



KEY MIGRATION DATA 2021-2022

from South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe
and Central Asia (SEEECA)

DECEMBER 2022



¹References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

All data are reported as available on 22 December 2022 and subject to consolidation and update from original source

INTRODUCTION

The IOM Regional Office for South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia (SEEECA), based in Vienna, oversees 20 countries and territories, hosting a population of over 400 million people. The region features diverse economic, environmental, demographic, political, social and migration contexts and trends. SEEECA lies on the cross-roads of active migratory movements with significant migration from, within and through the region, and with growing inflows to the region itself, and is also home to the second largest migration corridor in the world. 33 million people in the region crossed international borders in 2020, and we witness new migration corridors emerge – such as from Serbia to Germany, and from Kyrgyzstan to the Republic of Korea.

The available data from recent years shows an onward trend of the number of people on the move in the SEEECA region with living and working standards increasing throughout the region as well. The economic growth in the region can be attributed also to the large remittances sent by international migrants which contribute significantly to poverty reduction and economic development for entire communities and countries of origin.

However, the region and the mobility from, within and through it has been impacted by global and regional developments such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the ramifications it has had on mobility as well as the war in Ukraine which has produced unprecedented levels of forced displacement. The short-term impacts of COVID-19 are already being felt most acutely by vulnerable groups in the SEEECA region, however the longer term, health, socio-economic, gender, development-related, and humanitarian consequences are yet to be fully determined. Before the pandemic, international migrants, who made up 3.5 per cent of the world's population in 2019, contributed nearly 10 per cent of global GDP, of which 14 per cent is located in the SEEECA region.

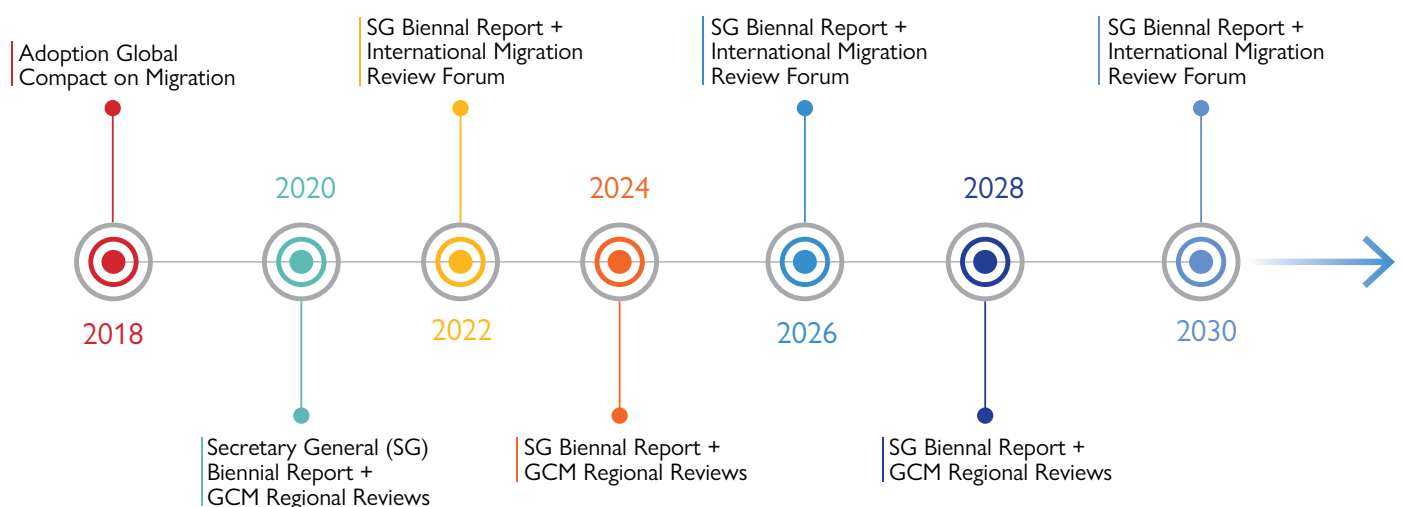
Since February 2022 with the war in Ukraine, IOM is scaling up the use of its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tool to better understand mobility dynamics in Ukraine and in the region and strengthen the Organization's crisis response to the war induced displacement.

IOM, also in its capacity as Coordinator of the UN Network on Migration, is determined to ensure the advancement of the commitments adopted by Member States who recognize the developmental aspects of migration, as enshrined in the [Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration \(GCM\)](#), adopted in 2018 by the General Assembly of the United Nations. [The International Migration Review Forum \(IMRF\)](#) will serve as the primary intergovernmental global platform for representatives at the highest political level, including Heads of State or Government and stakeholders to discuss and share progress on the implementation of the GCM, including as it relates to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

IOM, based on its seven decades of experience, is committed to actively support governments and partners in harnessing the potential of migration, and capitalizing on it is a source of prosperity, innovation, and sustainable development in our globalized world, and that these positive impacts can be optimized by improving migration governance.

MANFRED PROFAZI
Regional Director

Global Compact for Migration Reviews timeline



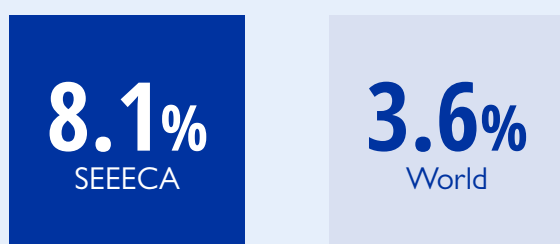
GENERAL TRENDS

International migrants* in the SEECA region (UN DESA 2020)

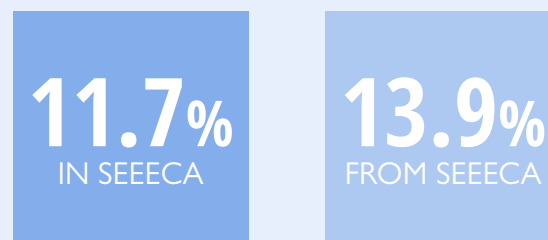


*an international migrant is defined as "any person who changes his or her country of usual residence"(UN DESA, 1998)

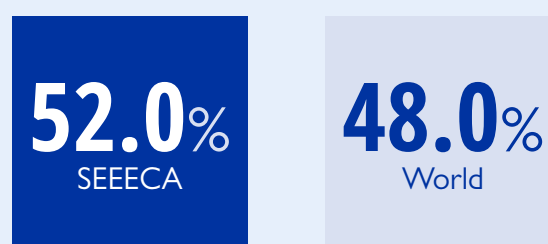
The proportion of migrants relative to total population within the region is more than twice the world average (UN DESA 2020)



There are 281 million international migrants in the world, of which 13.9% are located in the SEECA region (UN DESA 2020)

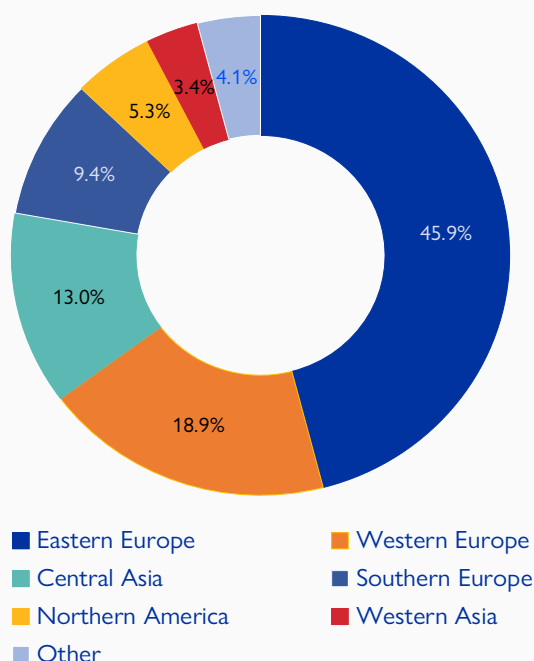


The majority of migrants in the SEECA region are female (UN DESA 2020)

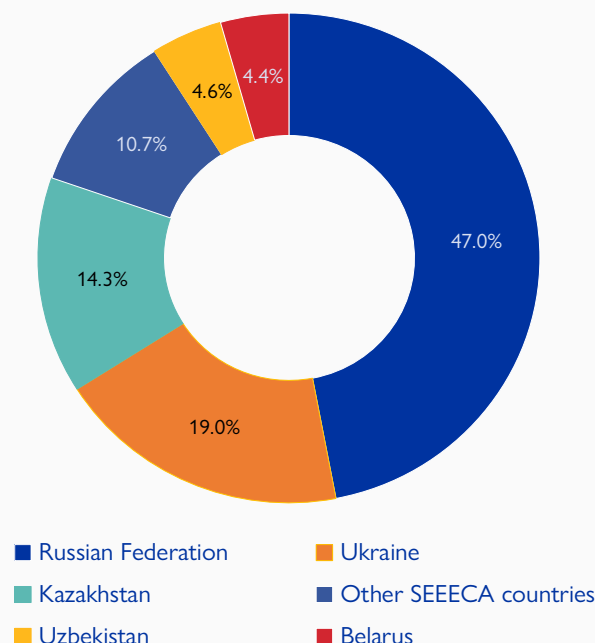


WHERE DO MIGRANTS FROM SEECA* MOVE TO? (UN DESA 2022)

Main regions of destination from SEECA*



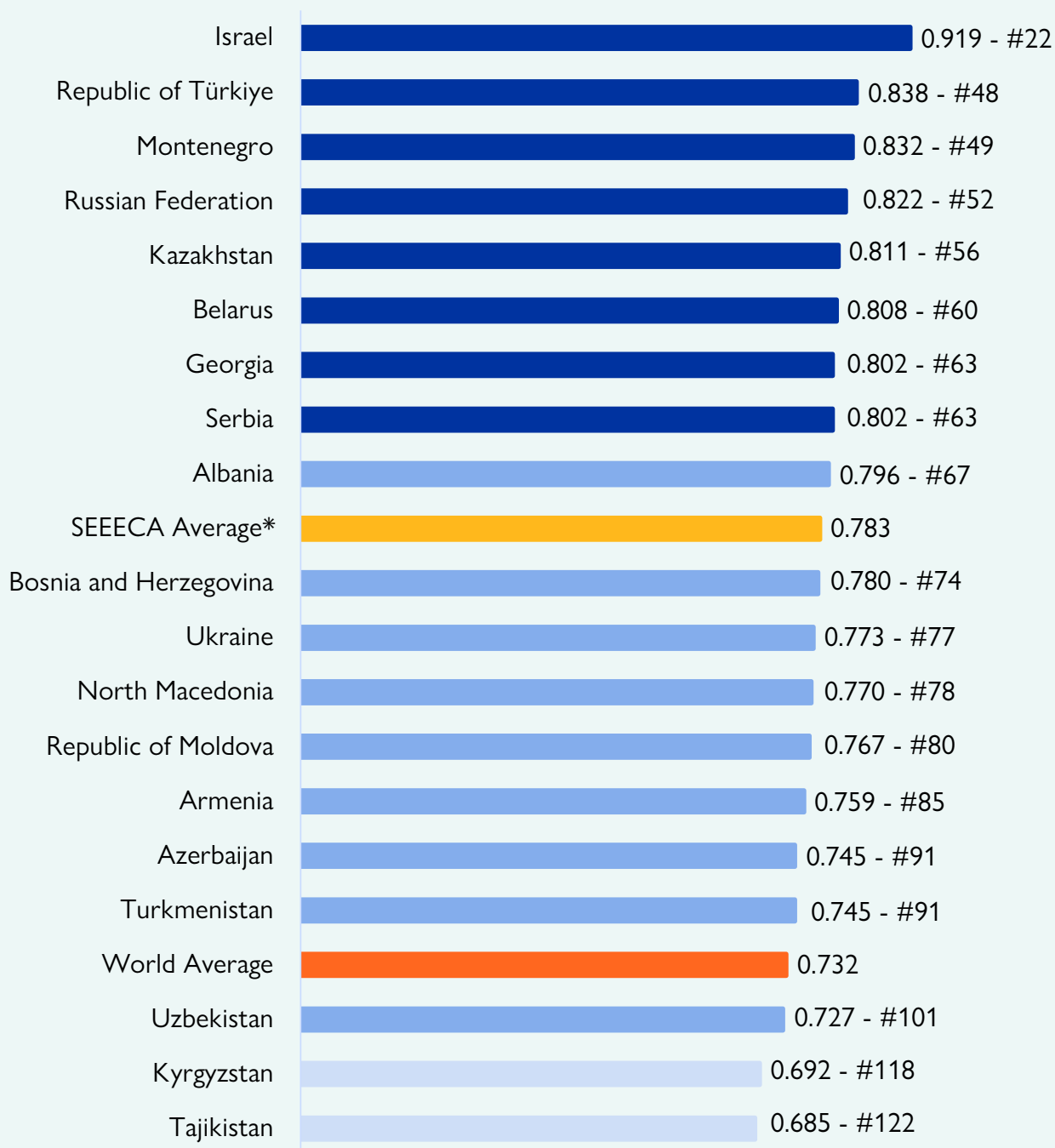
Intraregional migration: main destinations within SEECA*



68.4% of migrants from SEECA countries remain within the region*

*This section relies on the definition of [geographical regions adopted by the UN](#), which defines regions as the following: Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan), Eastern Europe (Belarus, Bulgaria, Czechia, Hungary, Poland, Republic of Moldova, North Macedonia, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Ukraine), and Southern Europe (Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Gibraltar, Greece, Holy See, Italy, Malta, Montenegro, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain).

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX FOR SEECA COUNTRIES IN 2021 (UNDP 2022)



VERY HIGH (1.000-0.800)

HIGH (0.799-0.700)

MEDIUM (0.699-0.555)

LOW (0.554-0.350)

UNDP defines the Human Development Index (HDI) as a summary measure of average achievement in three key dimensions of human development: i) having a long and healthy life, ii) being knowledgeable and iii) having a decent standard of living. The majority of the countries within the SEECA region demonstrate a high HDI level, with a few in the very high and medium categories. Countries in the SEECA region present a different range of HDI levels, from Tajikistan at 0.685 to Israel at 0.919.

* SEECA average is calculated as simple average of country and areas value.

MIGRATION CORRIDORS

TOP MIGRATION CORRIDORS WITHIN SEECA IN 2020 – MILLION OF PERSONS (UN DESA 2020)



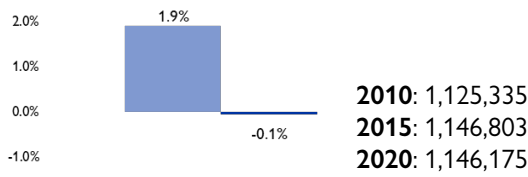
Migration corridors, indicating origin and destination countries, are helpful in identifying bilateral trends. Migration corridors represent an accumulation of migratory movements over time and provide a snapshot of how migration patterns have evolved into significant foreign-born populations in specific destination countries. In 2020, most bilateral migration corridors involved the Russian Federation:

Russian Federation-Ukraine, Kazakhstan-Russian Federation and Uzbekistan-Russian Federation. Both Germany and Poland have recently emerged as growing countries of destination for migrants from the SEECA region and particularly for the Belarus-Poland, and Ukraine-Poland, Kazakhstan-Germany, Serbia-Germany, and Russian Federation-Germany corridors.

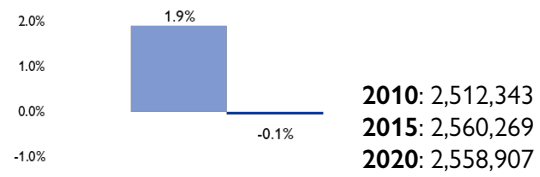
* Data in this section is as of 2020; the war in Ukraine might have changed the trends in the past year.

The traditional migration corridors have experienced little change as opposed to the increase seen in the period between 2010-2015 (UNDESA 2020).

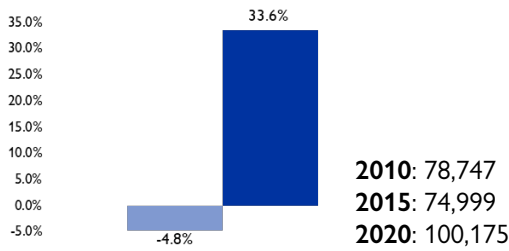
UZBEKISTAN – RUSSIAN FEDERATION



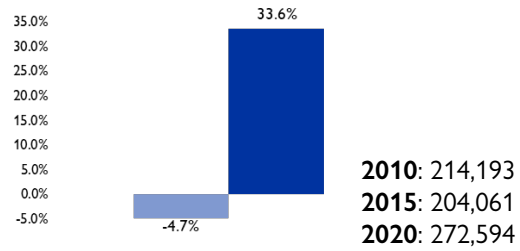
KAZAKHSTAN – RUSSIAN FEDERATION



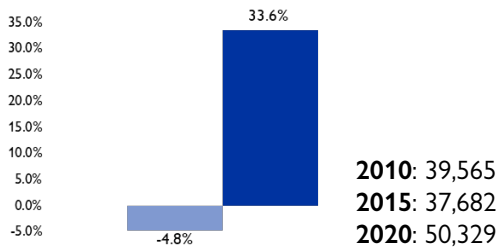
BELARUS – POLAND



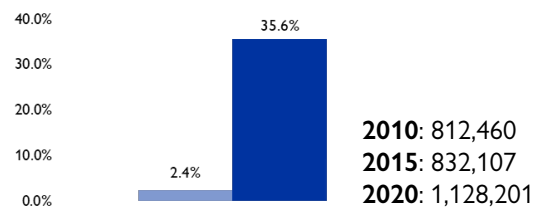
UKRAINE – POLAND



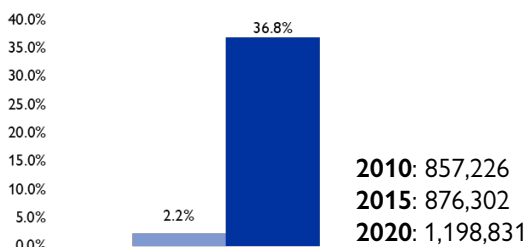
RUSSIAN FEDERATION – POLAND



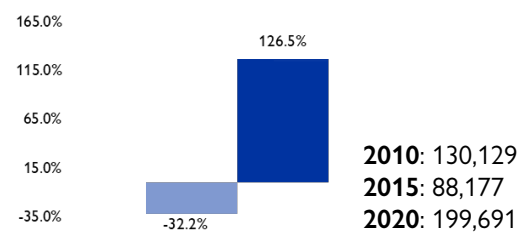
KAZAKHSTAN – GERMANY



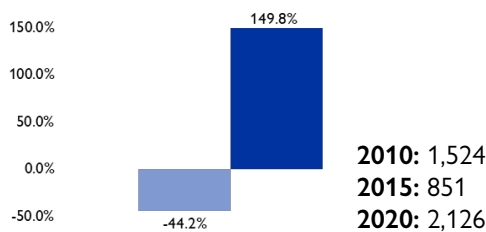
RUSSIAN FEDERATION – GERMANY



SERBIA – GERMANY



KYRGYZSTAN – REPUBLIC OF KOREA

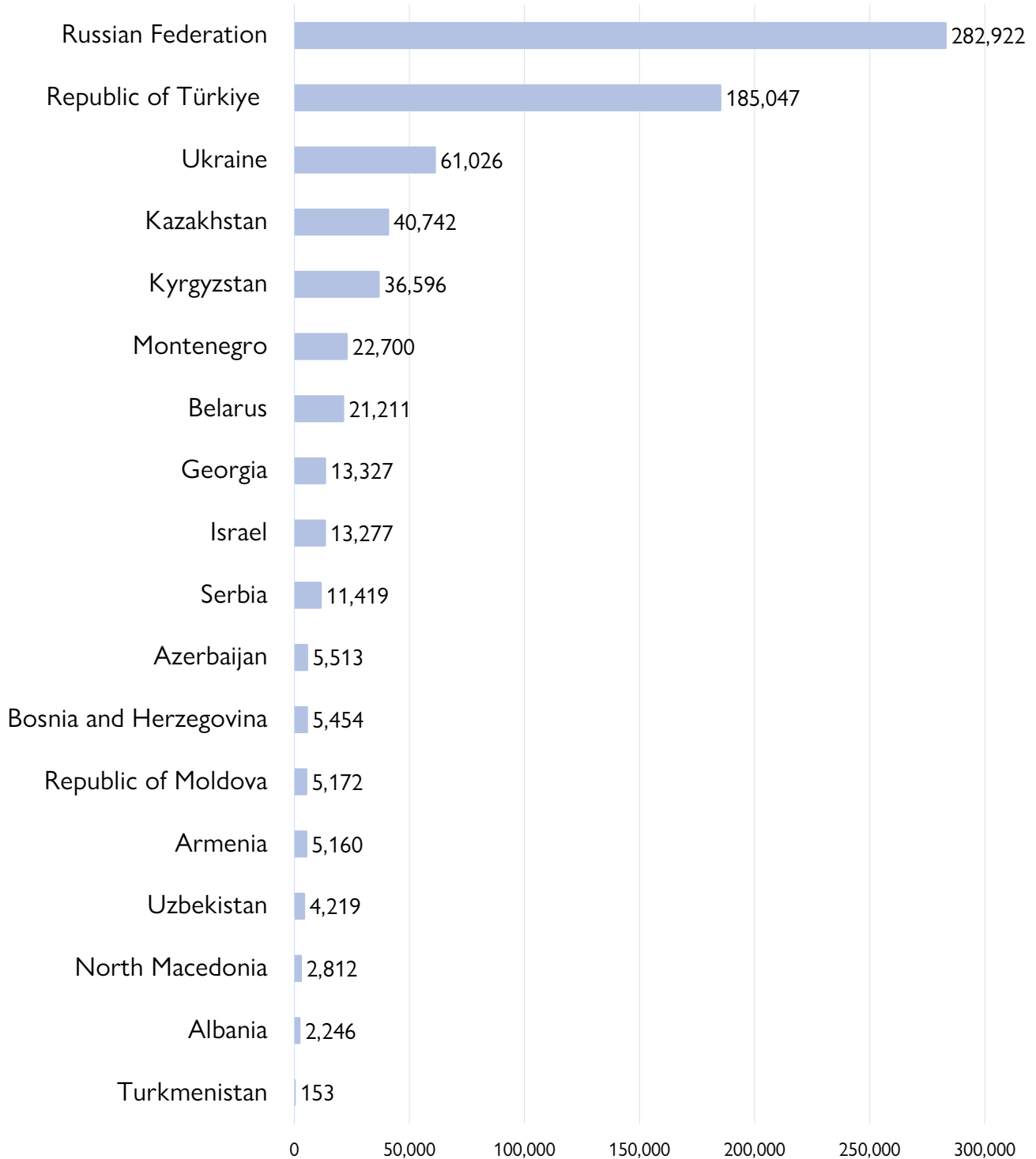


■ % Change (2010-2015)
■ % Change (2015-2020)

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EDUCATION

TOTAL INBOUND INTERNATIONALLY MOBILE STUDENTS, 2020 (UIS 2022)

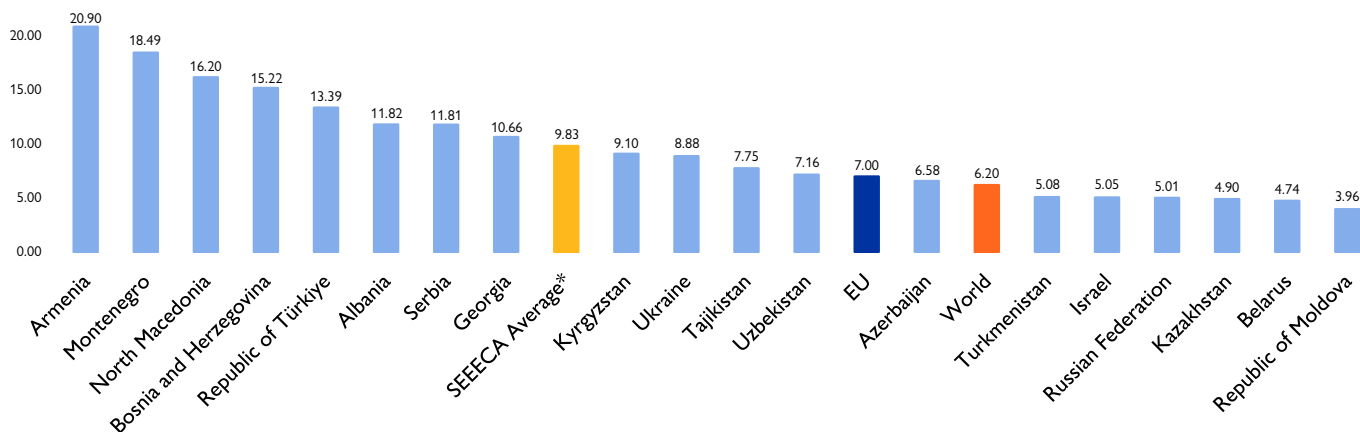


The SEECA region welcomes more than 718 thousands international students, while from SEECA countries each year around 650 thousands of international students leave for other destinations: prominent sending countries of international students include Kazakhstan (90,333), Uzbekistan (85,876) and Ukraine (79,939).

In 2020 worldwide there were over 6.3 million international students, up from 2 million in 2000: more than one third of these were enrolled in educational programmes in six countries: the United States of America (957,475), the United Kingdom (550,877), Australia (458,279), Germany (368,717), the Russian Federation (282,922 in 2019) and France (252,444).

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT (% OF TOTAL LABOUR FORCE) (MODELED ILO ESTIMATE), 2021 (WORLD BANK 2022)

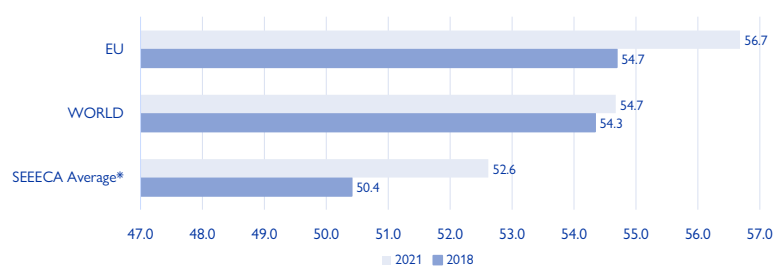


* SEECA average is calculated as simple average of country and areas value.

Employment is one of the drivers of contemporary migration. Migrant workers can contribute to ease unemployment challenges in countries of origin, while at the same time benefiting from

remittance inflows. However, although some economies in the region experience high rates of unemployment, in 44% of the countries of SEECA region they are lower than the world average.

AVERAGE AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO IN THE SEECA REGION, THE WORLD AND THE EUROPEAN UNION IN 2018 AND 2021 (WORLD BANK, 2022)

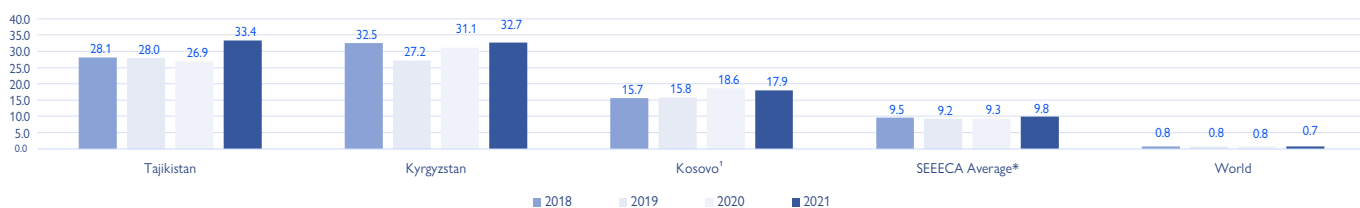


* SEECA average is calculated as simple average of country and areas value.

The dependency ratio (the proportion of the working age population, compared to those who are typically dependants - children and retirees) is lower in the SEECA region than the world and EU average; however, an increase of 2.2 percentage points was recorded in the last three years, meaning that there are more people in need of social support especially for older ages such as healthcare, and pension schemes.

$$\text{Total (Age) Dependency Ratio} = \frac{(\text{Population 0-14} + \text{Population 64+})}{\text{Working age population 15-64}} \times 100$$

PERSONAL REMITTANCES RECEIVED (% OF GDP) FOR SOME SELECTED SEECA COUNTRIES, SEECA REGION AND THE WORLD (WORLD BANK 2022)



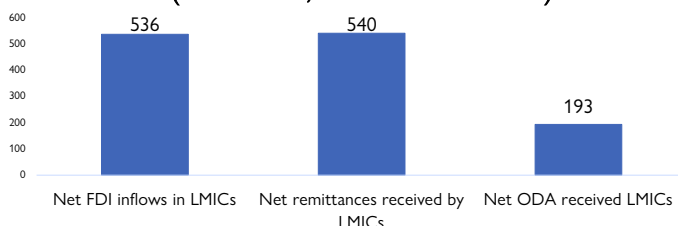
* SEECA average is calculated as simple average of country and areas value.

¹ References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Remittances are financial transfers made by migrants directly to families or communities in their countries of origin. They are private funds but can contribute significantly to poverty reduction and economic development for entire communities and countries of origin. Countries and areas in the SEECA region have some of the highest remittance rates in the world, calculated as share of national GDP.

When compared to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Official Development Aid (ODA), remittances have their own advantages, such as the fact that the monetary flows go directly to the recipient and can be managed directly by them. Since the mid-1990s, globally, international remittances have greatly surpassed ODA levels defined as government aid designed to promote the economic

FDI, REMITTANCES AND ODA INFLOWS IN LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES, IN 2020 IN BILLION USD (World Bank, IMF and OECD 2022)



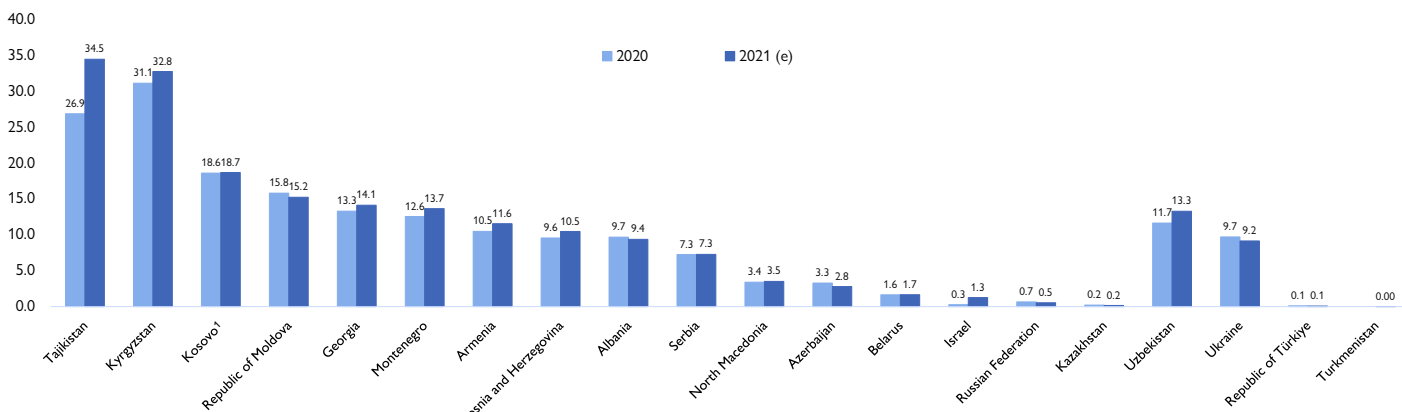
development and welfare of developing countries. All SEECA countries, except Israel, are included under the [Low and Middle Income Countries \(LMICs\)](#) classification of the World Bank.

There is no consensus on how “overreliance” on international remittances can be defined, but dependency on remittances is mostly measured as the ratio of remittances to GDP. Macroeconomic studies indicate that although remittances are affected by the economic cycles of source and host countries, they provide source of foreign currency, increase national income, finance imports, and positively contribute to the balance of payments. While other capital flows tend to rise during favourable economic cycles and fall in times of economic downturn (particularly FDI), remittances appear to react less violently and show remarkable stability over

time. Nevertheless, Central Asian states witnessed a decline in inflow of remittances in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

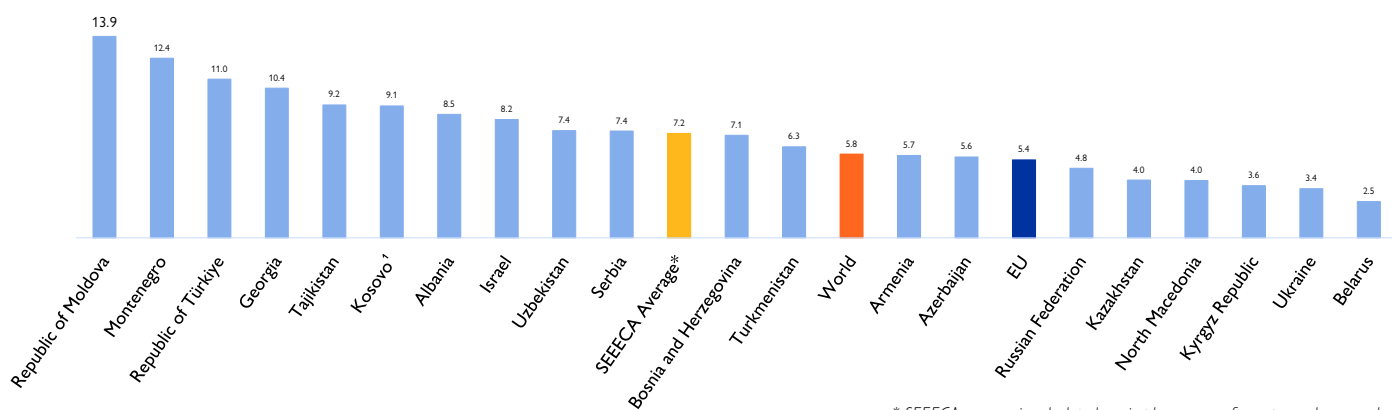
The loss of income had large economic impacts, especially on countries such as Kyrgyzstan, Kosovo¹ and Tajikistan that rely heavily on international remittances. In 2021, for example, remittances made up 33.4 per cent, 32.7 per cent and 17.9 per cent of GDP in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Kosovo¹ respectively. However, in 2021 all SEECA countries present positive values for the annual GDP growth and 10 countries report higher growth than the SEECA average.

REMITTANCES AS A SHARE OF GDP (WORLD BANK AND KNOMAD/WORLD BANK 2022)



¹ References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

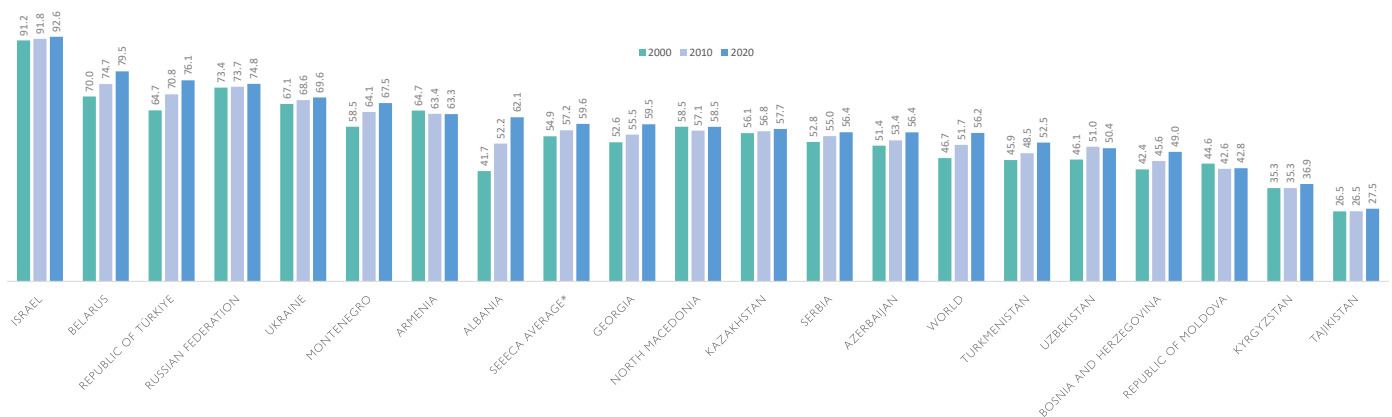
ANNUAL GDP GROWTH IN SEECA 2021 (WORLD BANK 2022)



* SEECA average is calculated as simple average of country and areas value.

** Values reported for Turkmenistan are referred to 2019, last year available.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION RESIDING IN URBAN AREAS (UN DESA 2020)



* SEECA average is calculated as simple average of country and areas value.

Considering urbanization is very important for the development of policies related to internal migration. 8 out of 19 SEECA countries and territories are experiencing a growth in urbanization, which is a lower share than the world average.

Israel is one of the most urbanized countries in the region and the world, with over 92.6 per cent of its population living in urban areas. On the other hand, Tajikistan has the lowest rate, with only one in four (27.5%) citizens living in urban areas.

MIGRANT PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE¹

Given the perils of the journeys, IOM's Protection Division provides protection and assistance to migrants in need, including trafficked persons, asylum seekers, including those whose claims have not been successful, migrants in irregular situations, stranded migrants,

unaccompanied and separated migrant children, and migrants subjected to violence, exploitation, or abuse. IOM works to protect and assist vulnerable migrants at all phases of their journey.

ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN AND REINTEGRATION

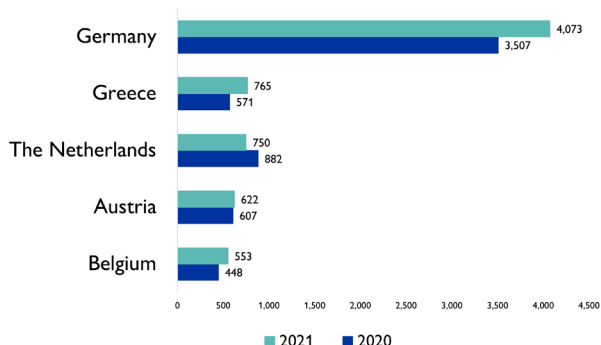
Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programmes provide administrative, logistical and financial support, including reintegration assistance, to migrants who are unwilling or unable to remain in host or transit countries and decide to return to their

country of origin. They have proven to be an effective tool to assist migrants in distress, stranded or destitute, or who lack the means to go back home, and are a core activity that IOM supports for migrants and IOM Member States across the world.

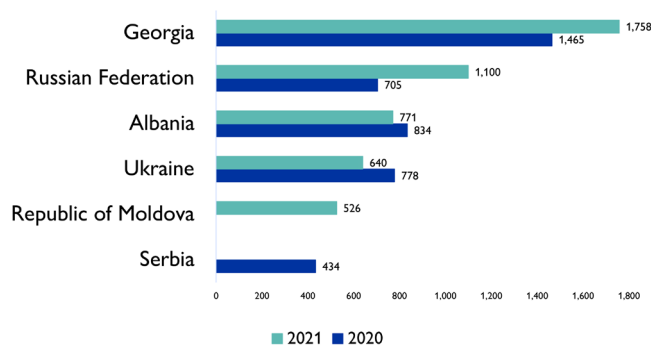
SEEECA AS REGION OF ORIGIN FOR AVRR BENEFICIARIES

7,818 Total of migrants assisted with return to SEEECA in 2021

TOP HOST COUNTRIES



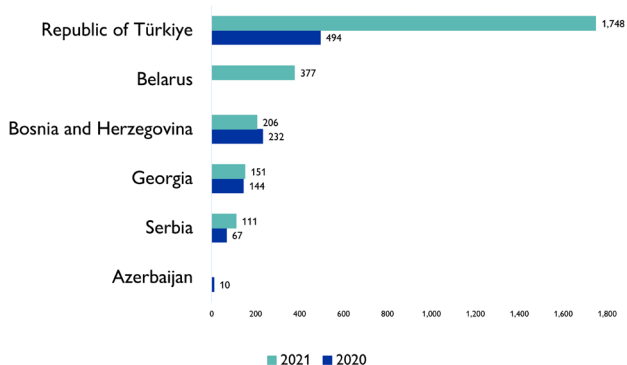
TOP COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



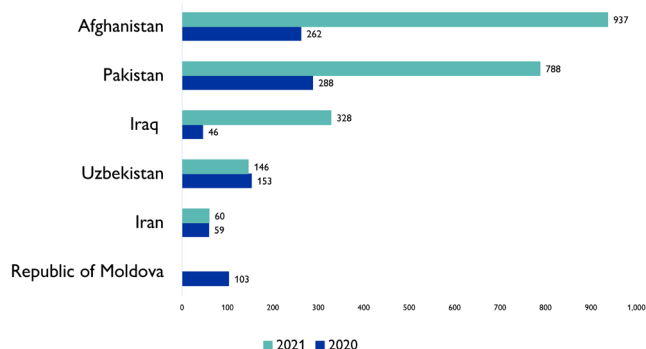
SEEECA AS HOST REGION FOR AVRR BENEFICIARIES

2,757 Total of migrants assisted with return from SEEECA in 2021

TOP HOST COUNTRIES



TOP COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



¹Data presented in this section is from IOM's Protection Unit of the Regional Office in Vienna. Figures are subject to consolidation as they refer to information on assisted migrants at country-level, and are estimates with 5 per cent margin of error.

COUNTER TRAFFICKING¹

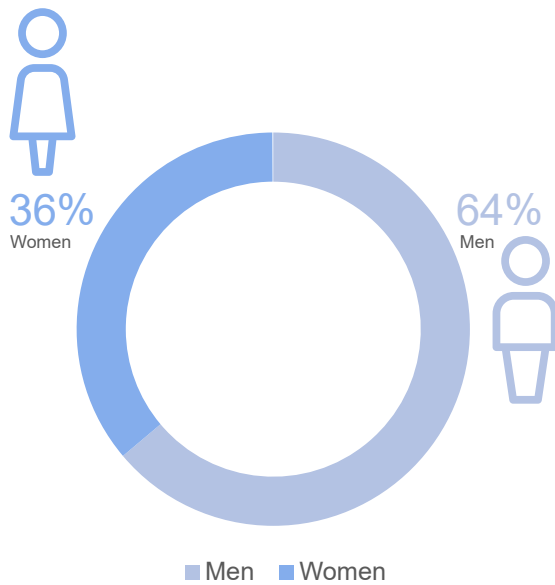
1,325 Number of victims of trafficking assisted by IOM Offices in the SEECA region in 2021

426 compared to 426 in 2020 (IOM 2022)

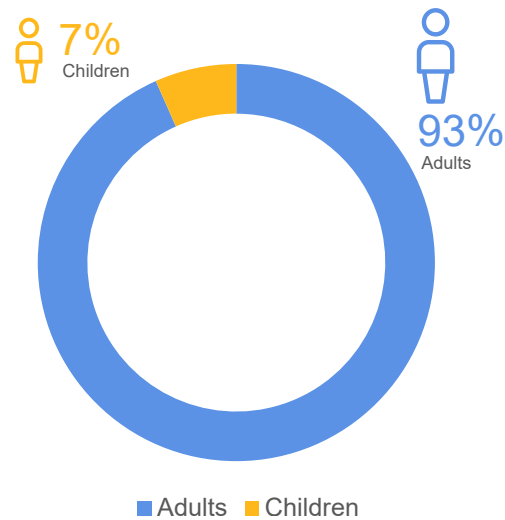
The data includes only assisted victims of trafficking, and no other assisted persons nor those whose sex was not indicated. Other persons that have been assisted in the SEECA region include stranded migrants, unaccompanied children and children on the move, potential victims of trafficking, members of SOGIESC (sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics), and other migrants in vulnerable situations. IOM takes a comprehensive approach to address human trafficking and

works on all aspects of counter-trafficking responses – prevention, protection, and prosecution. Under the protection pillar, IOM provides direct assistance to trafficked persons in cooperation with public authorities and civil society in the SEECA region. Such assistance may consist of social, medical, psychological, and legal assistance, as well as support to livelihood and assisted voluntary return and reintegration.

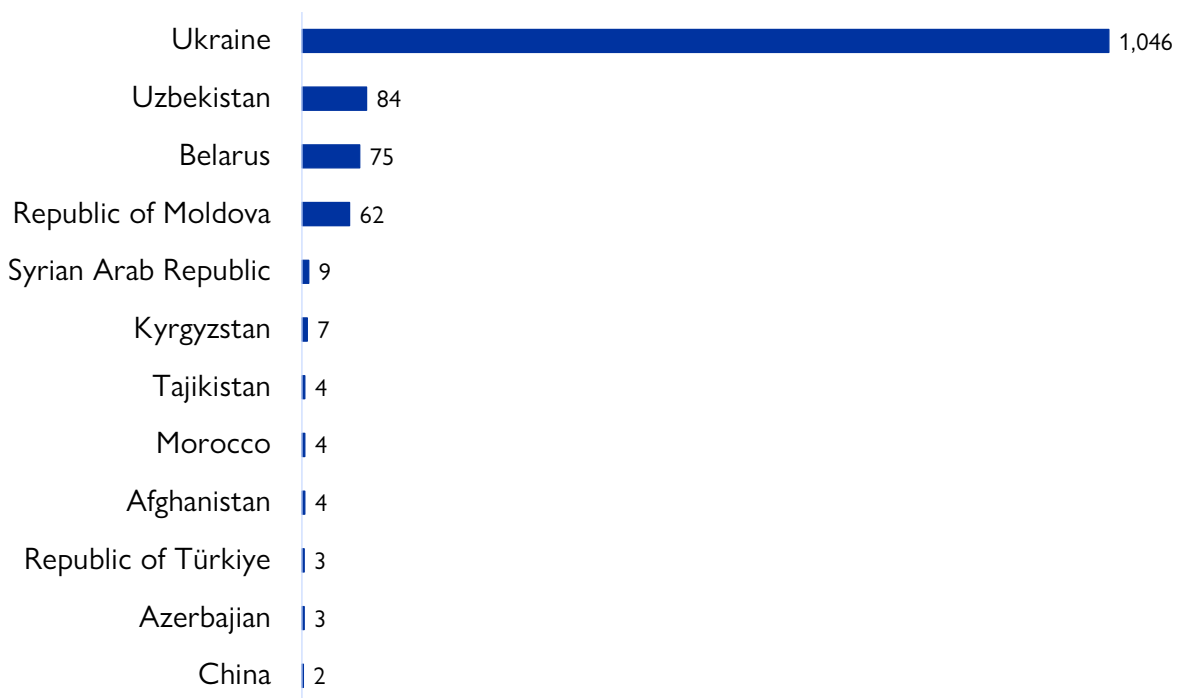
GENDER BREAKDOWN OF VICTIMS ASSISTED BY IOM IN THE SEECA REGION IN 2021



AGE BREAKDOWN OF VICTIMS ASSISTED BY IOM IN THE SEECA REGION IN 2021



TOP NATIONALITIES OF TRAFFICKED PERSONS ASSISTED IN THE SEECA REGION IN 2021 (IOM 2022)



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FORCED MIGRATION

32.5M

REFUGEES IN THE WORLD

5.3M

IN SEECCA

5.7m

FROM SEECCA

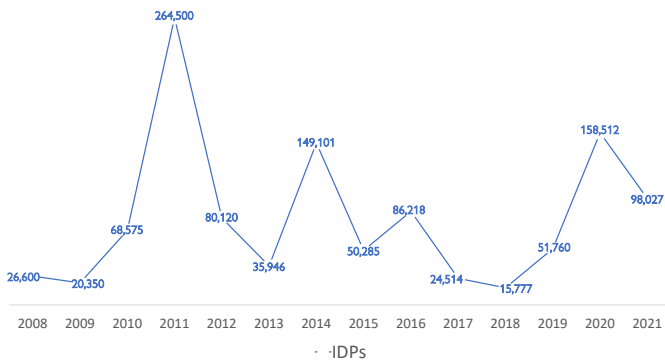
5M

FOREIGN NATIONALS

At mid-2022, 103 million individuals worldwide were forcibly displaced as a result of persecution, conflict, violence, human rights violations or events seriously disturbing public order, of which 32.5 million are refugees (including 5.4 million refugees in Europe from Ukraine) (UNHCR, 2022). According to the IOM General Population Survey (round 11) as of 5 December 2022, over 5.9 million people are estimated to be internally displaced in Ukraine (IOM Ukraine, 2022).

The [Republic of Türkiye](#) continues to host the largest number of refugees worldwide. At the end of October 2022, the country hosts more than 4.9 million foreign nationals in the country, including 3.6 million people who are seeking international protection, the largest population worldwide. These are mainly Syrians who have been granted temporary protection status. According to UNHCR, there are close to 330,000 international protection status holders and asylum-seekers

TOTAL NEW INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN SEECCA DUE TO NATURAL HAZARDS 2008-2020 (IDMC 2020)

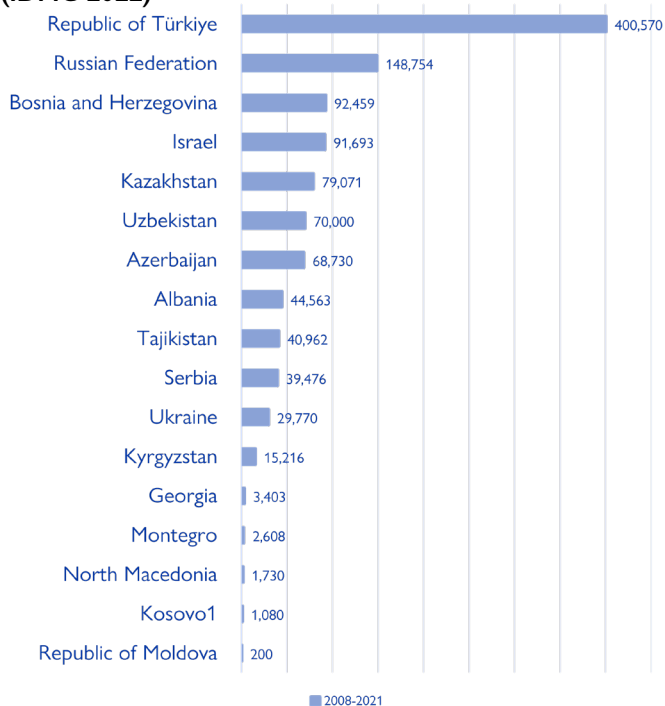


In 2018 the [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change \(UNFCCC\) Task Force on Displacement \(TFD\)](#) provided a comprehensive set of recommendations for action in this area. In countries like Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the adaptation of national policies to the global commitments into national actions is laying the ground for alleviating the situation.

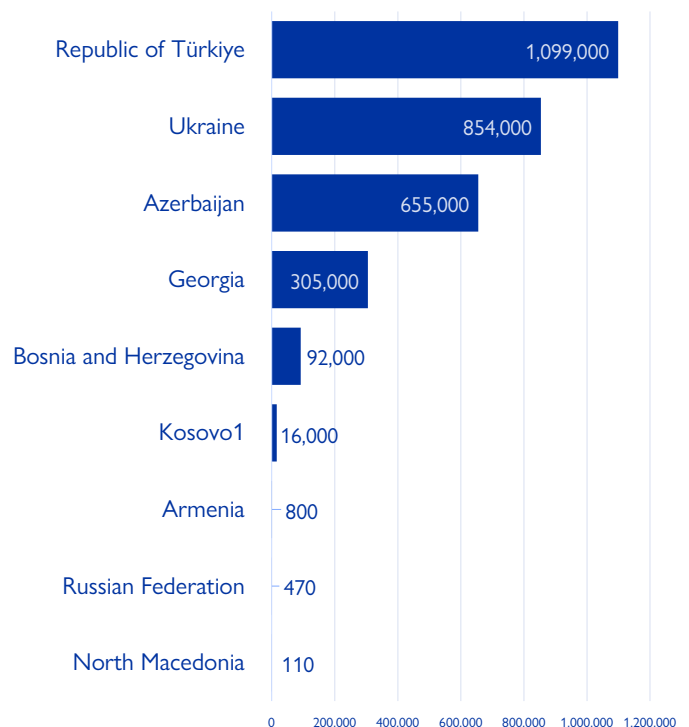
Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are persons who have been forced to leave their homes or place of residence as a result of violence or natural disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. For example, in 2021, natural hazards such as earthquakes, floods, wildfires, and landslides displaced more

than 84,346 in the Republic of Türkiye, 5,000 in Russian Federation and 3,800 in Kazakhstan According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), there are more than three million people in protracted situations of displacement due to conflict and violence in the Republic of Türkiye, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Georgia.

TOTAL IDPs DUE TO NATURAL HAZARDS 2008-2021 (IDMC 2022)*



TOTAL IDPs DUE TO CONFLICT IN 2021 (IDMC 2022)*

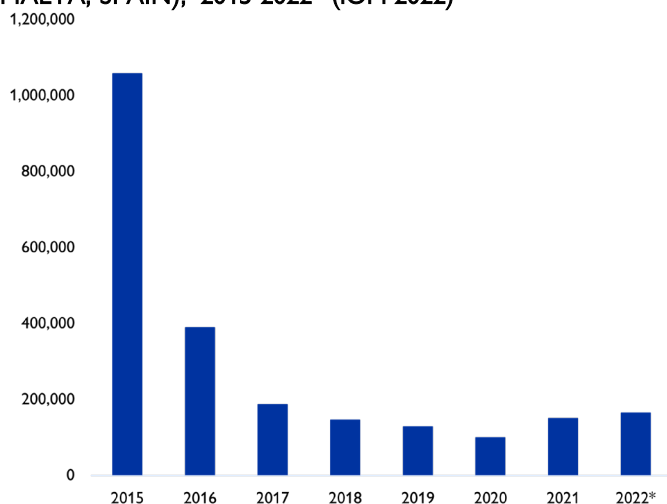


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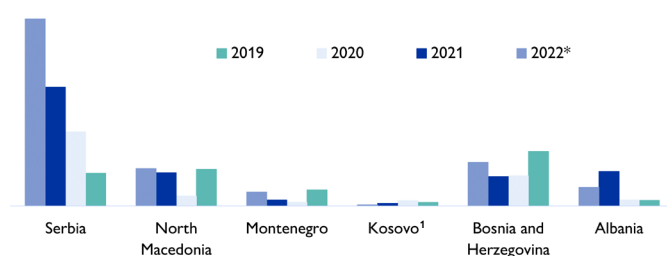
COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL AND TRANSIT

YEARLY NUMBER OF IRREGULAR ARRIVALS TO EUROPE BY SEA AND LAND (BULGARIA, CYPRUS, GREECE, ITALY, MALTA, SPAIN), 2015-2022* (IOM 2022)



IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) monitors mixed migration flows, including those towards Europe along the three main Mediterranean migration routes, the Western African Atlantic route and the Western Balkan route since 2015. Arrivals of migrants departed from North African countries and the Republic of Türkiye to Europe by land and by sea reached 151,417 in 2021, 52% more than those registered in first arrival countries in 2020 (99,907). DTM also monitors transits of migrants and refugees across several countries in the Western Balkans region travelling towards Europe; these figures refer to border crossings and they are not summed up as to avoid double counting of the same persons across multiple borders. In 2021, Serbia registered the highest number of migrants transiting among all countries in the region, reaching 63,535 entries in total (an increase of 60% compared to the 39,648 registered in 2020). Other top countries of transit were North Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS REGISTERED AT ENTRY IN THE WESTERN BALKAN COUNTRIES, 2019-2022* (IOM, 2022)

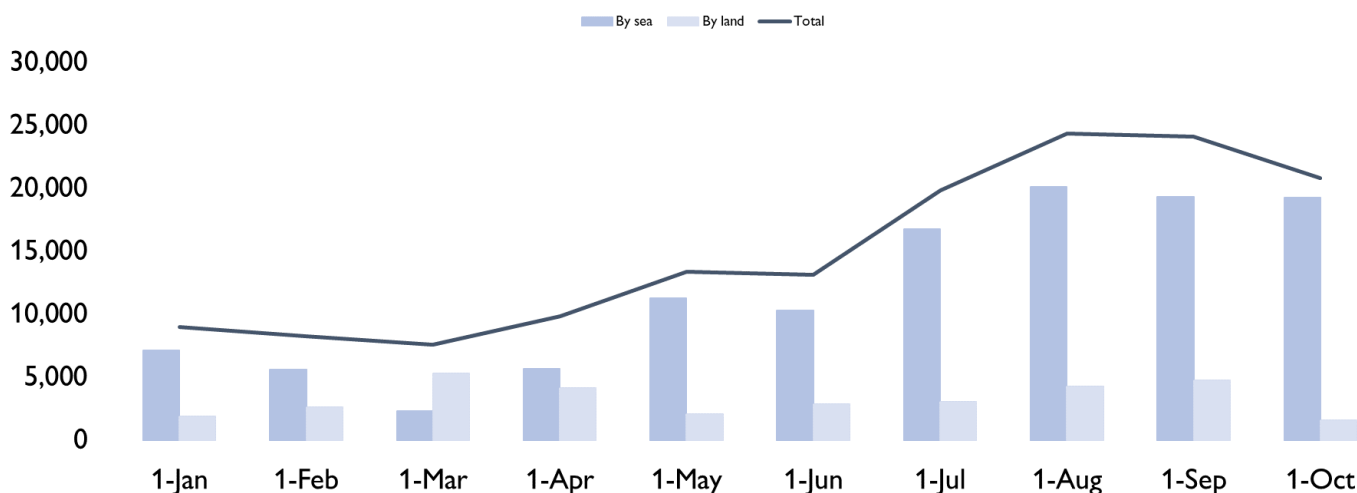


151,126

Migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in the WBs (BIH, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo¹) and selected European countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Romania, Slovenia) as of 14 November 2022.

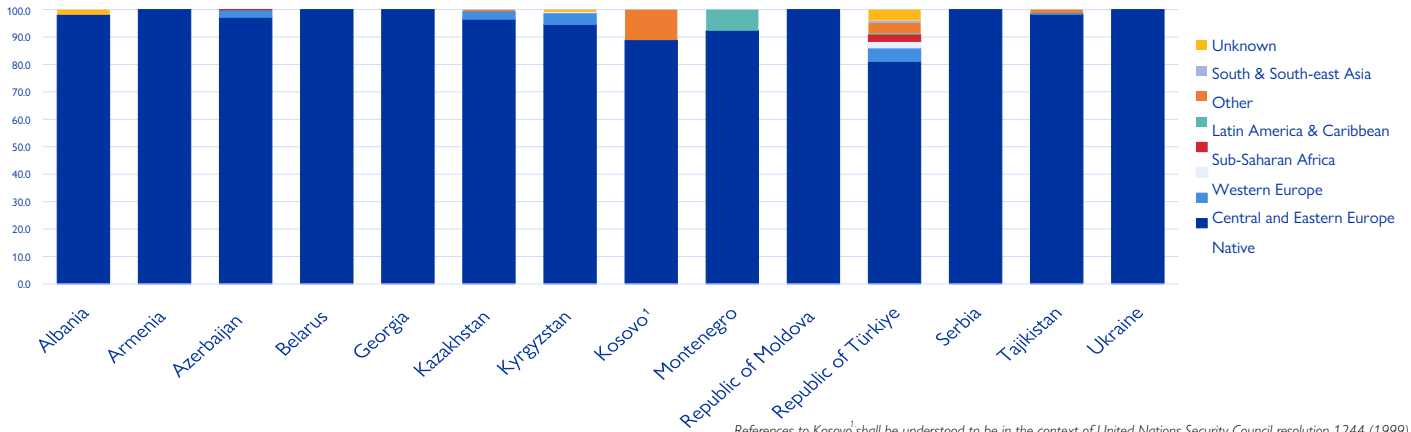
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FLOWS OF IRREGULAR ARRIVALS TO EUROPE BY SEA AND BY LAND (BULGARIA, CYPRUS, GREECE, ITALY, MALTA, SPAIN) 2022 (IOM, 2022)*



* Data refers to the last update available, 14 November 2022
For more information, please check the DTM Europe geoportal: <https://migration.iom.int/europe/>

HIV DIAGNOSES IN 2021, BY COUNTRY OF REPORT AND REGION OF ORIGIN, OF PATIENTS IN % IN SELECTED SEECA COUNTRIES (ECDC 2022)



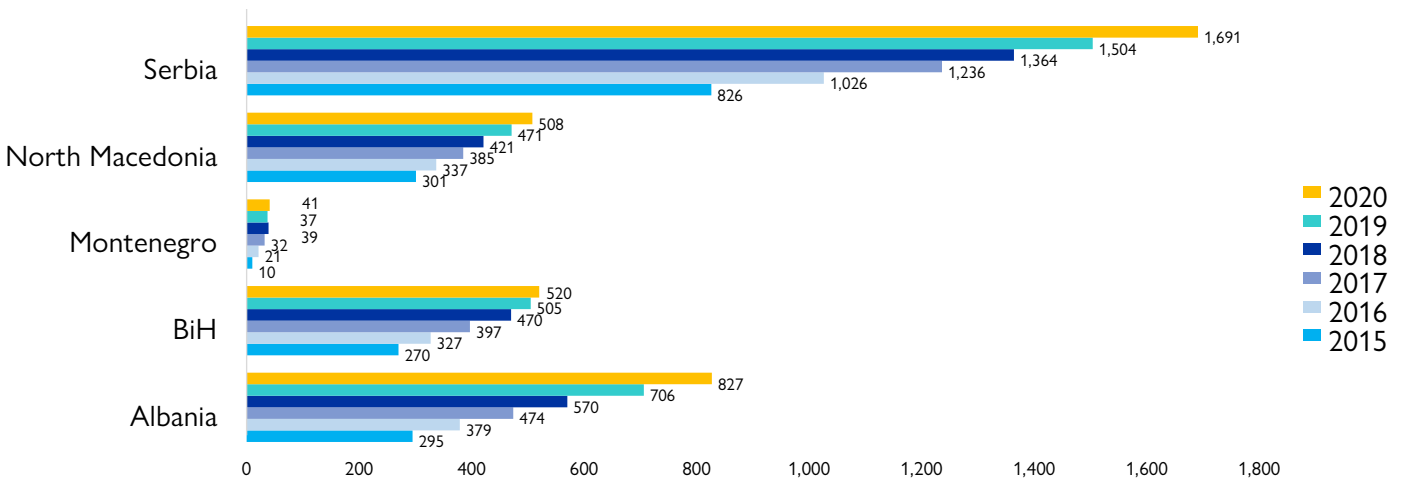
References to Kosovo¹ shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Eastern Europe and Central Asia are facing a serious public health issue with the growing HIV epidemic, with numbers of cases having increased by 32 per cent since 2010. Regional trends depend a great deal on progress in the Russian Federation, which is home to 70 per cent of people living with HIV in the region as well as being a major destination country for migrants. The region is also marked by high circular migration between the states. Mobility is known as a factor contributing to vulnerability for HIV, including through lack of access to health services.

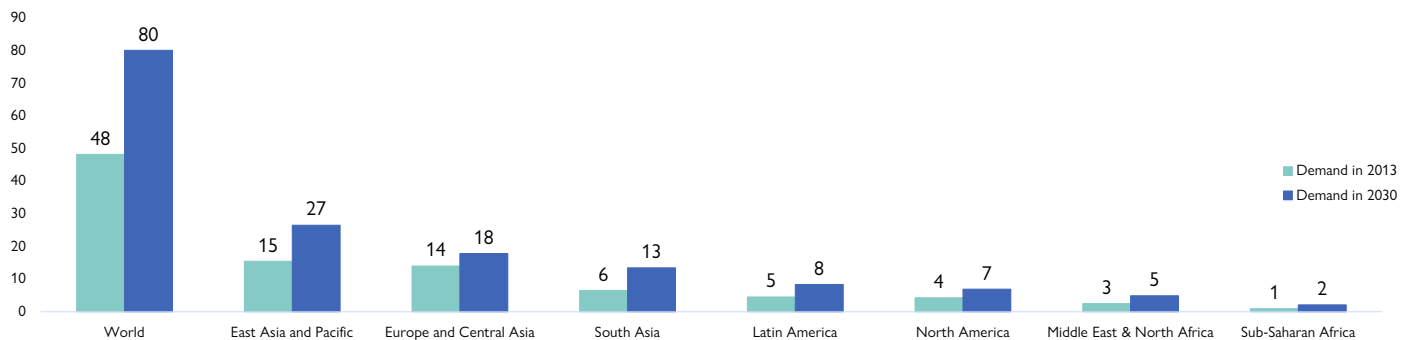
Not all states report on their HIV figures, and only a few have separate

statistics on migrants among their HIV cases. Not all states report on their HIV figures, and only a few have separate statistics on migrants among their HIV cases. However, among those who report in the region, between 0.1 to almost 5 per cent of their HIV diagnoses are among migrants from Central and Eastern Europe and to a very small extent from Western Europe. In the Republic of Türkiye almost 19 per cent of HIV diagnoses are among migrants, with a broader spectrum of region of origin, also including cases from Sub-Saharan Africa and Western Europe next to Central and Eastern Europe.

FOREIGN-TRAINED MEDICAL DOCTORS FROM WESTERN BALKANS TO GERMANY BETWEEN 2015-2020 (OECD 2022)



DEMAND FOR HEALTH WORKERS (MILLION), 2013 AND 2030 (WORLD BANK AND WHO 2019)

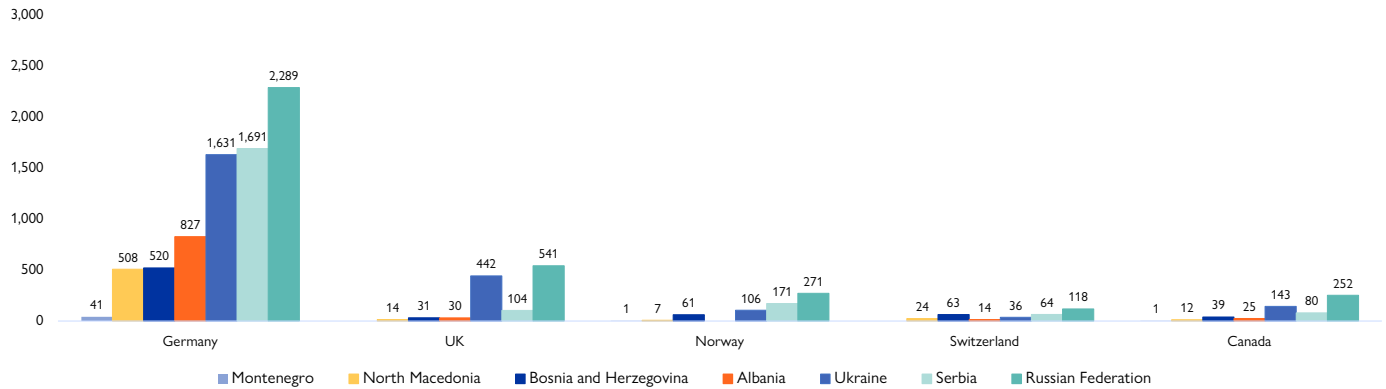


The demand for health workers will likely double in the next decades. Growth in the demand for health workers will be highest among upper-middle-income countries, driven by economic growth and population growth and aging, resulting in the largest predicted shortages, which may fuel global competition for and migration of skilled health workers. Middle-income countries will face workforce shortages because their demand will exceed supply. By contrast, low-income countries will face low growth in demand and supply, but they will face workforce shortages

because their needs will exceed supply and demand.

Health workforce migration from Western Balkan countries, most notably from Serbia and Albania, towards EU countries is a known phenomenon, with Germany and Slovenia being among the major destination countries for medical doctors, while Germany is also recruiting nurses on a large scale. Also, the Russian Federation and Ukraine are major source countries for medical doctors working in OECD countries.

Foreign-trained doctors by SEECA country of origin to selected OECD countries as of 2020 (OECD 2022)



COVID-19 RESPONSE

Inclusion of migrants in COVID-19 vaccination as of December 2021 (IOM 2021)*

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, enhanced border restrictions have significantly decreased human mobility, which in the long-term could also have demographic effects on countries dependent on migration for population growth. A number of migrants have been stranded, including seasonal workers and international students, unable to return to their countries of origin. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has proven to be more significant than a health crisis. It is also a human and humanitarian crisis, a jobs crisis, and a development crisis.

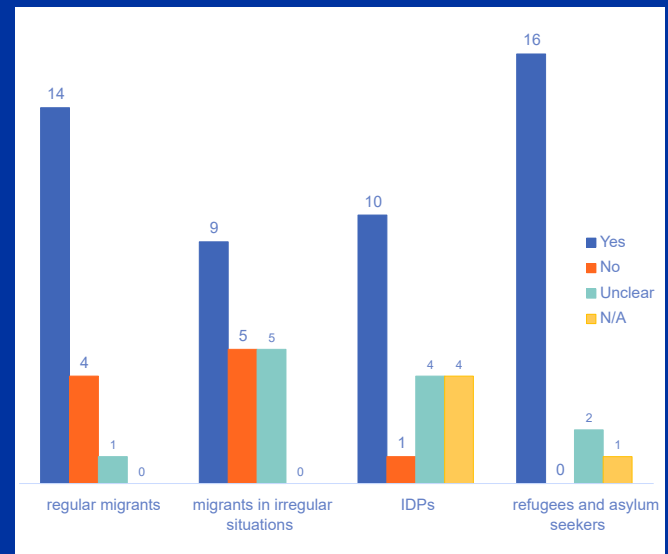
Since 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has had an unprecedented impact on human mobility both in terms of migration management, access to asylum, and risks to significantly undermine progress made towards the [Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#).

While the COVID-19 pandemic has affected everyone, it has exacerbated existing vulnerabilities and illuminated underlying inequalities. Countless migrants have been pushed into vulnerable or exploitative situations. Reception facilities and referral pathways for migrants in vulnerable situations – such as victims of domestic violence, victims of trafficking, accompanied and unaccompanied minors, among others – have faced disruption of services and facilities, undermining their particular need for protection.

In 2021, COVID-19 vaccination was rolled out globally, however migrants, especially those in vulnerable situations, are only partially included in coverage with this life-saving vaccine. IOM has closely been monitoring the situation on migrants' inclusion into COVID-19 vaccination and advocating for migrants' right to health.

* According to National Deployment and Vaccination Plans

The pandemic has also highlighted the contribution all refugees and migrants make to the economy and society. Many are essential workers in health, vaccine development, transportation, food supply chains, and agriculture. Refugees and migrants are therefore part of the solution in the recovery from COVID-19, so ensuring their equity, safety, and inclusion must be a top priority.



Notes on data sources in order of section:

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2020): [International Migrant stock](#), [Percentage of Population at Mid-Year Residing in Urban Areas by country](#); United Nations Development Programme (2022): [Human Development Index](#); World Bank (2022): [Unemployment, total \(% of total labour force\)](#), [Age dependency ratio \(% of working-age population\)](#), [GDP growth \(annual %\)](#), [Personal remittances received \(% of GDP\)](#); [Foreign direct investment, net inflows \(BoP, current US\\$\)](#) - LMICs; [Net official development assistance received \(current US\\$\)](#), [Net remittances received by LMICs](#), [Demand for health workers](#); United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2022): [Refugee population](#); Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (2022): [Global Internal Displacement Database](#); UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) (2022): [Total inbound internationally mobile students](#); European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (2021): [HIV diagnoses, by country of report and region of origin](#); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2022): [Foreign trained doctors](#), [Medical doctors to Germany](#); International Organization for Migration (2022): [Counter Trafficking, Flow monitoring](#); IOM-Migration Health Annual Report (2021): [Inclusion of migrants in COVID-19 vaccination](#); IOM-World Migration Report (2021): [Migration corridors](#); IOM Ukraine (2022): [General Population Survey - Round 11](#). UN DESA data on Serbia include Kosovo's population. World Bank data on Serbia include Kosovo¹. All hyperlinks were working at the time of writing this factsheet.

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IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.