around the world and within their home country.

⁵ As is the case with the gender distribution over the last two decades, this change represents a global move to address trafficking as more than just a form of sexual exploitation of women and children, which has in turn affected responses funding and project development. The data do not therefore reflect a global change in trafficking activities but rather concerned stakeholders having a greater awareness of – and capacity to identify – trafficking for forced labour and services.

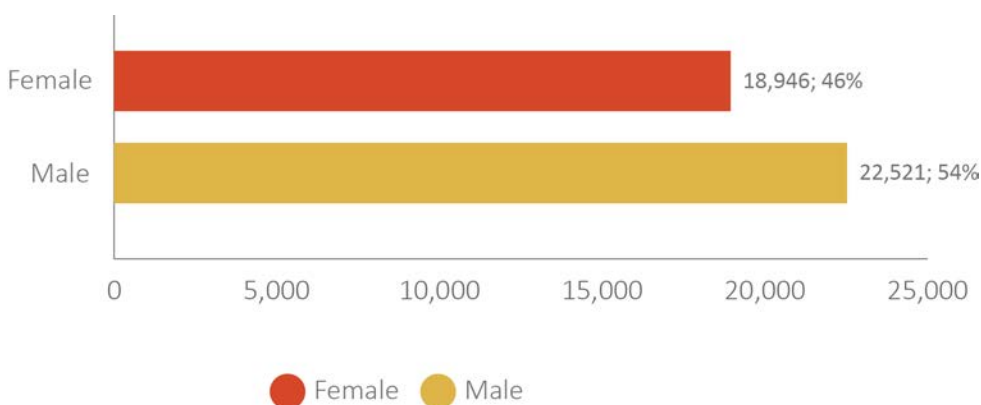
Migrant training programmes

- In 2015, IOM implemented over 29 different migrant training projects worldwide, including 23 pre-departure, 5 post-arrival and 1 on-site training programme.
- These initiatives provided orientation for a total of **41,467 migrants** representing **66 different nationalities**.



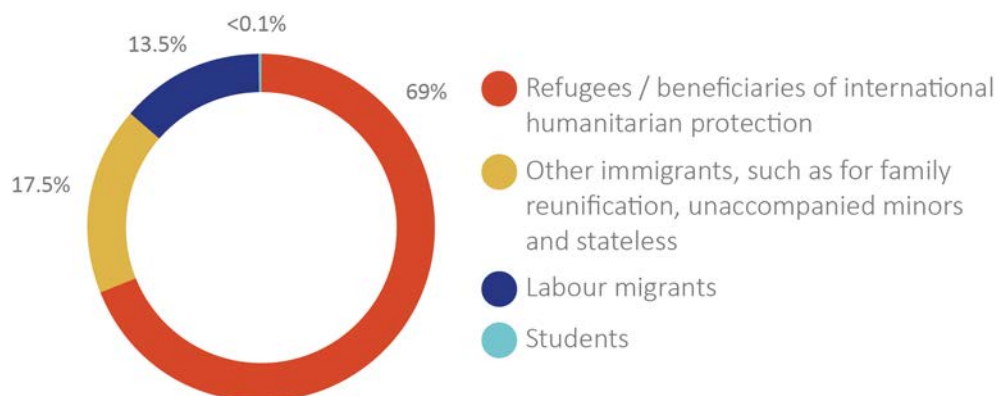
- The global gender breakdown reveals that, in 2015, **46 per cent** of participants in IOM migrant training sessions were **women**, and **54 per cent** were **men**.

Figure 4: Migrants trained by gender, 2015



- The majority of the participants (28,765 / 69%) were refugees or asylum-seekers; 7,049 (17.5%) were comprised of other immigrants, including family reunification cases, unaccompanied minors, students and stateless persons; 5,520 (13.5%) were labour migrants; a further 103 (<.01%) were students.

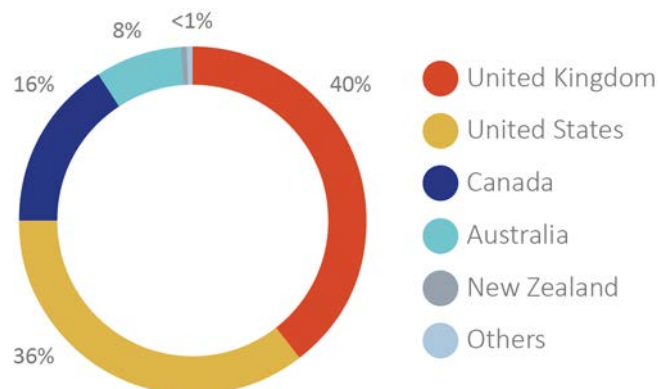
Figure 5: Migrant training by beneficiaries, 2015



Migrant health assessments

- **From 2001–2010**, the number of individual health assessment provided by IOM grew considerably, amounting to over **1.5 million health assessments over the course of the decade**.
- Between 2011 and 2014, this number continued to increase as the programme expanded, reaching a total of over 1.1 million health assessments, with approximately **300,000 examinations in 2014 alone**.
- Health assessments consist of an evaluation of the physical and mental health status of migrants made either prior to departure or upon arrival for various purposes (resettlement, obtaining a visa, integration or return assistance or employment).
- There was a slightly higher proportion of males across nearly all age groups of **refugees** assessed. On the other hand, **females were the majority** across all age groups of **other immigrants** assessed, excluding children under 19 years of age.

Figure 6: Number of health assessments by country of destination, 2014



IOM Development Fund

- Since 2001, the IOM Development Fund has provided a unique global resource aimed at supporting developing Member States in their efforts to strengthen their migration management capacity.



- With some **520 projects** implemented in **more than 112 countries** worldwide, the Fund is successfully addressing the capacity-building needs of eligible Member States by providing essential “seed funding” for innovative projects.



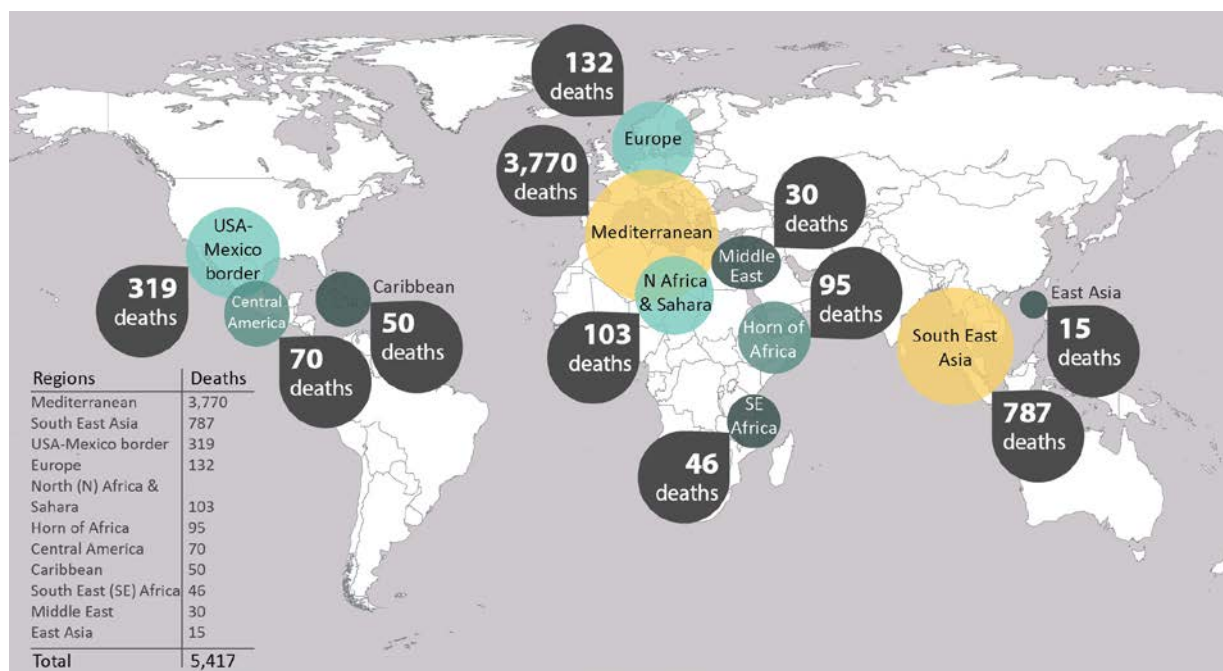
- In **2015, USD 8.5 million** was made available for the IOM Development Fund and **as of 30 September 2015, 113 active projects** were being administered by the Fund.

Missing Migrants database

- Since 2014, IOM has been systematically compiling a Global Database on Missing Migrants, recording the number of migrants who die or go missing along migratory routes globally, as part of the Missing Migrants Project (MMP). As a result of these efforts, MMP has become a benchmark for international organizations, policymakers and the media worldwide. The database is updated on a daily basis by the Global Migration Data Analysis Centre, based on information from IOM's field offices, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and media sources.
- IOM recorded **over 5,400 migrant fatalities globally in 2015**, making it the **deadliest year to date**, and surpassing 2014 figures by 15 per cent.
- **The most dangerous region in 2015** was still the **Mediterranean**, with at least **3,770 recorded fatalities**. It was followed by **South-East Asia**, where nearly **800 migrants** are estimated to have died throughout the year.
- Information on sex of the victims worldwide was available only in a minority of cases (less than 20%); about 740 of the reported dead and missing were male, 220 were women. Of the 3,770 fatalities recorded in the Mediterranean, sex was unknown for almost 3,200 of the victims and missing; about 420 victims were male, and 170 were female.⁶
- In the Aegean in 2015, roughly **one in three deaths was of a child** (270), most under the age of 10.

⁶ Source: IOM Missing Migrants Project (<http://missingmigrants.iom.int/>), and IOM's global report on migrant fatalities, *Fatal Journeys 2015 – Identification and Tracing of Dead and Missing Migrants* (forthcoming).

Map 2: Migrant fatalities around the world, 2015

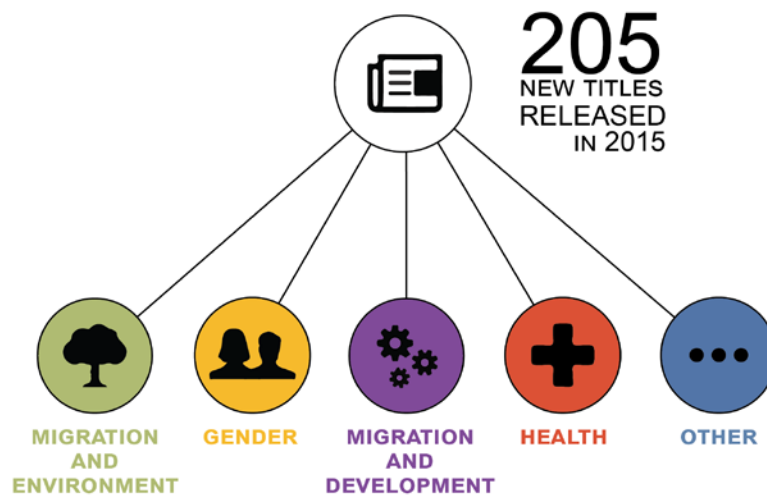


Sources: Data are compiled from a variety of sources including local authorities, such as coast guards, medical examiners and sheriffs; interviews with survivors; UNHCR; NGOs; and media reports.

Notes: (a) All numbers reflect only those incidents about which IOM is aware – an unknown number of deaths remain unreported; thus these data are minimum estimates only. Comprehensiveness of the data varies by region. (b) Figures include both bodies found and migrants who are missing and presumed dead. (c) Figures correspond to deaths that occurred during the process of migration. They exclude deaths that occur once in a destination country that may be indirectly attributable to a migrant’s legal status or immigration policies, such as deaths occurring in detention facilities, due to lack of access to medical care, unsafe working conditions, or xenophobic attacks, among others. (d) South-East (SE) Africa includes 38 deaths en route from Comoros to Mayotte. (e) North Africa and Sahara includes 32 deaths that occurred en route to the Canary Islands. (f) Names and boundaries indicated on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Publications

- In recent years, the number of major research studies published by IOM annually has grown considerably. About **205 new titles were released in 2015**, with particular emphasis on the theme of migration and the environment, migration and development, health and gender, migrants and cities, and regional trends.



- Overall, it is estimated that **more than 1,450 publications** have been produced by IOM worldwide in the last 15 years.
- Another **205 publications** have been published in 2015.

