

Annexes

Annex 1. Glossary of terms

Amnesty	A general pardon, “regularization” or “legalization” that is extended to people who can show residence in a country for which the amnesty is granted, despite the fact that such residence was unauthorized.
Asylum	The grant, by a State, of protection on its territory to persons outside their country of nationality or habitual residence, who are fleeing persecution or serious harm or for other reasons. Asylum encompasses a variety of elements, including protection against refoulement, permission to remain on the territory of the asylum country, humane standards of treatment and access to a durable solution.
Asylum-seeker	A general term for any person who is seeking international protection. In some countries, it is used as a legal term referring to a person who has applied for refugee status or a complementary international protection status and has not yet received a final decision on their claim. It can also refer to a person who has not yet submitted an application but may intend to do so, or may be in need of international protection. Not every asylum-seeker will ultimately be recognized as a refugee, but every refugee is initially an asylum seeker. However, an asylum-seeker may not be sent back to their country of origin until their asylum claim has been examined in a fair procedure, and is entitled to certain minimum standards of treatment pending determination of their status.
Child	An individual being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier (Article 1, Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989).
Deportation	In international humanitarian law, deportation refers to the forced displacement of civilians which is prohibited in times of occupation and non-international armed conflict except when required for their security or imperative military reasons.
Detention	The deprivation of liberty for migration-related reasons. Administrative Detention: Deprivation of liberty decided by the competent administrative authority of a State, whether it is subject to judicial review or not. In the migration context, detention often takes the form of administrative detention. Administrative detention is usually less regulated and affords fewer guarantees of legality and due process to those who are detained than criminal detention.
Diaspora	Migrants or descendants of migrants whose identity and sense of belonging, either real or symbolic, have been shaped by their migration experience and background. They maintain links with their homelands, and to each other, based on a shared sense of history, identity, or mutual experiences in the destination country.
Displaced persons	Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, either across an international border or within a State, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters.
Displacement	The movement of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, either across an international border or within a State, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters.
Facilitated migration	Fostering or encouraging of regular migration by making travel easier and more convenient. This may take the form of a streamlined visa application process, or efficient and well-staffed passenger inspection procedures.
Family reunification/ reunion	The right of non-nationals to enter into and reside in a country where their family members reside lawfully or of which they have the nationality in order to preserve the family unit.
Forced/compulsory labour	All work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself/herself voluntarily (Article 2(1), ILO Convention No. 29 on Forced Labour, 1930).
Forced return	The act of returning an individual, against his or her will, to the country of origin, transit or to a third country that agrees to receive the person, generally carried out on the basis of an administrative or judicial act or decision.

Migration governance	The combined frameworks of legal norms, laws and regulations, policies and traditions as well as organizational structures (subnational, national, regional and international) and the relevant processes that shape and regulate States' approaches with regard to migration in all its forms , addressing rights and responsibilities and promoting international cooperation.
Highly skilled migrant worker	A migrant worker who has earned, by higher level education or occupational experience, the level of skill or qualifications typically needed to practice a highly skilled occupation .
Integration	The two-way process of mutual adaptation between migrants and the societies in which they live, whereby migrants are incorporated into the social, economic, cultural and political life of the receiving community. It entails a set of joint responsibilities for migrants and communities, and incorporates other related notions such as social inclusion and social cohesion.
Internal migration	Internal migration the movement of people within a State involving the establishment of a new temporary or permanent residence.
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence , in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border (Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2).
International migration	The movement of persons away from their place of usual residence and across an international border to a country of which they are not nationals.
Internationally mobile students/student mobility	Students who have crossed a national or territorial border for the purpose of education and are now enrolled outside their country of origin.
Migrant in an irregular situation	A person who moves or has moved across an international border and is not authorized to enter or to stay in a State pursuant to the law of that State and to international agreements to which that State is a party.
Irregular migration	Movement of persons that takes place outside the laws, regulations, or international agreements governing the entry into or exit from the State of origin, transit or destination.
International protection	The protection that is accorded by the international community to individuals or groups who are outside their own country , who are unable to return because they would be at risk there, and whose own country is unable or unwilling to protect them
Labour migration	Movement of persons from one State to another, or within their own country of residence, for the primary purpose of employment . Labour migration is addressed by most States in their migration laws. In addition, some States take an active role in regulating outward labour migration and seeking opportunities for their nationals abroad.
Low-skilled migrant worker	A migrant worker whose level of education, occupational experience, or qualifications make them eligible to practice a typically low skilled occupation only .
Migrant	Any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence , regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is. This does not include refugees or people who are likely to be in need of international protection, such as asylum-seekers.
Migrant flow	The number of international migrants arriving in a country (immigrants) or the number of international migrants departing from a country (emigrants) over the course of a specific period.
Migrant stock	For statistical purposes, the total number of international migrants present in a given country at a particular point in time who have ever changed their country of usual residence.
Migrant worker	"A person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national" (Article 2(1), International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990).
Migration	The movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State . It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, migrant workers, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification.
Migration management	The management and implementation of the whole set of activities primarily by States within national systems or through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, concerning all aspects of migration and the mainstreaming of migration considerations into public policies. The term refers to planned approaches to the implementation and operationalization of policy, legislative and administrative frameworks, developed by the institutions in charge of migration.

Mixed movements	The cross-border movement of people, generally in an irregular manner, involving individuals and groups who travel alongside each other, using similar routes and means of transport or facilitators, but for different reasons. People travelling as part of mixed movements have different needs and profiles and may include asylum-seekers, refugees, victims of trafficking, unaccompanied or separated children, stateless persons, and migrants (including migrants in irregular situations or migrants in vulnerable situations).
Naturalization	Naturalization Any mode of acquisition after birth of a nationality not previously held by the person that requires an application by this person or his or her legal agent as well as an act of granting nationality by a public authority.
Non-refoulement	A core principle of international human rights and refugee law that prohibits States from returning individuals in any manner whatsoever (whether directly or indirectly) to territories where they may be at risk of persecution, torture, or other forms of serious or irreparable harm. The most prominent expression of the principle of non-refoulement in international refugee law is Article 33(1) of the 1951 Convention. The principle also is part of customary international law and is therefore binding on all States, whether or not they are parties to the 1951 Convention.
Readmission	Act by a State accepting the re-entry of an individual (own national, third-country national or stateless person).
Refugee	<p>Any person who meets the eligibility criteria under an applicable refugee definition, as provided for in international or regional refugee instruments, under UNHCR's mandate, or in national legislation.</p> <p>Under international law and UNHCR's mandate, refugees are persons outside their countries of origin who are in need of international protection because of feared persecution, or a serious threat to their life, physical integrity or freedom in their country of origin as a result of persecution, armed conflict, violence or serious public disorder.</p> <p>Note: Under international law, a person is considered a refugee as soon as they meet the relevant criteria, whether or not they have been formally recognized as a refugee. A person does not become a refugee because of recognition, but rather is recognized because they are a refugee.</p> <p>Sometimes—notably in statistical contexts—the word refugee is used to designate individuals or groups who have been formally recognized by States or UNHCR as entitled to refugee status following an asylum or other status-determination procedure. When this limited nonlegal meaning is intended, it should be clearly indicated. The clearest designation in such contexts is recognized refugee.</p>
Refugee status determination	The legal or administrative process by which governments or UNHCR determine whether a person seeking international protection is considered a refugee in under international, regional or national law.
Regular migration	Migration that occurs in compliance with the laws of the country of origin, transit and destination.
Regularization	Any process or programme by which the authorities in a State allow non-nationals in an irregular situation to stay lawfully in the country by granting them a regular status.
Reintegration	A process which enables individuals to secure and sustain the political, economic, social and psychosocial conditions needed to maintain life, livelihood and dignity in the country and community they return or are returned to, in full respect of their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. This should include targeted measures that enable returning migrants to have access to justice, social protection, financial services, health-care, education, family life, an adequate standard of living, decent work, and protection against discrimination, stigma, arbitrary detention and all forms of violence, and that allows returnees to consider that they are in an environment of personal safety, economic empowerment, inclusion and social cohesion upon return.
Remittances	Multi-directional, voluntary, and private international monetary transfers that migrants make, individually or collectively, to people with whom they maintain close links.
Resettlement	The selection and transfer of refugees from a State in which they have sought treaty protection to a third State that has agreed to admit them – as refugees – with permanent residence status. The status provided ensures protection against refoulement and provides a resettled refugee and his or her dependants with access to rights similar to those enjoyed by nationals. Resettlement also carries with it the opportunity to eventually become a naturalized citizen of the resettlement country. As such, resettlement is a mechanism for refugee protection, a durable solution, and an example of international burden and responsibility sharing.
Return migration	An umbrella term to refer to the various forms, methods and processes by which migrants return or are compelled to return to their country of origin or habitual residence, or to a third country. This includes, inter alia, independent departure, assisted, voluntary or spontaneous return, deportation, expulsion, removal, extradition, pushback, handover, transfer or any other return arrangement. The use of the term 'return' provides no determination as to the degree of voluntariness or compulsion in the decision to return, nor of the lawfulness or arbitrariness of the return.

Seasonal migrant worker/migration	A migrant worker whose work, or migration for employment, is by its character dependent on seasonal conditions and is performed only during part of the year (Article 2(2)(b), International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990).
Smuggling of migrants	“The procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident” (Article 3(a), Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000). Smuggling, contrary to trafficking, does not require an element of exploitation, coercion, or violation of human rights.
Statelessness	The condition of not being considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law.
Temporary (labour) migration	Migration of workers who enter a foreign country for a specified limited period of time before returning to the country of origin.
Trafficking in persons	“The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation” (Article 3(a), Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000). Trafficking in persons can take place within the borders of one State or may have a transnational character. In the case of children (anyone aged under 18 years), trafficking in persons comprises a trafficking act for the purpose of exploitation; the means set out above are not required to constitute the crime of child trafficking.
Transit	A stopover of passage of varying length while travelling between two or more countries.
Vulnerability	Within a migration context, vulnerability is the limited capacity to avoid, resist, cope with, or recover from harm . This limited capacity is the result of the unique interaction of individual, household, community, and structural characteristics and conditions.
Vulnerable group	Depending on the context, any group or sector of society (such as children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, ethnic or religious minorities, migrants, particularly those who are in an irregular situation, or persons of diverse sex, sexual orientation and gender identity (SSOGI)) that is at higher risk of being subjected to discriminatory practices, violence, social disadvantage, or economic hardship than other groups within the State . These groups are also at higher risk in periods of conflict, crisis or disasters.

Annex 2. Country data

A. Migration and forced displacement in the Arab region

Table A2.1. Migration and forced displacement in GCC countries, 1990-2020

Year	International migrant and refugee population in GCC countries at mid-year			
	International migrant and refugee population, both sexes	Migrant and refugee population as a percentage of the total population	Percentage of female migrant and refugee population	Top countries of origin, both sexes
Bahrain				
1990	173,212	34.9	29.1	India (60,505), Egypt (21,908), Pakistan (20,949), Bangladesh (20,442), Philippines (7,934)
1995	205,979	36.5	30.0	India (74,599), Pakistan (25,280), Bangladesh (24,630), Egypt (23,628), Philippines (10,206)
2000	239,361	36.0	30.9	India (88,904), Pakistan (29,683), Bangladesh (28,889), Egypt (25,417), Philippines (12,508)
2005	404,018	45.4	28.6	India (157,081), Bangladesh (49,900), Pakistan (46,931), Egypt (41,784), Philippines (24,672)