

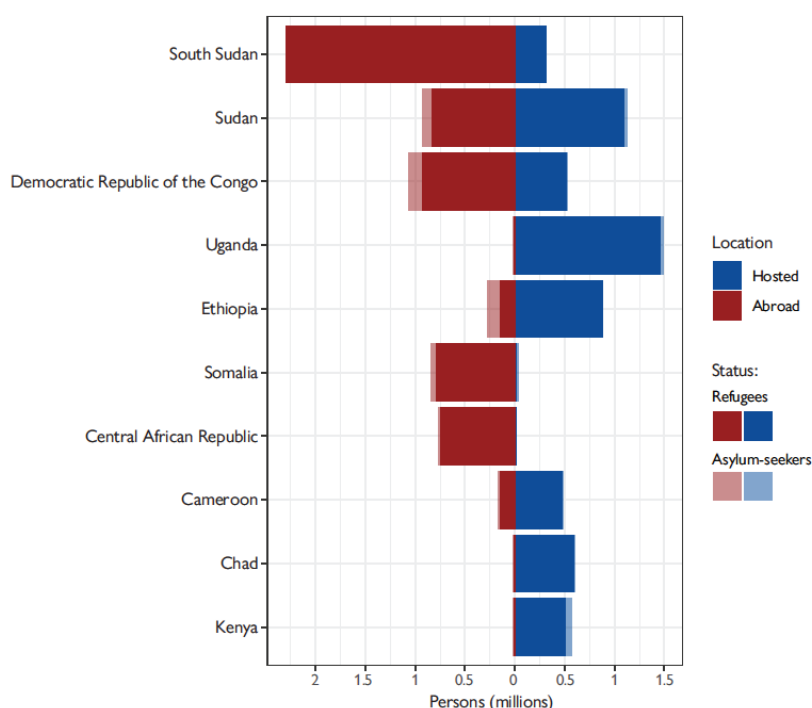


## WORLD MIGRATION REPORT DATA SNAPSHOT

### Complexity of cross-border displacement

As the saying goes “a picture can be worth a thousand words”, so these data snapshots have been provided to help explain changes in migration through innovative data analysis. The “thousand words” can be found in the report itself—clicks on the link below.

Figure 3. Top 10 African countries by total refugees and asylum-seekers, 2022



Source: UNHCR, n.d.a.

Note: “Hosted” refers to those refugees and asylum-seekers from other countries who are residing in the receiving country (right-hand side of the figure); “abroad” refers to refugees and asylum-seekers originating from that country who are outside of their origin country. The top 10 countries are based on 2022 data and are calculated by combining refugees and asylum-seekers in and from countries.

Read more about this data output in Chapter 3 (regional trends) of the World Migration Report 2024. The full report can be accessed [here](#). The interactive data visualization platform is [here](#).

This Data Snapshot shows the complexity of cross-border displacement. In 2022, some countries in the African region were simultaneously *origin* countries of large refugee populations hosted in other countries, while also being *host* countries of large refugee populations. This issue is particularly pronounced for the Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and South Sudan.

While we often think of countries as being either refugee host or origin countries, sometimes they can be both.

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