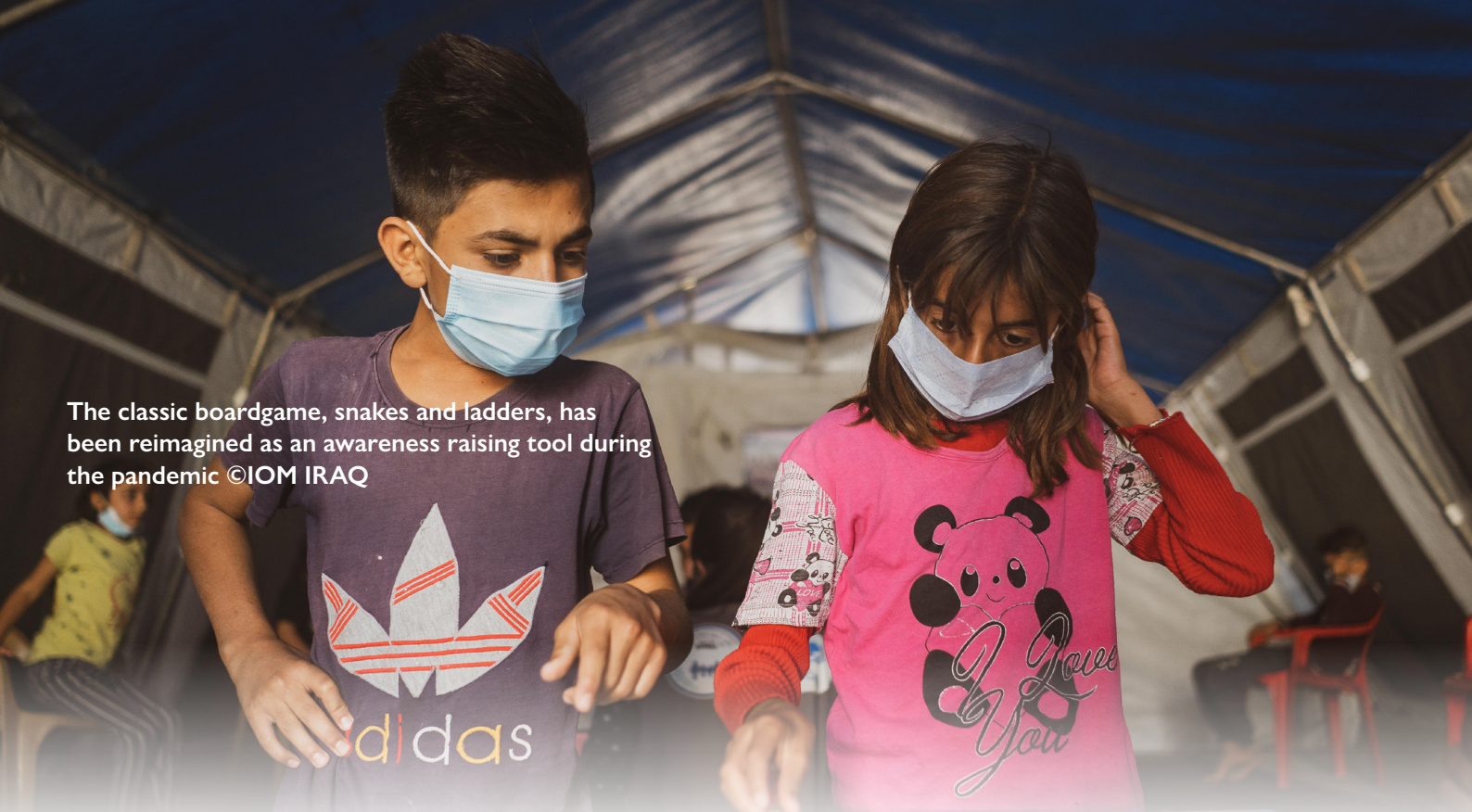


STRATEGIC RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PLAN FOR COVID-19 2021



IOM
UN MIGRATION

REGIONAL OFFICE
FOR THE MIDDLE EAST
AND NORTH AFRICA



The classic boardgame, snakes and ladders, has been reimagined as an awareness raising tool during the pandemic ©IOM IRAQ

16



Targeted Countries



142,181,250 USD

IOM MENA Regional Funding Requirement for the COVID-19 Strategic Response and Recovery Plan (SRRP) for 2021

SITUATION OVERVIEW: COVID-19 IN THE MENA REGION

Context – One Year Since the Beginning of the Pandemic

More than one year after the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak a pandemic, the virus continues to generate unprecedented impacts on health, economies, and mobility in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region. More than 6,071,675 cases of COVID-19 have been confirmed as of 6 June 2021, out of which, 98,618 have succumbed to the disease.¹ Countries in the region continue to struggle with resurgent COVID-19 caseloads, as second and third waves of the virus produce significant social and human costs, and subsequently also negatively impact economic output. The high Case Fatality Ratio (CFR) in countries including Yemen (19.5 per cent), Sudan (7.5 per cent) and Syria (7.3 per cent) are of great concern in the region, also given the low coverage of COVID-19 vaccination so far.² Rigorous containment measures enacted across the region to mitigate the spread of the pandemic have also brought mobility to very low level, impacting those on the move the most, including migrants and displaced populations. Although vaccine campaigns have started in all countries across the region, access to the vaccine for migrants - particularly those in irregular situations - and displaced populations, remains limited for several reasons, including varying capacities relating to access, vaccine hesitancy and administrative barriers, among others.

The evolving effects of the pandemic have compounded multiple ongoing emergencies across the region, which remains one of the most crisis-affected regions globally. At the close of 2020, it was estimated more than 45 million people needed humanitarian assistance³ with an estimated 12.5 million people living in internal displacement⁴. In crisis-affected settings, COVID-19 has acted as a threat multiplier, stretching health systems and other basic services

¹ World Health Organization (WHO) Data Repository for COVID-19; WHO Situational Reports; IOM MENA region weekly COVID-19 Epidemiological Report

² Ibid

³ Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) Middle East and North Africa (2021)

⁴ Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID) 2020 (2021)



to their limits, and amplifying already high levels of multidimensional vulnerability and humanitarian needs. In these settings, the fragility of health systems and limited access to basic services, combined with typically weak disease surveillance capabilities, has created environments conducive to rapid COVID-19 transmission. This has resulted in the death of more than 98,600 people in the region. Several factors compound the COVID-19 threat in the region. Firstly, crisis affected populations often live in some of the hardest to reach areas, with many residing in crowded settings and subject to reduced freedom of movement. Secondly, due to fear, stigma and xenophobia, migrants are often unwilling to seek out appropriate health care even when they present with COVID-19 symptoms. In addition, migrants, especially those in the informal economy and in irregular situations, often fall outside of national social protection systems and are sometimes not factored into humanitarian response planning. If left unaddressed, the combination of conflict, instability and the continued spread of COVID-19 will amplify humanitarian and protection needs across the region.

The pandemic has caused devastating socio-economic impacts across the region, significantly reversing much of the progress made towards inclusive and sustainable development. It has eroded livelihood opportunities, reduced remittances, heightened vulnerabilities and increased unemployment rates across the region. It remains likely that fragility levels will increase, further intensifying the risk of crisis and increasing the drivers of irregular migration. As new waves of COVID-19 continue to emerge across the region and new variants spread, the implementation of infection prevention and control (IPC) measures, including widespread and recurrent border closures and lockdowns, continue to significantly affect regional mobility dynamics. These increasingly restrictive mobility dynamics have left thousands of vulnerable migrants stranded and pushed many into positions of irregularity, exposing them to increase protection risks, violence, exploitation, and abuse, and precarious living conditions.

With governments' exploring new policy responses to the pandemic that could continue to considerably impact mobility dynamics, such as changes in visa processes and vaccine requirements for entry, it is critical to ensure a whole-of-society approach to migration management to build back better towards achieving inclusive and sustainable recovery for all.

Risks and Needs Overview

- COVID-19 is prevalent across the region and continues to strain national health systems. Much remains unknown regarding the extent to which COVID-19 will affect the different sources of health financing and service delivery across the region; however, the significant cost of health-related expenditures is not within the financial capacity of most migrants and displaced populations. Needs continue to be immense, and this will not likely change soon.
- Socio-economic outcomes of migrants and displaced persons continue to be severely impacted by the negative effects of COVID-19 across the region. This includes loss of livelihoods spikes in unemployment and disruptions in education systems. This economic insecurity has resulted in an increase in negative coping mechanisms.
- Migrants and displaced populations - especially in fragile contexts - continue to face dramatically increased protection concerns during the pandemic, including violence, threats, discrimination, exploitation, abuse, and wage theft. In many cases, job loss and economic insecurity have increased negative coping mechanisms for survival. Disruptions in regular migration channels and worsening of humanitarian situations have exacerbated the risks of human trafficking.
- Displaced populations in conflict-affected settings are even more impacted by the effects of ongoing conflict and COVID-19. The COVID-19 pandemic has further compounded vulnerabilities that affected populations are facing, due to multiple factors including the direct health impacts, movement restrictions, the lack of hygiene facilities and measures in areas they reside, issues around overcrowding, and the profound socio-economic impact COVID-19 has caused in numerous aspects of society.
- National Deployment and Vaccination Plans (NDVP) do include migrants in many countries in the region, however vulnerable migrants, particularly those in irregular situations, are often not accounted for in such plans, and/or do not have access to vaccination in some countries. To ensure access to vaccination all migrants and displaced persons, key issues such as administrative barriers requiring IDs for vaccination, countering the "info-demic", addressing stigma and xenophobia contributing to vaccine hesitancy, and safeguarding migrants in irregular status from being detained or deported when accessing to vaccination need to be addressed.

Snapshot of Key Achievements of 2020 Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan for the MENA Region

In 2020, IOM, in partnership with Member States (MS), other UN Agencies and civil society organizations (CSOs), received and implemented more than 70.75 million USD in COVID-19-related programming across the MENA Region. This programming responded to the immediate needs of migrants and displaced populations and supported equitable recovery and long-term development.

Throughout the year, IOM led in coordination initiatives at both the regional and country-levels, supported data collection efforts to track the mobility impacts of COVID-19 on affected populations, provided access for more than 878,000 people to critical water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities, reached almost 7.8 million people with risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) activities, directly distributed almost 2,000,000 COVID-19 prevention and infection control items, and provide more than 63,000 people with livelihood support. Furthermore, given the high number of stranded migrants since the start of the pandemic, more than 7,160 migrants that were residing in the MENA Region were assisted by IOM to return to their countries of origin. This figure includes more than 600 unaccompanied and separated migrant children, victims of trafficking and urgent health cases.

In addition, more than 2,300 stranded migrants were assisted by IOM to return to the MENA Region, including 133 unaccompanied and separated children, victims of trafficking and medical cases. These movements were done in close coordination with state authorities in both sending and receiving countries and in full compliance with COVID-19 preventive measures and related approvals.

IOM has played a leading role in advocating for the inclusion of migrants in national COVID-19 plans and increased migrants and displaced populations' access to health promotion, disease prevention, treatment and continuum of care, helping to address barriers including linguistic and/or cultural barriers and legal status. Lastly, to facilitate the transition from acute response to response and recovery, whilst simultaneously informing policy and programming, IOM also conducted a comprehensive assessment of the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on migrants and displaced populations, examining the implications of the pandemic on six (6) key pillars, relevant to mobile populations in the region in both humanitarian and non-humanitarian settings.⁵



⁵ More information on IOM research activities under COVID-19 can be found at <https://rocairo.iom.int/publication/regional>



IOM medical escorts provided for passengers needing medical assistance en route repatriation flight of Sudanese stranded in India ©IOM Sudan/Lisa George

FROM RESPONSE TO RECOVERY

Building on the successful implementation of the Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan (SPRP) for the MENA Region in 2020, IOM's approach for 2021 encompasses the provision of life-saving assistance and response to humanitarian needs, initiatives to mitigate the negative impacts of COVID-19 on migrants, displaced persons, and vulnerable members of societies in the region, as well as efforts to inclusively recover and build back better towards sustainable development that rely on the imperative to leave no one behind.

The four Strategic Objectives of IOM's global Strategic Response and Recovery Plan (SRRP) 2021 provide a comprehensive and flexible framework that is adaptive to the diverse national and local contexts across the region, builds on the successes of IOM's 2020 SPRP, whilst accounting for the challenges faced, and considering needs for 2021 and beyond. Recognizing the convergence between humanitarian, peace and development actions, IOM's SRRP is focused on holistically addressing the vulnerabilities of all migrants irrespective of their legal status, displaced populations, and host communities, while promoting increased resilience in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

IOM's MENA regional SRRP aims to respond to the unique challenges confronted by mobile populations. IOM's approach to the ongoing health emergency is anchored in its [Health, Border and Mobility Management Framework](#).⁶ The Framework links population mobility with disease surveillance and creates a platform to enhance country-specific and multi-country interventions, leveraging the unique value of mobility to support response and recovery efforts. In support of sustainable and inclusive recovery, the plan highlights the importance of strong and robust health systems along mobility corridors.

IOM recognizes that COVID-19 recovery efforts in the region must occur in parallel to the ongoing health emergency and response to the existing and resulting humanitarian needs and protection risks. By providing life-saving assistance and protection support to migrants, displaced populations and affected communities, IOM aims to respond to the most urgent needs and mitigate underlying vulnerabilities and risks. To ensure linking relief with development, IOM and its partners will continue to scale up essential health measures, facilitate the continuation of critical health services, and advocate for migrants and displaced populations to be included in vaccination efforts. IOM will also support efforts to strengthen social protection networks and prepare the ground for recovery processes that can leverage the role of

⁶ The HBMM Framework articulates IOM's strategic role and objectives in the prevention, detection and response to communicable diseases (including COVID-19) in the context of widespread and multi-directional human mobility. It provides an action framework for IOM to undertake activities related to health, border and mobility management, and serves as a reference for IOM Member States and partners to understand the Organization's role and contributions in this area of work. The overarching aim of the HBMM Framework is to ensure that: 1) Governments and communities have the capacity to address the mobility dimensions of public health threats. 2) Affected and at-risk populations benefit from appropriate and timely support, through inclusive and rights-based approaches that leave no one behind. The HBMM Framework is organized around five strategic objectives that are operationalized through a set of interrelated and mutually supportive core activities.

migrants as essential workers in key sectors. Recognizing that the pandemic continues to generate deep socio-economic repercussions, IOM will also support governments and communities to reduce and address the immediate and long-term socio-economic impacts and ensure that all migrants, irrespective of their legal status, and displaced populations are integrated into socio-economic recovery efforts. This includes efforts to mitigate underlying community grievances that have the potential to increase fragility, while also increasing efforts to achieve durable solutions for displaced populations.

Utilizing and sharing data to inform programming will remain a central component of IOM’s SRRP to support a robust evidence-base for targeted response and recovery in the region. This includes leveraging IOM’s global capacities in humanitarian data collection and broader mobility data analysis, while also building upon IOM’s regional efforts to aggregate data on the impacts of COVID-19 on the socio-economic outcomes of mobile populations and hosting communities. To support a comprehensive approach, IOM will enhance coordination and collaboration with key partners and support joint UN and government planning processes. This will be done to enhance complementarity across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN).

The SRRP is synergized with the 2020 and 2021 UN Frameworks to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic health, humanitarian and socioeconomic effects. It also aligns with the humanitarian response plans of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) within the Global Humanitarian Overview 2021, as coordinated by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), as well as the national COVID-19 socio-economic response plans and joint annual work plans of the UN development system.

IOM REGIONAL CAPACITY TO RESPOND TO COVID-19

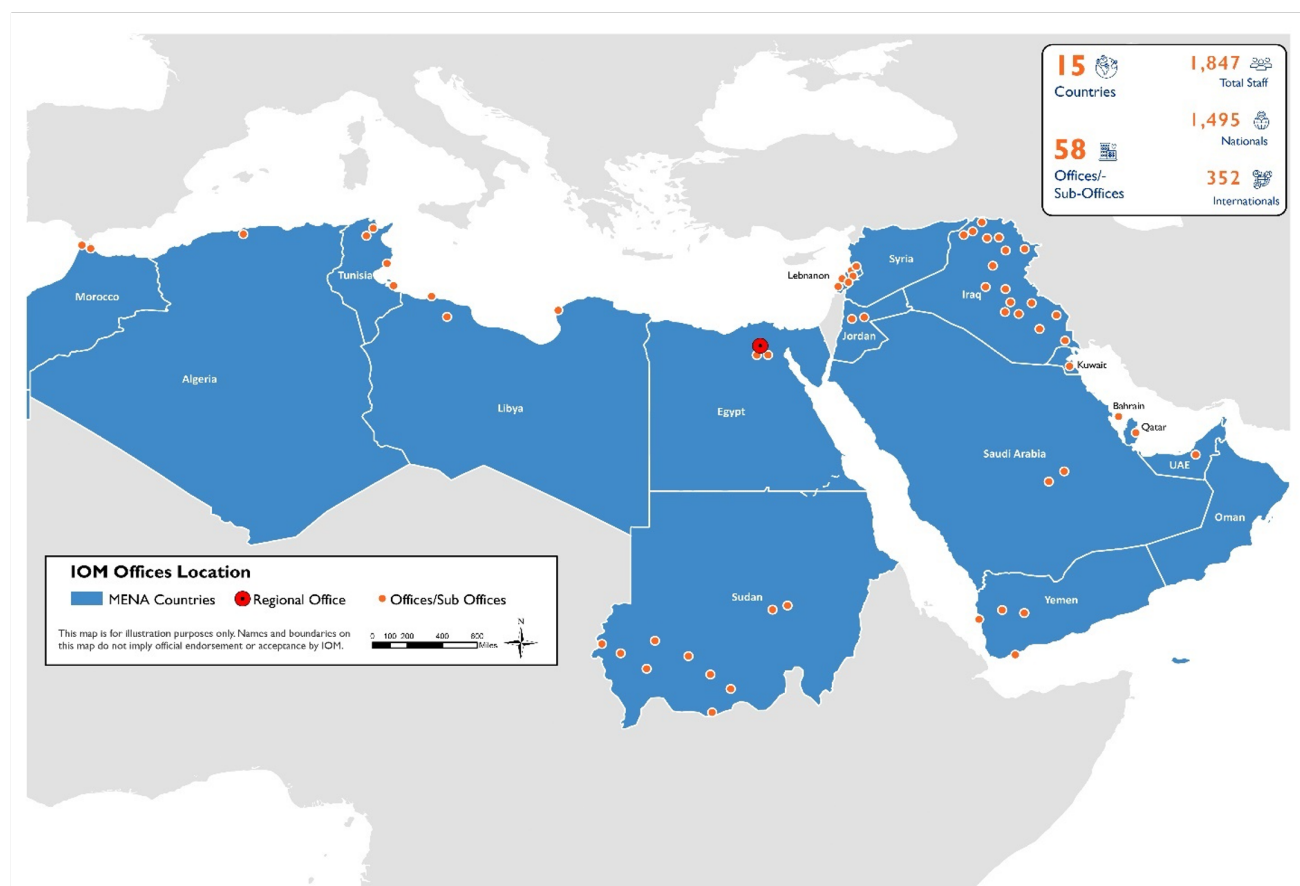


Figure I: Map of IOM offices and sub-offices across the MENA Region as of 7 June 2021

IOM has proven its capacity to respond to the evolving effects of the COVID-19 pandemic across the HDPN and works in the region across 13 country offices in Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Qatar, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen. IOM also has a presence in Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, and supports cross-border operations in North-West Syria. IOM has 1,847 staff across the region and a strong network of partners,

alongside partnering with the communities in which it works. As demonstrated throughout 2020 and the first half of 2021, IOM MENA has considerable experience in supporting Member States, partners and communities to prevent, detect and respond to the evolving health threats and socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 along the mobility continuum.

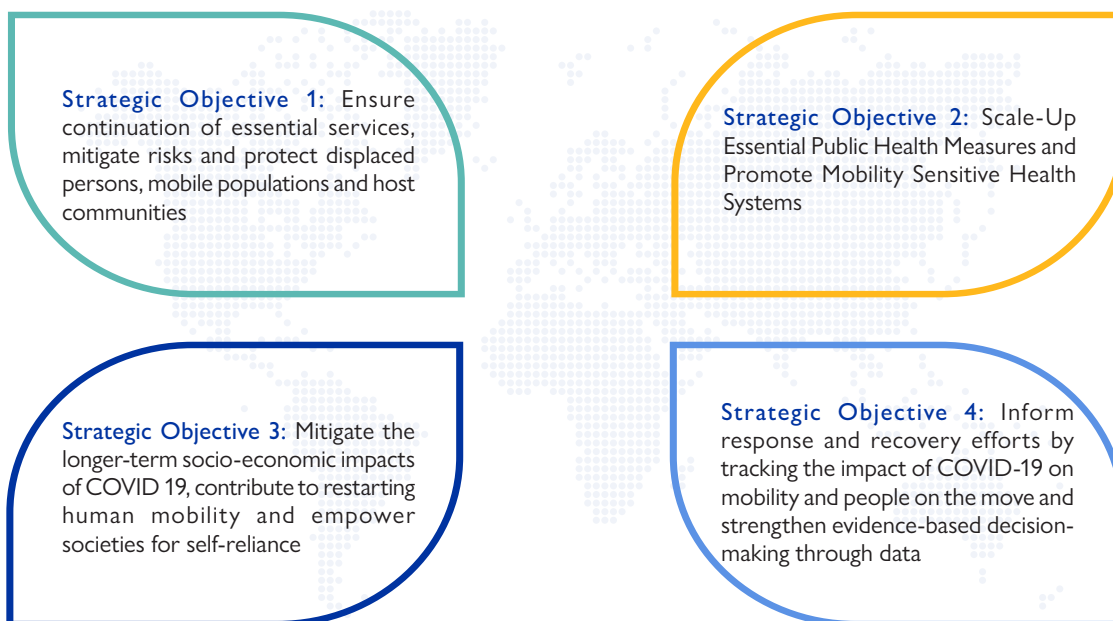
Reflecting the regional reach of the Organization, IOM's MENA Regional SRRP includes a range of actions in the aforementioned countries, with programming that straddles both humanitarian needs and development agendas, supporting the transition from acute response to response and a more inclusive and equitable recovery.

In the region, IOM continues to work with governments and other partners, such as the World Health Organization (WHO) to strengthen national health systems and make further progress towards achieving universal health coverage by ensuring inclusion of migrants in national health policies as well as equity in their access to health care. In all countries of operation, IOM participates in the UN Country Team and/or the UN Humanitarian Team and coordinates with key humanitarian and development actors. Regionally, IOM is the Coordinator and Secretariat of the UN Network on Migration in the Arab Region, co-convenor on the Issue Based Coalition (IBC) on Migration and Co-Lead on the IBC HDPN with UNDP. IOM also serves as global co-lead on camp coordination and camp management. IOM will continue to leverage the above-mentioned regional partnerships and capacities to roll-out evidence-based, targeted and context specific programming to respond to persistent needs created by COVID-19, and simultaneously work to facilitate response and recovery in the region.



**Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)
Training in Response to Covid-19 ©IOM LIBYA**

Strategic Objectives Summary



In line with IOM's Global Strategic Response and Recovery Plan for 2021, IOM's 2021 Strategic Response and Recovery Plan for the MENA Region will take the following four-pronged strategic approach, that considers both immediate, medium and longer-term needs.

Strategic Objective 1: Ensure continuation of essential services, mitigate risks and protect displaced persons, mobile populations and host communities: IOM will mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on crisis-affected populations and alleviate the pressure on social protection systems by providing life-saving humanitarian support and protection assistance for migrants and displaced populations, as well as host communities, and addressing the risks of people on the move. By combatting xenophobia and targeting the population groups left furthest behind, IOM will strengthen inclusive societies as an essential building block for sustainable recovery.

Strategic Objective 2: Scale-Up Essential Public Health Measures and Promote Mobility Sensitive Health Systems: IOM will contribute to mitigating the impact of the virus with particular focus on the most vulnerable through the provision of life-saving essential health-care services, such as routine immunization, and by strengthening health systems, including enhancing the integration of health and border management systems to prevent, detect and respond to COVID-19 (and other public health threats) at points of entry. Further, IOM will support vaccination efforts and advocate for migrant inclusion – regardless of legal status – in vaccine planning and roll-out, including in humanitarian settings.

Strategic Objective 3: Mitigate the longer-term socio-economic impacts of COVID 19, contribute to restarting human mobility and empower societies for self-reliance: In order to achieve long-term recovery and contribute to sustainable development and strengthen the resilience of affected populations, IOM will focus its interventions under this objective to mitigate the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 on migrants, displaced persons and communities, promote social cohesion by using conflict sensitive approaches and empower societies to recover better. In doing so, IOM will also promote more durable approaches to address the barriers to solutions for the displaced as well as safe and regular migration by supporting the relaunch and strengthening of international mobility systems and labour migration partnerships, considering their important role for socioeconomic recovery.

Strategic Objective 4: Inform response and recovery efforts by tracking the impact of COVID-19 on mobility and people on the move and strengthen evidence-based decision-making through data: Evidence-based information and data are essential elements required to inform the response and recovery efforts of the UN System and governments. IOM will continue to track the impact of COVID-19 on human mobility and strengthen evidence-based decision-making through targeted data collection and assessment, migration data capacity development and other methods. This will also support the achievement of the other Strategic Objectives outlined in the IOM Plan.

Strategic Objective 1: Ensure continuation of essential services, mitigate risks and protect displaced persons, mobile populations and host communities

1a. Mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on crisis-affected populations.

1b. Secure life-saving assistance and access to critical services.

1c. Provide protection and assistance, reduce protection-related risks and vulnerabilities and combat xenophobia.

Strategic Objective 2: Scale-Up Essential Public Health Measures and Promote Mobility Sensitive Health Systems

2a. Prevent, detect and respond to COVID-19 and other public health threats in communities and at borders.

2b. Promote equitable access to vaccines for vulnerable populations.

2c. Strengthen health systems to promote access and inclusion.

Strategic Objective 3: Mitigate the longer-term socio-economic impacts of COVID 19, contribute to restarting human mobility and empower societies for self-reliance

3a. Strengthen international cooperation, as well as national capacities in the field of immigration and border management to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on human mobility and increase robust and long-term preparedness capacities.

3b. Include and empower people on the move to support socio economic recovery.

3c. Mitigate new or exacerbated community tension and conflict related to COVID-19.

Strategic Objective 4: Inform response and recovery efforts by tracking the impact of COVID-19 on mobility and people on the move and strengthen evidence-based decision-making through data

4a. Ensure a well-coordinated, informed and timely response and recovery through mobility tracking systems at the community, national and regional levels.

4b. Strengthen global knowledge of the impact of COVID-19 on human mobility.

4c. Support and inform the medium- and longer-term efforts to address the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 at the international, national and local levels through data provision and analysis.



Two refugees, a mother and daughter, undergo PCR testing prior to their resettlement departure ©IOM LEBANON/Muse Mohammed



Pharmacy students producing hand sanitizers for local communities to prevent and protect from COVID-19 in Wadi Hadramut ©IOM YEMEN

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY COUNTRY OFFICE



**Strategic Objective 1: Ensure continuation of essential services, mitigate risks and protect displaced persons, mobile populations and host communities.**

- Roll out of the IOM Migrant Assistance Portal (IMAP), a cloud-based platform that provides a harmonized, flexible, and secure system to coordinate assistance to migrants.
- Implement regional events to support the dissemination of new migrant protection tools and assessment findings with relevant regional and national stakeholders.

Strategic Objective 2: Scale-Up Essential Public Health Measures and Promote Mobility Sensitive Health Systems

- Strengthen technical capacity of government officials, IOM staff, and health sector partners through coordinating and supporting trainings on a range of key issues including disease surveillance, risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), and Points of Entry (PoE).
- Develop and/or translate key training materials, guidelines and tools, to better support Member States and IOM country offices to prevent, detect and respond to COVID-19 and other public health threats in communities and at borders.
- Conduct training on a range of vaccination-related areas and support advocacy efforts to ensure the inclusion of migrants in vaccination campaigns.
- Conduct joint activities with other regional health stakeholders including WHO EMRO through joint advocacy, research, and publications.

Strategic Objective 3: Mitigate the longer-term socio-economic impacts of COVID 19, contribute to restarting human mobility and empower societies for self-reliance

- Mainstream the use of tools on the impact of COVID-19 on migration governance sectors, including mapping of, and providing recommendations for, inter-state cooperation in human mobility in times of a global pandemic.
- Rolling out of labour mobility policy guidance in response to COVID-19 for IOM staff.
- Supporting diaspora engagement in the COVID-19 response and recovery in the region.
- Conducting rapid assessment on lessons learned and good practices of the services, programs, public policies implemented in MENA Region in the wake of the pandemic to support migrants, urban poor and/or newcomers in coordination with UNHABITAT.

Strategic Objective 4: Inform response and recovery efforts by tracking the impact of COVID-19 on mobility and people on the move and strengthen evidence-based decision-making through data

- Continue to support Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programmes in the MENA Region.
- Through the Regional Data Hub, continue to collect, analyze, publish, and disseminate data at the national and the regional level related to the impacts of COVID-19.
- Map existing mechanisms for the protection of stranded migrants and support efforts to improve available mechanisms.
- Conduct an annual in-depth socio-economic assessment on the impacts of COVID-19 in the region.

ALGERIA



Total Funding Request
3,680,000 USD

Strategic Objective 1: Ensure continuation of essential services, mitigate risks and protect displaced persons, mobile populations and host communities.

- Provide Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) to stranded migrants.
- Direct assistance to vulnerable migrants through in-kind assistance, temporary accommodation support, medical and legal assistance and referrals.
- Mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS) to migrants.

Strategic Objective 2: Scale-Up Essential Public Health Measures and Promote Mobility Sensitive Health Systems

- Support the provision of essential health care services for migrants and communities
- Advocate for equitable provision of vaccines for migrants, and for migrant-related health care policies in general.
- Strengthen national health system COVID-19 testing capacity based on Ministry of Health needs and requirements.

Strategic Objective 3: Mitigate the longer-term socio-economic impacts of COVID 19, contribute to restarting human mobility and empower societies for self-reliance

- Capacity building at PoE for disease surveillance and management.
- Support for the sustainable reintegration of returnees.

Strategic Objective 4: Inform response and recovery efforts by tracking the impact of COVID-19 on mobility and people on the move and strengthen evidence-based decision-making through data

- Monitor and analyse of tge impact of international travel restrictions and public health measures at PoEs.
- Analyse the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on mobile populations.

BAHRAIN



Total Funding Request
1,235,000 USD

Strategic Objective 1: Ensure continuation of essential services, mitigate risks and protect displaced persons, mobile populations and host communities.

- Provide AVR assistance to stranded migrants.
- Directly assist vulnerable migrants, specifically to support the vaccination of migrants in irregular status.

Strategic Objective 2: Scale-Up Essential Public Health Measures and Promote Mobility Sensitive Health Systems

- Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) and outreach on COVID-19 vaccination to facilitate enhanced reach and inclusion of migrants and people on the move.

Strategic Objective 3: Mitigate the longer-term socio-economic impacts of COVID 19, contribute to restarting human mobility and empower societies for self-reliance

- Vocational training for migrant workers to improve their socio-economic situation.
- Facilitation of consular services in host country to support access to their citizens and provide required assistance.
- Support the sustainable reintegration of returned migrants.
- Develop an operational self-assessment tool for recruitment agencies based in the country to create policies, codes of conduct and systems that effectively respond to the vulnerabilities of migrant workers as a result of COVID-19.

Strategic Objective 4: Inform response and recovery efforts by tracking the impact of COVID-19 on mobility and people on the move and strengthen evidence-based decision-making through data

- Analyse the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on mobile populations.

Strategic Objective 1: Ensure continuation of essential services, mitigate risks and protect displaced persons, mobile populations and host communities.

- Provision of food and non-food items (NFI) to vulnerable migrants, displaced persons and people facing crisis situations.
- Water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) activities, including guidance on water treatment methods, and provision of sanitation facilities.
- Multi-purpose emergency cash assistance to support vulnerable migrants in meeting their basic needs.
- Provision of MHPSS, housing, legal and education support to vulnerable migrants.

Strategic Objective 2: Scale-Up Essential Public Health Measures and Promote Mobility Sensitive Health Systems

- Medical assistance to victims of gender-based violence (GBV) including post-exposure prophylaxis kits and urgent medical and surgical interventions and referral to partners.
- Capacity building on disease surveillance for COVID-19 and other health threats.
- The continuation of essential primary, secondary and tertiary health care services.
- Capacity building at PoE through provision of medical and protection service and equipment and refurbishment of infrastructure.
- Advocate for migrant inclusion in national initiatives including Universal Health Insurance (UHI), GBV and MHPSS programmes.

Strategic Objective 3: Mitigate the longer-term socio-economic impacts of COVID 19, contribute to restarting human mobility and empower societies for self-reliance

- Enhanced cross-border coordination with regards to health and border management.
- Capacity building on ethical recruitment.
- Long-term reintegration support for Egyptian returnees.
- Diaspora engagement to support the transfer of technical skills and knowledge and promotion of investment opportunities.
- Community cohesion activities between Egyptian and migrant communities.

Strategic Objective 4: Inform response and recovery efforts by tracking the impact of COVID-19 on mobility and people on the move and strengthen evidence-based decision-making through data

- Monitor and analyse the impact of international travel restrictions and public health measures at PoEs.
- Analyse the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on mobile populations.
- Support to enhance digital skills to increased youth employment.



QATAR



Total Funding Request
1,110,000 USD

Strategic Objective 1: Ensure continuation of essential services, mitigate risks and protect displaced persons, mobile populations and host communities.

- Provide AVR assistance for stranded migrants, including pre-departure screening and facilitation of return (including Fit-for-Travel assessment and PCR).

Strategic Objective 2: Scale-Up Essential Public Health Measures and Promote Mobility Sensitive Health Systems

- Train social workers to enable them to respond to the health and MHPSS needs of migrant workers.

Strategic Objective 3: Mitigate the longer-term socio-economic impacts of COVID 19, contribute to restarting human mobility and empower societies for self-reliance

- Conduct joint research with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to assess the needs for skills training of migrant workers.
- Develop skills-based labour mobility schemes for migrants who lost their jobs due to COVID-19.

Strategic Objective 4: Inform response and recovery efforts by tracking the impact of COVID-19 on mobility and people on the move and strengthen evidence-based decision-making through data

- Analyse the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on mobile populations.

SAUDI ARABIA



Total Funding Request
1,362,000 USD

Strategic Objective 1: Ensure continuation of essential services, mitigate risks and protect displaced persons, mobile populations and host communities.

- Provide AVR for stranded migrants including pre-departure screening and facilitation of return (including Fit-for-Travel assessment and PCR). In addition, provide localized direct assistance for a portion of cases.

Strategic Objective 2: Scale-Up Essential Public Health Measures and Promote Mobility Sensitive Health Systems

- RCCE to address COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy targeting migrants, specifically those in irregular situations.

Strategic Objective 3: Mitigate the longer-term socio-economic impacts of COVID 19, contribute to restarting human mobility and empower societies for self-reliance

- Develop a toolkit for trainers delivering post-arrival orientation sessions for migrant workers during the pandemic and train master trainers and government officials.
- Conduct dialogue sessions to discuss return and readmission procedures with a focus on public health concerns.
- Support the provision of consular services from countries of origin of migrants.
- Provide reintegration assistance for returnees as a part of the AVRR programme.

Strategic Objective 4: Inform response and recovery efforts by tracking the impact of COVID-19 on mobility and people on the move and strengthen evidence-based decision-making through data

- Analyse the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on mobile populations.

Strategic Objective 1: Ensure continuation of essential services, mitigate risks and protect displaced persons, mobile populations and host communities.

- Provide PPE and hygiene kits for migrants, refugees and host communities.
- RCCE for COVID-19 prevention measures provided to community leaders focused on community-based IPC activities to mitigate COVID-19 risks in mobile communities.
- Provide multi-purpose cash assistance to fully or partially cover basic household needs and address the increased vulnerability caused by COVID-19 for migrants and displaced populations.
- Provide AVRR assistance for stranded migrants.
- Provide directly assistance to migrants, including through the provision of MHPSS.

Strategic Objective 2: Scale-Up Essential Public Health Measures and Promote Mobility Sensitive Health Systems

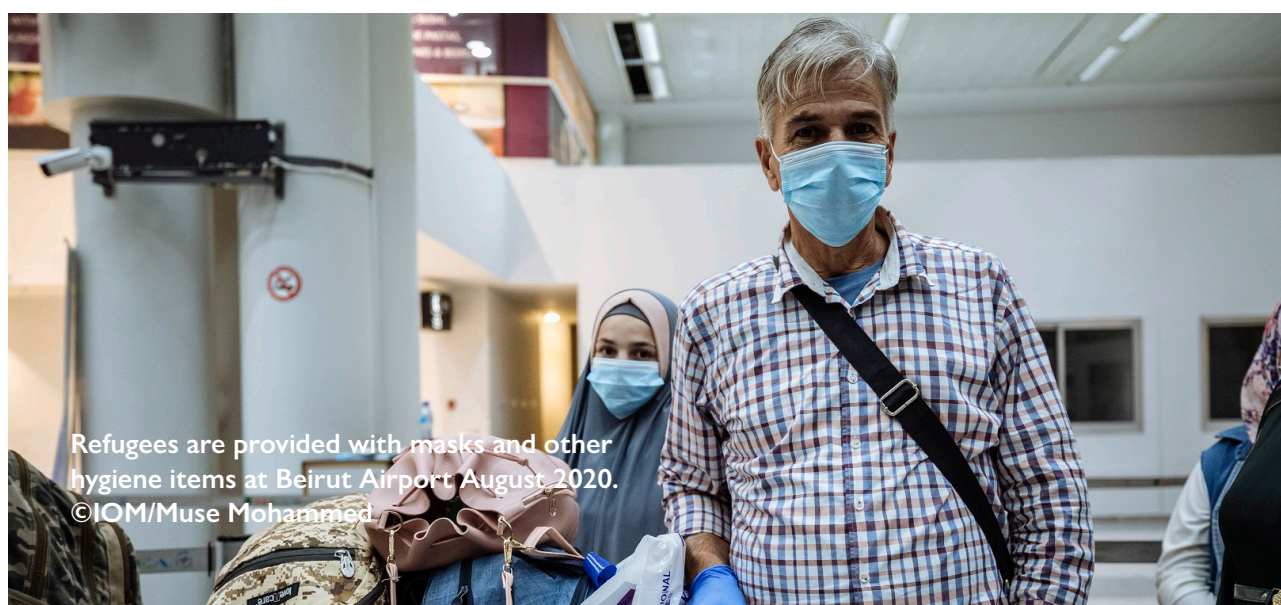
- Establish health clinics at PoEs.
- Provide RCCE activities through community health workers operating in existing health systems to support the scaling of public health measures.
- Support mobile medical campuses to provide health services to migrant workers, including vaccination distribution activities.
- Maintain COVID-19 isolation centers and establish two COVID-19 vaccination centers for migrant workers.
- Provide health care services to vulnerable migrants.

Strategic Objective 3: Mitigate the longer-term socio-economic impacts of COVID 19, contribute to restarting human mobility and empower societies for self-reliance

- Livelihood support to migrant workers, refugees and Lebanese nationals residing in communities severely affected by COVID-19.
- Support to mitigate community tension through conflict management and prevention, youth engagement activities and community cohesion activities.

Strategic Objective 4: Inform response and recovery efforts by tracking the impact of COVID-19 on mobility and people on the move and strengthen evidence-based decision-making through data

- Continue the collection of mobility data through IOM's Migrant Presence Monitoring (MPM) to generate an evidence-base for targeted and impactful programming and policies.
- Analyse the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on mobile populations.



Refugees are provided with masks and other hygiene items at Beirut Airport August 2020.
©IOM/Muse Mohammed



Educational games can help children learn how to stay safe during the pandemic ©IOM IRAQ



**Strategic Objective 1: Ensure continuation of essential services, mitigate risks and protect displaced persons, mobile populations and host communities.**

- Develop COVID-19 risk mitigation standard operating procedures (SOPs) in camp, informal settlements and camp-like settings.
- Construct quarantine and isolation facilities in camps.
- Improve WASH infrastructure in informal settlements.
- Provide hygiene items and COVID-19 specific kits to vulnerable populations.
- Adapt shelter support to increase available living space and improve hygiene.
- Provide protection activities, including protection and GBV case management, protection monitoring and information services, including related to trafficking and PSEA risks.
- Strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders on GBV and PSEA in the COVID-19 context.
- Provide case management and emergency assistance to stranded migrants and victims of trafficking.
- Support the strengthening of inter-ministerial/ inter-service cooperation for the management of cases of stranded migrants and labour migrants in Iraq due to the pandemic.

Strategic Objective 2: Scale-Up Essential Public Health Measures and Promote Mobility Sensitive Health Systems

- Infection prevention and control (IPC) training to health workers, and provision of essential supplies in supported primary health care (PHC) facilities.
- Establish community-based surveillance to improve early detection of COVID-19 cases.
- Strengthen public health capacity and surveillance efforts to detect and respond to COVID-19 and other health threats at PoEs.
- Deploy rapid antigen testing in PHC facilities.
- Assist and advocate to support the inclusion of migrants, populations on the move, and other vulnerable populations in COVID-19 vaccination planning.
- Support vaccine deployment, including through cold-chain, administration, and vaccination campaigns.
- Strengthen health systems, including MHPSS, through capacity building of health workers.
- Implement the National Strategy for Human Resources for Health through the involvement of Iraqi diaspora.

Strategic Objective 3: Mitigate the longer-term socio-economic impacts of COVID 19, contribute to restarting human mobility and empower societies for self-reliance

- Support for law enforcement/border crossing guards on humanitarian border management.
- Support for the economic recovery of populations affected by the pandemic through enterprise development.
- Establish Community Policing Forums or offices and support efforts to strengthen local peace structures.
- RCCE for COVID-19 prevention in border communities focused on community-level engagement.

Strategic Objective 4: Inform response and recovery efforts by tracking the impact of COVID-19 on mobility and people on the move and strengthen evidence-based decision-making through data

- Map, monitor, and assess the impact of COVID-19 on populations of concern.
- Monitor mobility restrictions and health measures being implemented to curb the spread of COVID-19.
- Assess the impact of COVID-19 on micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and livelihoods in areas of return and areas of origin.
- Analyse the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on mobile populations.



IOM Kuwait distributed PPE kits to over four thousand foreign workers covering all 6 governorates in the State of Kuwait ©IOM KUWAIT





<p>Strategic Objective 1: Ensure continuation of essential services, mitigate risks and protect displaced persons, mobile populations and host communities.</p>	<p>Strategic Objective 2: Scale-Up Essential Public Health Measures and Promote Mobility Sensitive Health Systems</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide AVR assistance for stranded migrants including pre-departure screening and facilitation of return (including Fit-for-Travel assessment and PCR). Also provide localized direct assistance for a portion of cases. • Conduct training workshops for frontline workers on the Determinants of Migrant Vulnerability model. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct RCCE and advocacy activities for COVID-19 vaccination, targeting migrants in situations of irregularity.
<p>Strategic Objective 3: Mitigate the longer-term socio-economic impacts of COVID 19, contribute to restarting human mobility and empower societies for self-reliance</p>	<p>Strategic Objective 4: Inform response and recovery efforts by tracking the impact of COVID-19 on mobility and people on the move and strengthen evidence-based decision-making through data</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a toolkit for trainers delivering post-arrival orientation sessions for migrant workers during global pandemic and train master trainers and government officials. • Dialogue sessions to discuss return and readmission procedures with a focus on public health concerns. • Support for the provision of consular services from countries of origin of migrants. • Provide reintegration assistance for returnees as a part of the AVRR programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on mobile populations.



<p>Strategic Objective 1: Ensure continuation of essential services, mitigate risks and protect displaced persons, mobile populations and host communities.</p>	<p>Strategic Objective 2: Scale-Up Essential Public Health Measures and Promote Mobility Sensitive Health Systems</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide AVR assistance for migrants in Kuwait and Oman. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and disseminate PPE to migrant workers impacted by COVID-19. • RCCE activities to support COVID-19 prevention targeting migrants and employers of migrant workers.
<p>Strategic Objective 3: Mitigate the longer-term socio-economic impacts of COVID 19, contribute to restarting human mobility and empower societies for self-reliance</p>	<p>Strategic Objective 4: Inform response and recovery efforts by tracking the impact of COVID-19 on mobility and people on the move and strengthen evidence-based decision-making through data</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the reintegration of vulnerable migrants as a part of AVRR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on mobile populations.

Umshalaya PPE Distribution ©IOM SUDAN





Strategic Objective 1: Ensure continuation of essential services, mitigate risks and protect displaced persons, mobile populations and host communities.

- Provide emergency shelter to IDPs, refugees, returnees and other vulnerable populations.
- Provide adequate WASH services in health care facilities, isolations centers and PoEs.
- Improve camp coordination and camp management to increase access to essential lifesaving services.
- Provide emergency and early recovery support across Sudan in areas most at risk of the spread of COVID-19.
- Provide assistance including MHPSS, NFIs and food to vulnerable communities including IDPs, refugee, returnees, and migrants stranded or living in Sudan.

Strategic Objective 2: Scale-Up Essential Public Health Measures and Promote Mobility Sensitive Health Systems

- Improve access to health services, including MHPSS, alongside enhanced IPC in health care settings.
- Strengthen laboratory testing capacity for COVID-19.
- Conduct capacity building activities to strengthen health and border management at PoEs for border health and immigration officials.
- Implement community-based surveillance for COVID-19.
- Strengthen the capacity of primary health clinics through rehabilitation of health clinic infrastructure, provision of essential medical equipment and medicine.

Strategic Objective 3: Mitigate the longer-term socio-economic impacts of COVID 19, contribute to restarting human mobility and empower societies for self-reliance

- Develop training on the inclusion of public health concerns in integrated border management.
- Provide AVRR support to migrants, including seasonal migrants, who have been negatively impacted by mobility restrictions.
- Support efforts to enhance the livelihoods of vulnerable communities, including IDPs, returnees, refugees, host communities, and those who depend on informal economic activities.
- Implement early warning systems in areas where mobility has been negatively impacted by COVID-19 mitigation measures to detect possible causes of tensions.

Strategic Objective 4: Inform response and recovery efforts by tracking the impact of COVID-19 on mobility and people on the move and strengthen evidence-based decision-making through data

- Monitor mobility restrictions and assess public health and border management capacities at PoEs.
- Conduct further analysis of the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on mobile populations.
- Integrate COVID-19-related indicators into mobility tracking (MT) and implement emergency event tracking and situation assessments to respond to emergency settings.

IOM Libya medical team conducting PCR test for Bangladeshi migrants before VHR flight from Benghazi
©IOM LIBYA



**Strategic Objective 1: Ensure continuation of essential services, mitigate risks and protect displaced persons, mobile populations and host communities.**

- Rehabilitate WASH facilities and provide safe water in detention centers, health care facilities, schools and other locations as needed.
- Conduct regular disinfection, cleaning and fumigation of schools, health care facilities, camps, detention centers and other locations as needed.
- Distribute hygiene kits to IDPs.
- Provide NFIs and cash-based assistance to vulnerable populations including stranded migrants, IDPs, VoT and GBV survivors.
- Provide MHPSS services to migrants and communities affected by the pandemic.

Strategic Objective 2: Scale-Up Essential Public Health Measures and Promote Mobility Sensitive Health Systems

- Continue disease surveillance activities and RCCE for COVID-19 and other diseases, alongside programming that supports the continuation of essential health care services.
- Enhance IPC in health care settings, through provision of IPC materials and training.
- Strengthen COVID-19 response and management capacity at PoEs through needs assessments, public health emergency response planning, and improved infrastructure and equipment.
- Support vaccine supply chain management.
- Support public health care facilities through human resources, and the rehabilitation of facilities to allow health service continuation.
- Conduct health assessments at detention centers to establish minimum health service package plans for detained migrants.
- Procure PPE, medical equipment and supplies for health care facilities.

Strategic Objective 3: Mitigate the longer-term socio-economic impacts of COVID 19, contribute to restarting human mobility and empower societies for self-reliance

- Establishment of isolation spaces at PoEs.
- Train health care workers at PoEs and develop and disseminate PoE-specific standard operating procedures (SOPs).
- Provide livelihood support to migrants through vocational training, small grants and technical assistance to entrepreneurs and MSMEs.
- Support authorities to develop sustainable social protection schemes for people employed in the informal sector.
- Support to maintain and enhance social cohesion between migrants and host communities.
- Train community members and local authorities on peacebuilding and dialogue.

Strategic Objective 4: Inform response and recovery efforts by tracking the impact of COVID-19 on mobility and people on the move and strengthen evidence-based decision-making through data

- Continue needs assessments, mobility tracking, flow monitoring, and COVID-19 impact assessments among IDPs, returnees, and migrant population to support evidence-based programming.
- Analyse the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on mobile populations.

IOM Jordan Mobile Medical Clinic distributes necessary medication and awareness raising materials on COVID-19 to refugees ©IOM JORDAN



Strategic Objective 1: Ensure continuation of essential services, mitigate risks and protect displaced persons, mobile populations and host communities.

- Provide short-term multi-purpose cash and food voucher assistance to vulnerable migrants and refugees to enable them to meet their basic needs.
- Protection assistance to VoTs, GBV survivors, and victims of other forms of violence, abuse, exploitation.
- Provide AVR assistance for stranded migrants.

Strategic Objective 2: Scale-Up Essential Public Health Measures and Promote Mobility Sensitive Health Systems

- Capacity building activities for the Ministry of Health on disease surveillance for COVID-19 and other health threats
- Scaleup access to health care for migrants, including, but not limited to, - refugees and asylum seekers, stranded migrants, and host communities.
- Continue First Line of Defence (FloD) services for eligible UN personnel and their dependents.
- Support IPC in hospitals, for border authority personnel at PoEs, and in laboratories through the provision of personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Support the establishment of temporary isolation facilities at PoE, training of frontline workers, provision of supplies, such as medical and IPC supplies required for capacity building, and improvement of SOPs.
- Support vaccine deployment through provision of cold chain equipment, transportation of vaccination teams, supervision of IPC, supply chain management and data management, and RCCE for vaccination targeting migrants, including engaging community leaders on how to respond to COVID-19 vaccination enquiries.
- Support human capacity of the MoH health clinics serving refugees and migrants through training and secondment of health personnel.

Strategic Objective 3: Mitigate the longer-term socio-economic impacts of COVID 19, contribute to restarting human mobility and empower societies for self-reliance

- Economic recovery activities for refugees through training for reemployment, establishment of home-based businesses and support for adaptation to a post-COVID-19 market.

Strategic Objective 4: Inform response and recovery efforts by tracking the impact of COVID-19 on mobility and people on the move and strengthen evidence-based decision-making through data

- Analyse the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on mobile populations.

Strategic Objective 1: Ensure continuation of essential services, mitigate risks and protect displaced persons, mobile populations and host communities.

- Support to the government and civil society to deliver direct assistance and protection activities to migrants, including urgent shelter, psycho-social support (PSS) and awareness-raising actions.
- Provide handwashing equipment to migrants and host communities.

Strategic Objective 2: Scale-Up Essential Public Health Measures and Promote Mobility Sensitive Health Systems

- RCCE for COVID-19 prevention utilizing tools developed to fit migrant-specific needs and promote migrant inclusion on health systems.
- Provide medical assistance targeting migrants.
- Support the government throughout the national vaccination process to ensure inclusion of migrants in an irregular situation through advocacy and RCCE.
- Build capacity on migration health through implementation of national/regional health plans and advocacy initiatives with government.

Strategic Objective 3: Mitigate the longer-term socio-economic impacts of COVID 19, contribute to restarting human mobility and empower societies for self-reliance

- Develop a training manual on public health emergency preparedness and response plan for integrated border management.
- Build the capacity of civil society organizations (CSO) to support migrants in job placement and self-employment.
- Develop training manuals and implementation of training on employment for migrants.

Strategic Objective 4: Inform response and recovery efforts by tracking the impact of COVID-19 on mobility and people on the move and strengthen evidence-based decision-making through data

- Conduct a study on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on mobile populations to inform programme implementation.



Medical assistance to migrants beneficiaries
©IOM MOROCCO

Strategic Objective 1: Ensure continuation of essential services, mitigate risks and protect displaced persons, mobile populations and host communities.

- Provide COVID-19 RCCE at IOM-supported displacement sites
- Distribute PPE and hygiene kits.
- Establish isolation centers.
- Continue CCCM, shelter/NFI and WASH assistance activities in displacement sites, host communities and other populations affected by COVID-19.
- Provide specialized GBV, child protection (CP) and legal advisory services.

Strategic Objective 2: Scale-Up Essential Public Health Measures and Promote Mobility Sensitive Health Systems

- Conduct health screenings at PoEs for COVID-19.
- Support efforts to strengthen ambulance and referral systems.
- Support the COVID-19 vaccination programme, along with the Syrian Immunization Group through RCCE, recruitment of community health workers, training of health care workers, hotlines facilitation and improved cold chain infrastructure.
- Support health facilities by offering comprehensive primary health packages and facilitating referrals to higher levels of care.
- Support the provision of PCR tests.
- Scale-up basic health and COVID-19 screenings in displacement sites.



A man is screened for COVID-19 symptoms at an IOM supported displacement site in northwest Syria. ©IOM SYRIA

Medical staff testing samples at COVID-19 isolation centre in Ma'rib ©IOM YEMEN





Strategic Objective 1: Ensure continuation of essential services, mitigate risks and protect displaced persons, mobile populations and host communities.

- Conduct site improvement activities to maximize crowd management and adherence to IPC standards.
- Conduct expanded community-led surveillance and information dissemination in IOM-managed IDP hosting sites.
- Provide WASH assistance, including water trucking and treatment, constructing and rehabilitating emergency latrines, distributing basic hygiene kits, consumable kits and shielding kits.
- Provide multi-purpose cash assistance to households impacted by COVID-19 and conflict and/or displacement.
- Support to improve basic infrastructures and services in communities and at IDP sites.
- Provide RCCE activities at IDPs sites, migrant response points and within host communities.

Strategic Objective 2: Scale-Up Essential Public Health Measures and Promote Mobility Sensitive Health Systems

- Enhanced access to essential health services by supporting primary and tertiary health facilities and the Ministry of Public Health (MOphp)
- Increased laboratory and testing capacity
- Provision of MHPSS services.
- RCCE activities for COVID-19 prevention, response and vaccinations.
- Support for the COVID-19 vaccination campaigns in coordination with health partners alongside support to scale proper information sharing on vaccination surveillance for adverse events.
- Training for health personnel on case management of communicable diseases, including COVID-19.
- Health infrastructure rehabilitation and provision.

Strategic Objective 3: Mitigate the longer-term socio-economic impacts of COVID 19, contribute to restarting human mobility and empower societies for self-reliance

- Provide livelihood support including vocational training, business training, small grants and micro-finance to vulnerable households whose income has been affected by COVID-19.
- Conduct educational, cultural and civil society-related initiatives that bring migrants and host communities together and mitigate community tensions.

Strategic Objective 4: Inform response and recovery efforts by tracking the impact of COVID-19 on mobility and people on the move and strengthen evidence-based decision-making through data

- Conduct regular data collection and analysis on migrant mobility and needs through DTM tools including rapid displacement tracking (RDT), area assessments and multi-cluster location assessment (MCLA).
- Monitor key migrant arrival and Yemeni return locations through flow monitoring.
- Provide grants to local small businesses that have been adversely affected by COVID-19.
- Conduct multi-sector assessments to identify recovery needs in target communities.

Strategic Objective 1: Ensure continuation of essential services, mitigate risks and protect displaced persons, mobile populations and host communities.

- Provide MHPSS service to stranded migrants, VoTs, and unaccompanied migrant children.
- Conduct capacity building activities to strengthen the protection skills of implementing partners to assist vulnerable migrants including detection of vulnerability and protection concerns.

Strategic Objective 2: Scale-Up Essential Public Health Measures and Promote Mobility Sensitive Health Systems

- Conduct capacity building at PoEs through needs assessments, and training on international health regulations (IHR), disease surveillance, and other required subjects.
- Provide essential health care services.
- Conduct RCCE in support of COVID-19 prevention and vaccination campaign. Support migrant inclusive vaccination campaigns through the provision of training for health care workers on vaccine delivery, IPC, supply chain management and provision of equipment to reinforce the storage chain.
- Support health systems to better respond to COVID-19 and related challenges through the provision of equipment and supplies, reinforcement of IHR at PoEs, and, direct provision of health services, where necessary.

Strategic Objective 3: Mitigate the longer-term socio-economic impacts of COVID 19, contribute to restarting human mobility and empower societies for self-reliance

- Inclusion of public health concerns into integrated/ coordinated border management and humanitarian border management.
- Provision of PPEs and equipment to the security and health staff at PoEs.
- Support to improve the livelihoods of migrants impacted by COVID-19 through job placement and entrepreneurship training.
- Mitigation of tension between migrants and host communities.

Strategic Objective 4: Inform response and recovery efforts by tracking the impact of COVID-19 on mobility and people on the move and strengthen evidence-based decision-making through data

- Development of research on migration and displacement in the context of COVID-19.
- Extend mobility restriction mapping (MRM) for PoEs and key locations of internal mobility (KLIM).
- Analyse the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on migrants.



Donation of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to the Ministry of Health ©IOM TUNISIA

Annex I: Funding Requirements per Country

Region/Country	Total Funding Request	Strategic Objective 1: Ensure continuation of essential services, mitigate risks and protect displaced persons, mobile populations and host communities	Strategic Objective 2: Scale-Up Essential Public Health Measures and Promote Mobility Sensitive Health Systems	Strategic Objective 3: Mitigate the longer-term socio-economic impacts of COVID 19, contribute to restarting human mobility and empower societies for self-reliance	Strategic Objective 4: Inform response and recovery efforts by tracking the impact of COVID-19 on mobility and people on the move and strengthen evidence-based decision-making through data
All MENA Region	\$142.181.250	\$64.211.750	\$45.420.000	\$21.336.500	\$11.213.000
Regional Office	\$800.000	\$253.000	\$152.000	\$119.000	\$276.000
Algeria	\$3.680.000	\$1.800.000	\$530.000	\$1.250.000	\$100.000
Bahrain	\$1.235.000	\$850.000	\$35.000	\$300.000	\$50.000
Egypt	\$4.975.000	\$1.200.000	\$2.250.000	\$1.300.000	\$225.000
Iraq	\$25.300.000	\$7.050.000	\$11.000.000	\$5.750.000	\$1.500.000
Jordan	\$4.950.000	\$750.000	\$3.650.000	\$350.000	\$200.000
Kuwait	\$615.000	\$150.000	\$50.000	\$365.000	\$50.000
Lebanon	\$5.900.000	\$2.025.000	\$1.189.000	\$2.174.000	\$512.000
Libya	\$20.200.000	\$5.500.000	\$8.600.000	\$2.650.000	\$3.450.000
Morocco	\$1.850.000	\$600.000	\$550.000	\$650.000	\$50.000
Qatar	\$1.110.000	\$400.000	\$300.000	\$360.000	\$50.000
Sudan	\$10.178.000	\$5.880.000	\$1.332.000	\$1.566.000	\$1.400.000
Saudi Arabia	\$1.362.000	\$657.000	\$35.000	\$620.000	\$50.000
Syrian Arab Republic	\$14.700.000	\$7.500.000	\$7.200.000		
Tunisia	\$2.665.000	\$110.000	\$855.000	\$1.000.000	\$700.000
United Arab Emirates	\$691.250	\$323.750	\$35.000	\$282.500	\$50.000
Yemen	\$41.970.000	\$29.163.000	\$7.657.000	\$2.600.000	\$2.550.000

IOM Libya conducts COVID-19 awareness session for migrants in Tripoli's old city ©IOM LIBYA



CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES AND COMMITMENTS



People-centered approach, participation and accountability to affected populations

IOM puts people at the center of its operations and remains accountable to them. IOM adapts its programmes and approaches based on feedback from stakeholders and affected populations. This is based on an understanding that affected people are agents, enablers and drivers of their own resilience, recovery and development at the household, community and national level before, during and after a crisis.



Humanitarian principles

IOM's Principles for Humanitarian Action (PHA) reaffirm the organization's commitment to the internationally agreed core humanitarian principles in the delivery of its humanitarian response, and the need for all those engaged in humanitarian action to promote and respect the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence. IOM is committed to upholding humanitarian principles and increasing its efforts towards conflict sensitivity and analysis, including in the development of actions that can also contribute to building or restoring more peaceful relations during, and following, crises.



Centrality of protection

IOM adheres to the IASC definition of protection as, "All activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law" and is committed to the IASC Statement on the Centrality of Protection in Humanitarian Action. In this vein, IOM humanitarian assistance aims to be sensitive to gender, age, vulnerabilities and other socio-economic considerations, as well as proportionate to the magnitude of the situation. Furthermore, IOM has an internal instruction on prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation (PSEA) and has made PSEA commitments that include inter-agency coordination to prevent and address sexual abuse and exploitation and active participation in in-country PSEA networks.





Environmental sustainability and green recovery

IOM is supporting the UN efforts to achieve green and sustainable recovery from the pandemic and will embed throughout its response the three environmental standards (safeguards) that are in line with international best practice: (i) assessment and management of environmental risks and impacts; (ii) resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management; and (iii) biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management.



Disability inclusion

Persons with disabilities have experienced significant barriers in accessing essential lifesaving and recovery services during the pandemic, with limited participation and inclusion in the response plans and a likelihood of higher levels of poverty, violence, neglect and abuse. This impact can be exacerbated even further still for women, older populations, children and other marginalized groups that are living with disabilities. IOM will mainstream disability inclusion in SRRP through increased participation and involvement within measures to respond to the pandemic; improved knowledge and information of the barriers to essential services; strengthened measures to ensure meaningful access to key services and information on COVID-19 response and recovery; reduction of protection-related risks and stigma. Certain situations may also require targeted action to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities.



Gender

The gender perspective will continue to be an important cross-cutting priority of the SRRP 2021. The impacts and implications of COVID-19 are different for men and women and may create greater inequalities for people who are in vulnerable positions, such as migrants, displaced populations and vulnerable communities. Within its efforts, IOM will continue to apply gender-sensitive and inter-sectional approaches to allow for the identification of these inequalities, incorporate protection and gender lenses in assistance delivery and ensure the participation of all, with specific attention to the needs of women and girls, in response and recovery strategies.



Humanitarian-development-peace nexus

The nexus refers to strengthening linkages, collaboration and coherence between humanitarian, development and peace actions. This approach seeks to capitalize on the comparative advantages of each pillar to reduce overall vulnerability and the number of unmet needs, strengthen risk management capacities, increase resilience and address root causes of crises while supporting longer-term solutions. IOM aims to ensure need-based, conflict-sensitive and principled humanitarian, development and peace actions that are based on shared risk-informed and gender-sensitive analyses.



IOM
UN MIGRATION

REGIONAL OFFICE
FOR THE MIDDLE EAST
AND NORTH AFRICA