



ILERA **AFRICA** 9th Regional Congress

26 - 29 September 2021



Assessment of the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on migrants and displaced persons – Perspectives from North African countries

**International Organisation for Migration
Regional Office for the Middle East and North
Africa (MENA)**

Joris Jourdain, Research analyst
Dr Raffaele Bertini, Data and statistics officer

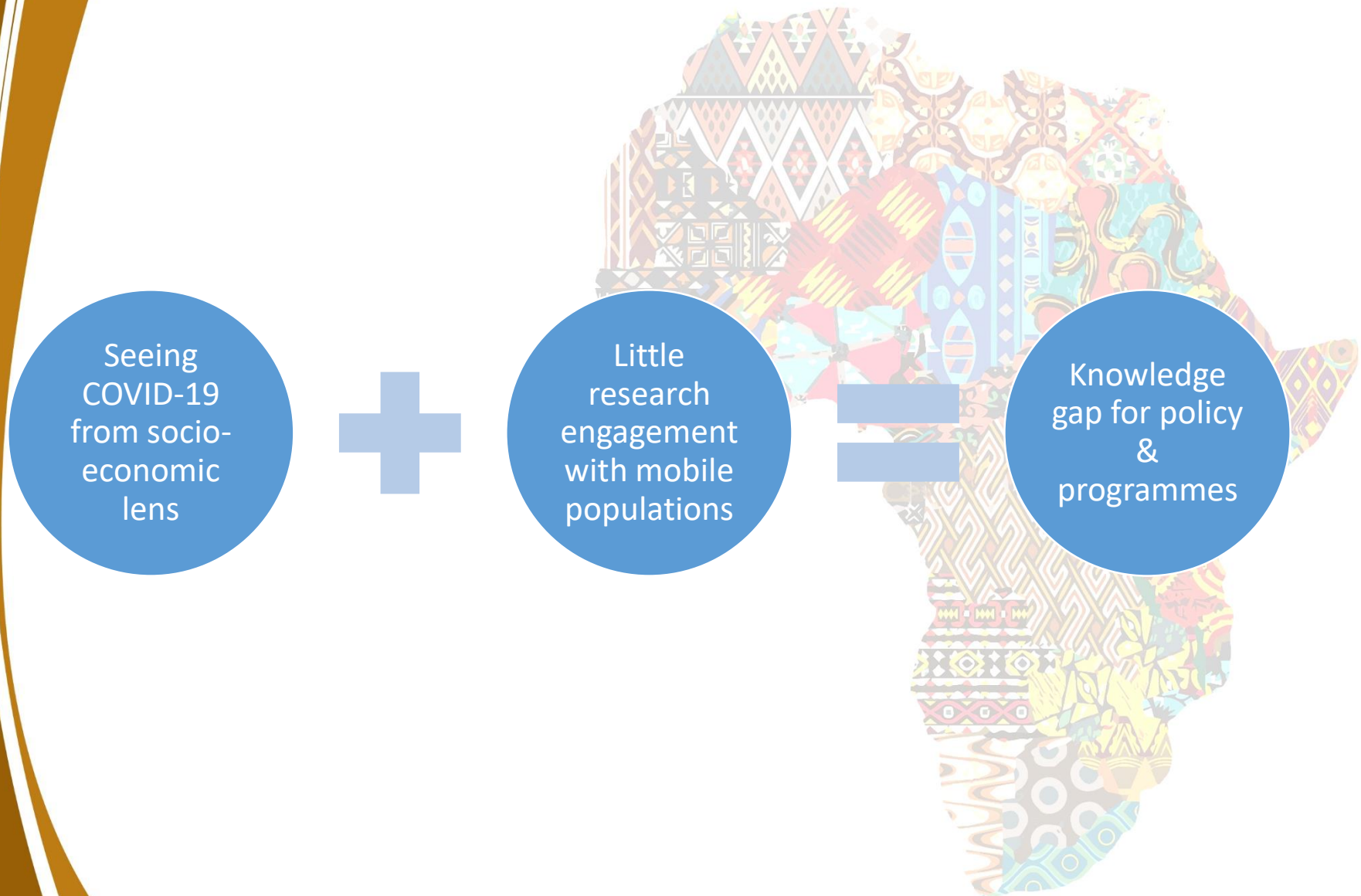


AGENDA

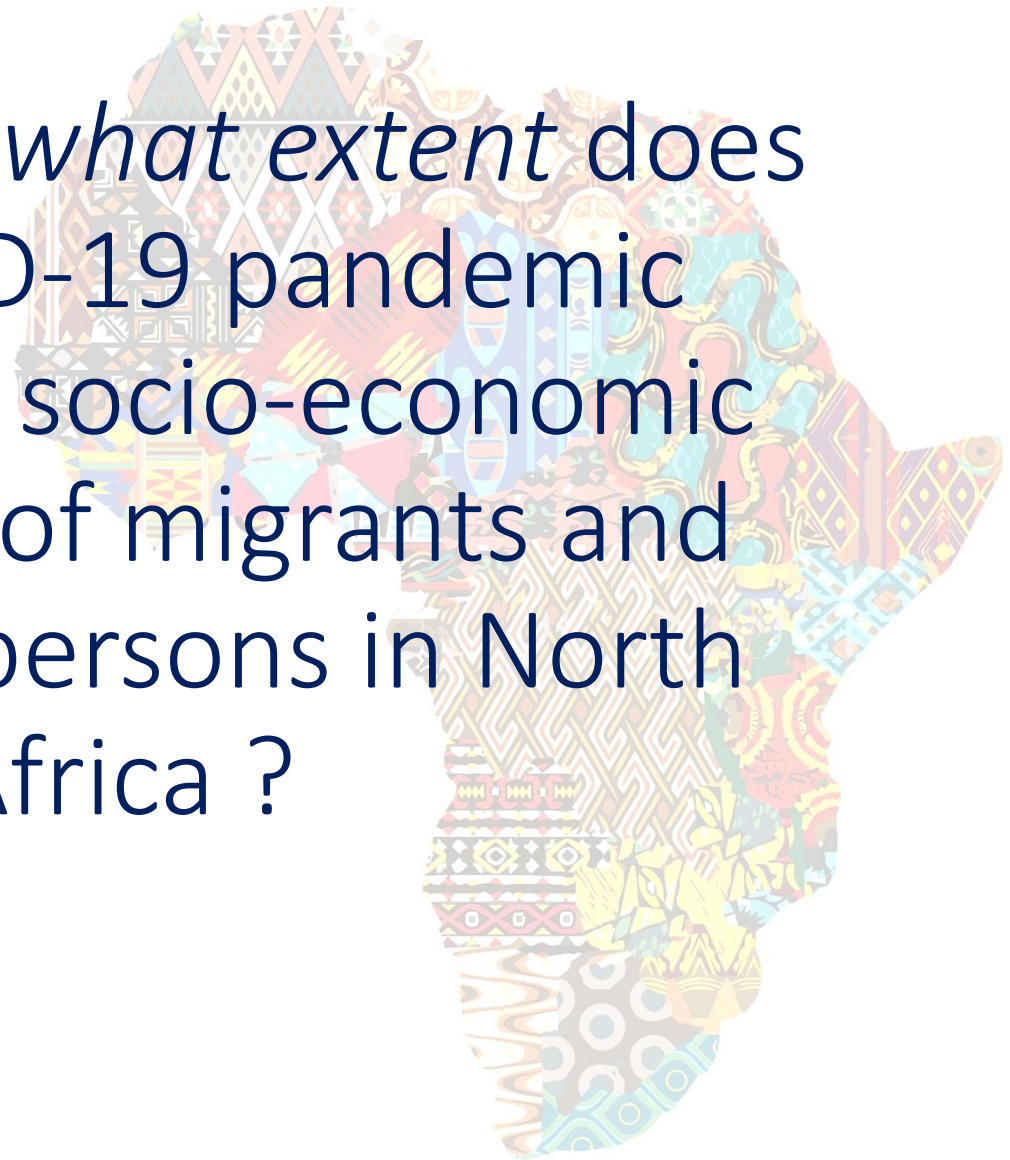


- **14.30– 14.35: Opening and Welcoming Remarks**
 - Tanja Dedovic, Chairperson
- **14.35 – 14.45: Context of the study and rationale**
 - Raffaele Bertini, Data and statistics officer (IOM)
- **14.45 – 15.10: Results of the study**
 - Joris Jourdain, Research analyst (IOM)
- **15.10 – 15.30: Open Discussion**
 - Q&A sessions for all participants (Moderated by Tanja Dedovic, Chairperson)

Context and rationale



*How and to what extent does
the COVID-19 pandemic
impact the socio-economic
outcomes of migrants and
displaced persons in North
Africa ?*



Framework

UNDP Framework to Assess the Socio-Economic Impact of COVID-19

Pillar 1: Health first - Protecting health services & health system

Pillar 2: Protecting people – Social Protection and basic services

Pillar 3: Economic Recovery – Protecting jobs, SMEs and informal sector workers

Pillar 4: Macro-economic Response

Pillar 5: Social Cohesion and Community Resilience

Pillar 6: Mobility

Indicator Bank

Pillar 1 - Health First: Protecting Health Services and Systems during the Crisis	Pillar 2 - Protecting People: Social Protection and Basic Services	Pillar 3 - Economic Response and Recovery: Protecting Jobs, SME Enterprises, and Informal Sector Workers	Pillar 4 - Macroeconomic Response and Multilateral Collaboration	Pillar 5 - Social Cohesion and Community Resilience	IOM Pillar 6 - Mobility
1.1 Access and presence of functional health facilities	2.1 Availability of and access to basic services (basic food items and markets; education; banks and financial institutions & WASH)	3.1 Access and availability of employment and / or income generating opportunity	4.1 Changes in monthly price stability for basic consumer price index	5.1 Changes in perception of security and safety?	6.1 Changes in freedom of movement
1.2 Awareness and interest in COVID-19 vaccination	2.2 Access and availability of social protection and/or humanitarian assistance	3.2 Changes in business environment due to COVID-19	4.2 Changes in capacity to send and receive remittances	5.2 Changes in tension and/or conflict between mobile and hosting communities?	6.2 Changes in mobility plans
1.3 Impact of COVID-19 on health outcomes	2.3 Forms of exploitation	3.3. Presence of coping strategies		5.3. Availability of CBOs	6.3 Changes in migratory routes

Methodology

Light touch

- Tunisia
- Egypt
- Algeria

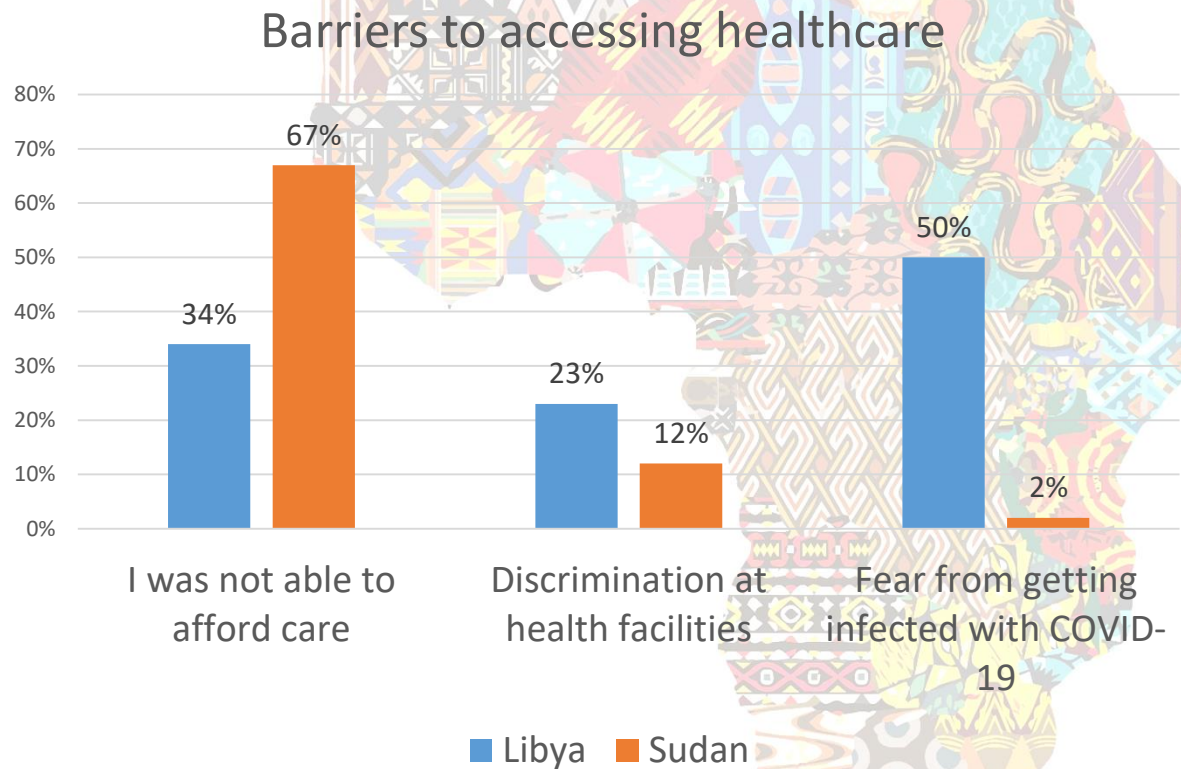
In-depth assessment

- Libya
- Sudan



Pillar 1: Health first – Protecting health services and systems during the crisis

Access to healthcare following COVID-19

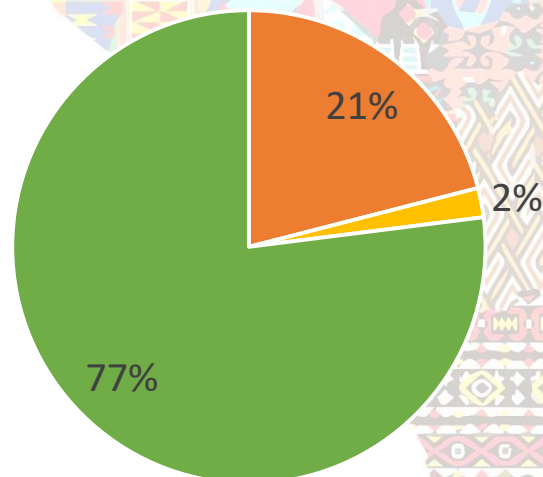




Pillar 1: Health first – Protecting health services and systems during the crisis

Awareness and interest in COVID-19 vaccination (Sudan)

Would you agree to receive a COVID-19 vaccination dose?

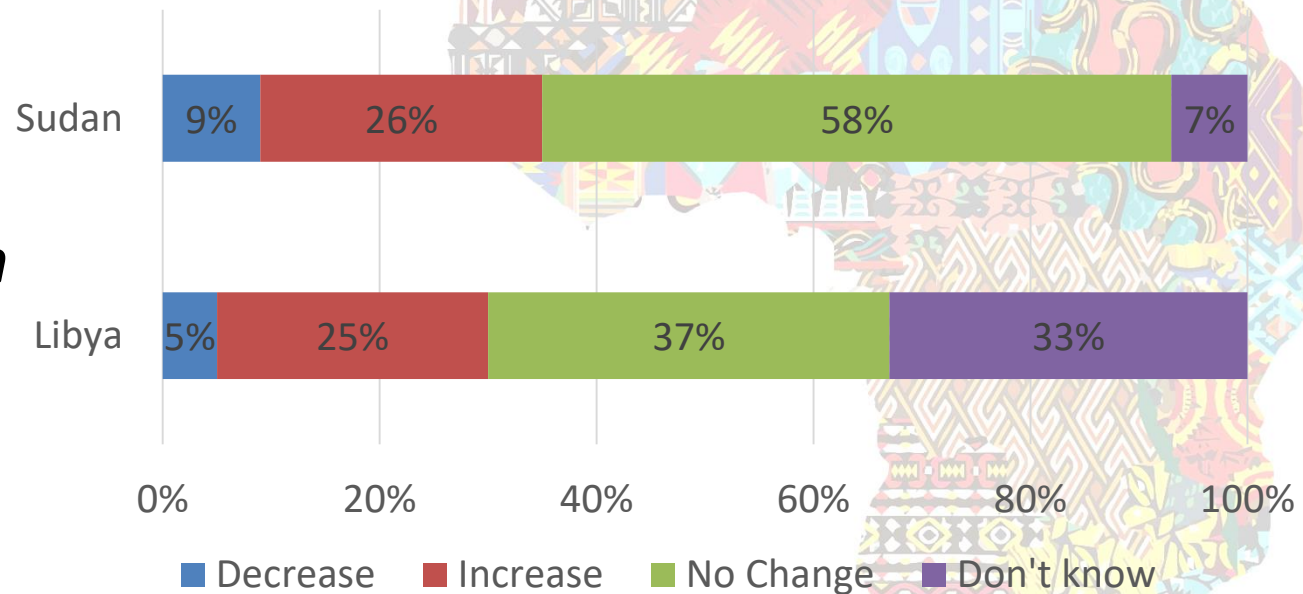


■ No ■ Prefer not to answer ■ Yes



Pillar 2: Protecting people – Social protection and basic services

Forms of exploitation

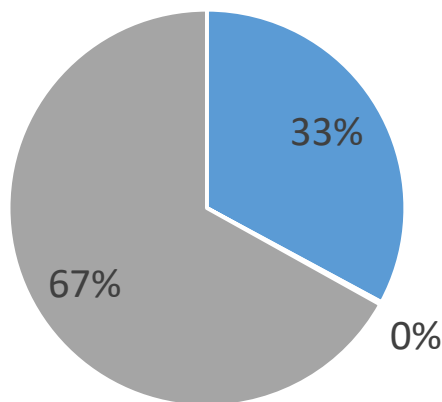




Pillar 3: Economic response and recovery

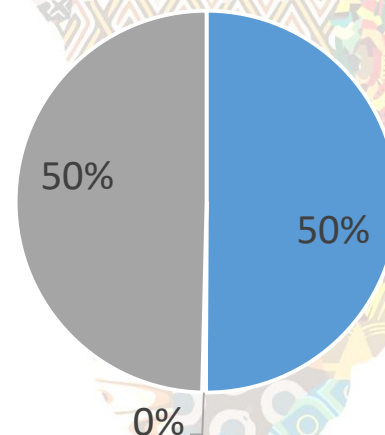
Employment and income generating opportunity (Sudan)

Before the start of the pandemic, did you work for pay?



■ No ■ Prefer not to answer ■ Yes

Are you currently working for pay?



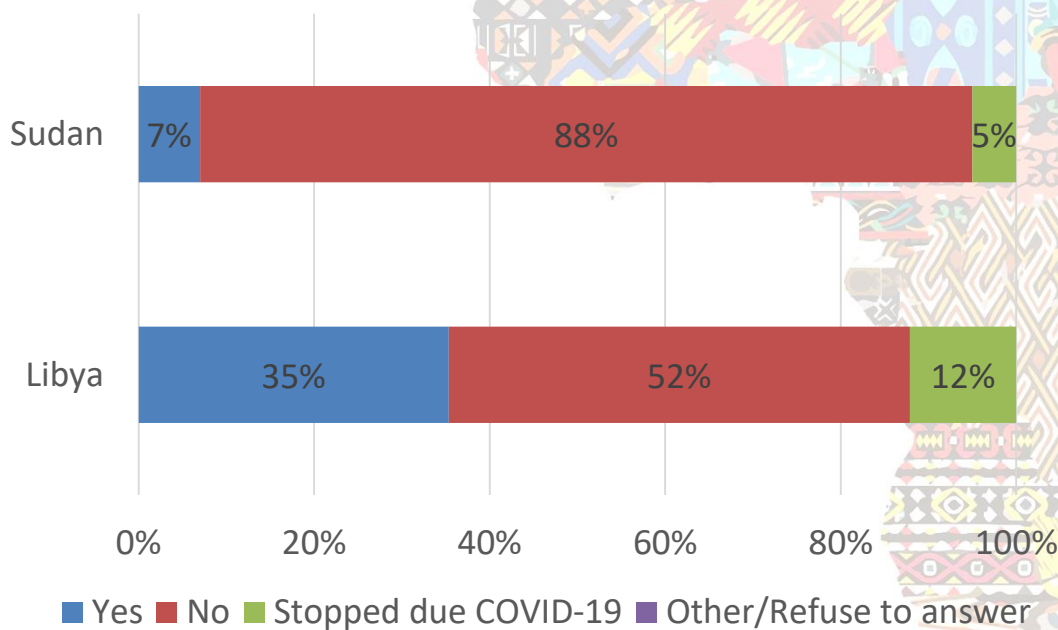
■ No ■ Prefer not to answer ■ Yes



Pillar 4: Macroeconomic response and multilateral collaboration

Remittances

Are you currently sending remittances to relatives abroad?

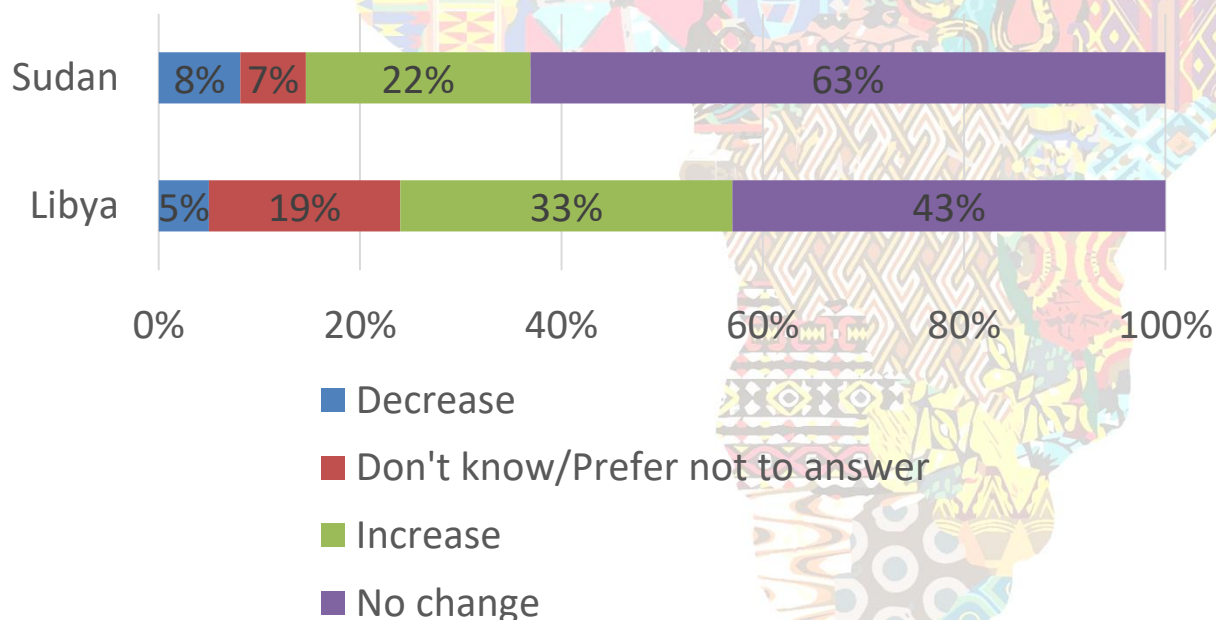




Pillar 5: Social cohesion and community resilience

Discrimination

Have you noticed any changes in the level of stigmatisation or discrimination against migrants since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic?



What to remember from this presentation?

1) A socio-economic lens to assess the impact of COVID-19 on mobile populations is relevant

2) Mobile populations in the region are disproportionately affected by negative impacts of the pandemic

3) Effects of COVID-19 differ significantly according to population types and geographies

4) We need additional to continue to collect disaggregated data!

Where to find the study's main outputs?

Regional Report
Libya Report
Sudan Report
(to be published)

Podcast for the
Global Compact
on Migration
(GCM) review
(available [here](#))



Incoming
webinar series
with Economic
Research
Forum (8th to
11th Nov 2021)

ECONOMIC
RESEARCH
FORUM



منتدى
البحوث
الاقتصادية

Discussion

