

REGIONAL MIGRANT RESPONSE PLAN

FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA AND YEMEN, 2022



MRP
Regional Migrants Response Plan
Horn of Africa and Yemen

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The regional Migrant Response Plan (MRP) for the Horn of Africa and Yemen includes urgent life-saving humanitarian and protection interventions to improve safe and dignified access to basic services for migrants and host communities while ensuring medium- to long-term actions aimed at addressing the drivers of migration. The MRP is an inter-agency framework bringing together 41 partners from governments, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the United Nations (UN), international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs), and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), providing an essential strategic framework to ensure a whole of society approach to address the needs of vulnerable migrants and host communities and ensure the continuity of services. The MRP uses a route-based approach and has been developed considering drivers of migration and the persistent vulnerability of migrants in the and Yemen, which manifest throughout their journey.

The MRP provides a flexible mechanism to respond to evolving migration trends, fluid operational environments, and broader humanitarian and socioeconomic developments on migrants and host communities for a more coordinated and multi-sectoral response to migration. With the continued support and active engagement of all partners, and the generosity of donors in 2021, MRP partners reached 375,000 individuals¹ due to improved coordination, better access to the people in need and enhanced delivery. The MRP partners, operating under challenging conditions and limited resources, adapted the programming to respond to the evolving context and demand for assistance by the target population.

In 2022, with the heightened vulnerability of migrants and the easing of movement restrictions in transit and destination countries, the migrant flows are expected to reach pre-COVID-19 levels with 395,345 migrants and 364,403 host/returnee community members projected to be in dire need of life-saving assistance and protection interventions. MRP partners will require USD 67million to respond to these needs comprehensively. The operating environment in the Horn of Africa is becoming increasingly complex as most

countries in the region remain chronically affected by natural hazard-induced disasters or protracted conflict, including the conflict in Northern Ethiopia and increased localized conflict in Somalia. The complexity of these challenges calls for collaborative efforts and multi-partner engagement to ensure that migrants are afforded humane and dignified treatment in the origin, transit, and destination countries.



Identification of new arrivals in Broom Mayfa'a (Hadamout), Yemen. @ INTERSOS 2021

¹ 375,000 migrants and host community members have received life-saving assistance in 2021. This includes the provision of Non-Food Items (NFIs), food assistance, multi-purpose cash assistance, family tracing and reunification for unaccompanied and separated children, primary health care and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services, and referral mechanisms for people with special needs, as well as other interventions geared towards durable solutions and development-oriented approaches.



CONTEXT OVERVIEW

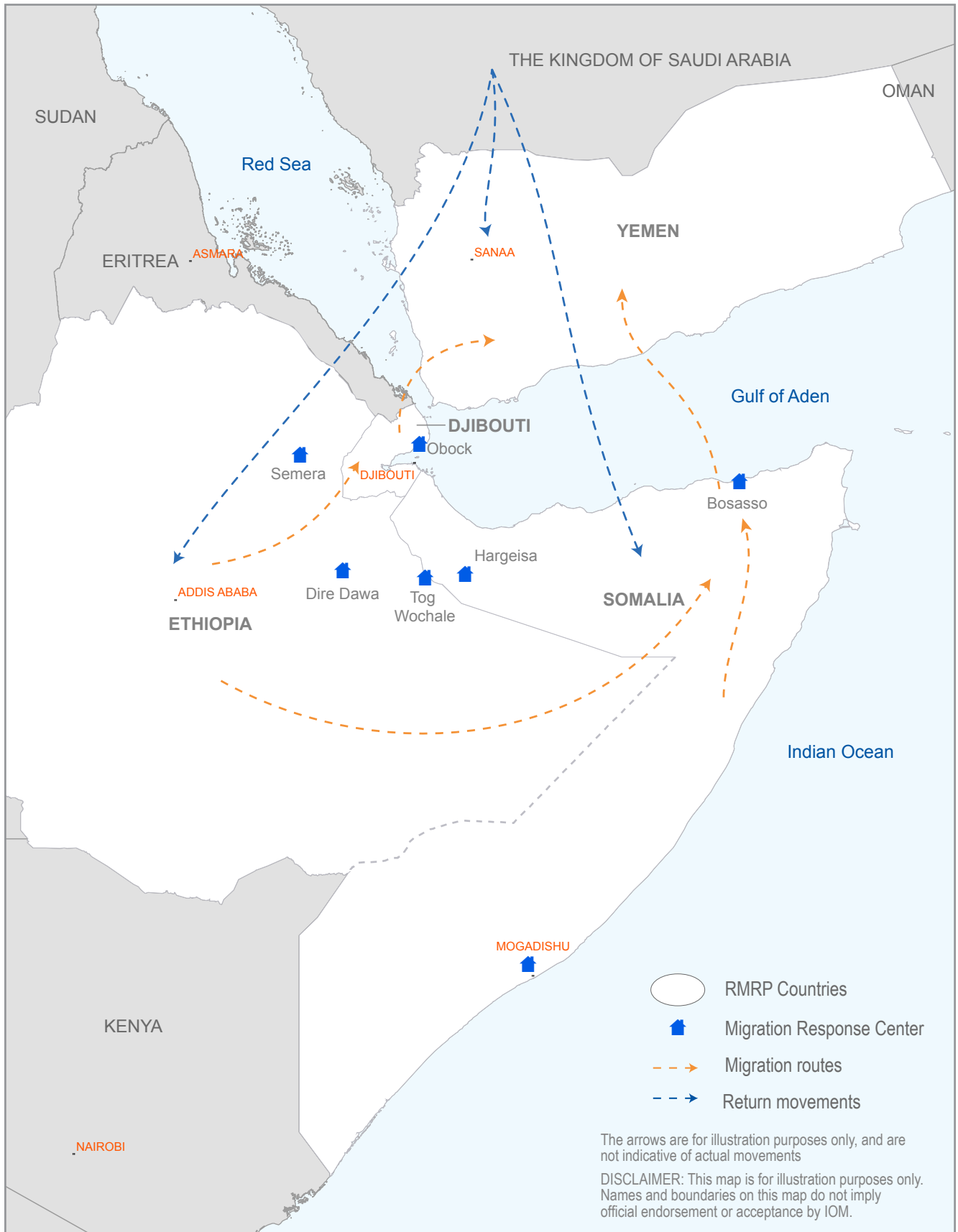
The Horn of Africa and Yemen is a region of origin, transit, and destination for hundreds of thousands of migrants, the majority of whom travel in an irregular manner, often relying on smugglers to facilitate movement along the Eastern Route (originating from Ethiopia and Somalia and transiting through Somalia, Djibouti and Yemen) with the intention of crossing the Gulf of Aden towards the Gulf States to seek better livelihood opportunities. The route is also one of the busiest, most complex and dangerous maritime migratory routes globally, with approximately 140,000 yearly arrivals in Yemen during pre-COVID-19 times. However, although movements have increased since the easing of COVID-19 restrictions in many parts of the world, the number is still far below pre-COVID-19 levels, with 27,693 migrants crossing into Yemen in 2021. Despite the relatively lower levels of arrivals in Yemen in 2021, movements along the Eastern Route made up 40 per cent of the 674,265 movements tracked along all routes. Widespread economic challenges, scarcity of regular migration opportunities, protracted conflict and cyclical natural hazards were the main drivers of irregular migration, with 27,693, 78,175 and 31,700 migrants arriving in Yemen, Djibouti and Somalia, respectively, in 2021.² The challenges and needs along the Eastern Route remain acute, with women and girls, unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), the elderly, and persons with disabilities being the most affected populations and facing heightened protection risks, vulnerabilities and inability to access critical goods and services. According to partners' reports, over 100 deaths and several disappearances were reported in 2021 compared to 40 recorded in 2020, though deaths on this route are also extremely difficult to document.

The deteriorating situation in transit and destination countries due to COVID-19 impacts on the socioeconomic conditions, economic situations, new and protracted conflicts and cyclical natural hazards have resulted in limited access to life-saving assistance and protection interventions such as shelter, medical care, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food and non-food items (NFIs). Consequently, the limited support of basic needs from local communities leaves migrants with the difficult choice to either continue with their journey or return home, further exacerbating their vulnerability. In 2021, the large-scale returns of Ethiopian migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia despite the escalation of conflict³ further exacerbated the situation of migrants who often arrived in a vulnerable state and compounded by the inability to proceed to areas of return. Sixty seven per cent of the 79,498 returnees (including 8,347 children in 2021) came from conflict-affected regions of Tigray, Amhara and Afar. In 2021, women accounted for 26 per cent of all returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Many traveled with infants or young children, with MRP partners registering 7,324 children aged nine or below arriving in Addis Ababa, increasing the need to provide life-saving assistance and specialized protection interventions to returnees. The nationwide State of Emergency announced by the Government of Ethiopia on 2 November 2021 is expected to last for six months. The ongoing conflict is predicted to continue into 2022, likely resulting in a deteriorated protection environment for civilians in Tigray and parts of the Amhara and Afar regions. At the same time, the conflict hinders the sustainable reintegration of returnees and provides an impetus for irregular migration and re-migration. Additionally, access to Djibouti through the Afar Region will be more difficult, with a higher risk of migrants being caught up in active fighting.

2 [Impact of COVID-19 Movement Restrictions on Migrants Along the Eastern Corridor](#).

3 Ethiopia continued to receive deportees from Saudi Arabia every week until November 22 when flights from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia were halted due to overcrowding at government shelters accommodating returnees unable to return to their home communities in Tigray, parts of Amhara and other areas made unsafe or inaccessible by the conflict.

MRP Countries and the Migration on the Eastern Route



LIST OF ACRONYMS

4Mi Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative

AAP Accountability to Affected Populations

BIA Best Interest Assessment

CCC Community Care Coalitions

CCG Community Conversation Groups

CP Child Protection

CSO Civil Society Organization

DRC Danish Refugee Council

DTM Displacement Tracking Matrix

ECC Ethiopian Community Centre

ESS Ethiopian Statistics Service

FTR Family Tracing and Reunification

GBV Gender-Based Violence

GHO Global Humanitarian Overview

HRP Humanitarian Response Plan

IASC Inter-Agency Standing Committee

IGAD Intergovernmental Authority on Development

IHR International Health Regulations

IMS Information Management System

MENA Middle East and North Africa

MHPSS Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

MMTF Mixed Migration Task Force

MPWG Migrant Protection Working Group

MRC Migration Response Centre

MRP	Migrant Response Plan	RCCE	Risk Communication and Community Engagement
NCM	National Coordination Mechanism	RCPN	Regional Child Protection Network
NFI	Non-Food Items	RMFM	Regional Ministerial Forum on Migration
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	RMMS	Refugee Migrants Multi-Sector
NDF	National Development Frameworks	SADD	Sex and Age Disaggregated Data
NPC	National Partnership Commission	SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
NRM	National Referral Mechanism	UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
PiN	People in Need	UN	United Nations
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	UNSDCF	Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
PFA	Psychosocial First Aid	VHR	Voluntary Humanitarian Return
PoE	Point of Entry	VoT	Victim of Trafficking
PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
RCC	Regional Coordination Committee		



RESPONSE PRIORITIES FOR 2022

The MRP outlines humanitarian, transition and development activities aimed at responding to the needs of migrants and host communities along the Eastern Route while also addressing the root causes of migration, complementing local capacities in line with priorities. The multi-annual and inter-agency approach employed in the MRP will ensure that humanitarian and protection assistance and longer-term development activities are delivered to the target populations synergistically and sustainably, prioritizing the most vulnerable.

In 2022, MRP partners will prioritize several government initiatives established during the consultative processes.

Enhancing protection of migrants and other vulnerable populations

The plight of migrants and affected communities in the Horn of Africa and Yemen is increasingly recognized by governments and the international community. Although migrants arriving in Yemen in 2020 and 2021 decreased due to the COVID-19 pandemic compared to 2019, many migrants found themselves stranded in very vulnerable conditions in Yemen, Djibouti and Somalia, facing stigmatization and a worsening protection environment for people on the move. To enhance the protection response to migrants and host communities along the Eastern Route, MRP partners established the Migrant Protection Working Group (MPWG). In 2022, through the MPWG, MRP partners will strengthen technical support and quality assurance by implementing protection sub-thematic initiatives, such as Child Protection (CP), Gender-based violence (GBV), Counter trafficking and alternatives to detention. Technical support and guidance will also be provided for the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and guidelines on the various protection assistance and services provided to vulnerable migrants and migrant victims of human rights violations (such as medical, legal, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), safe shelter, family tracing and reunification (FTR), etc.) to ensure the smooth delivery of services and implementation of activities in line with established standards.

MRP partners will also collaborate with the Regional and National Child Protection Network to provide technical support and guidance to national partners for capacity enhancement of front-line officials, social workforce, health workers and immigration officials (in-country and cross border) to strengthen their understanding of the rights of migrant children and empower them to identify and respond more effectively to their individual needs. Equally, to enhance the partnerships and coordination for an effective response, MRP partners will set up a harmonized coordination framework and establish cross border systems to prevent and respond to most vulnerable migrants, including those at risk of abuse and exploitation: girls and young women, UASC, children and youth exposed to trafficking along the Eastern Route.

Strengthening research, evidence and knowledge generation

MRP partners will strengthen the evidence base for policy influence and reform and programming through individual and joint needs assessments and analysis tailored to different populations and contexts to support a better understanding and more efficient response to migration crises. The response will target relevant government departments such as Border and Migration Management departments and National Information Management Systems and other state and non-state actors, UN agencies, NGOs, and local authorities. Specifically, in 2022, the response will prioritize the strengthening of the evidence-based on mobility patterns, root causes, routes, migrant numbers, risks of human trafficking and smuggling and the protection needs, risks and vulnerabilities of migrants, including awareness of the COVID-19 pandemic and difficulties faced during the migration journey between the Horn of Africa and Yemen. To this extent, information on migrants' flows will be collected through protection assessments, needs assessments, and linking to existing tools such as the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative (4Mi) data collection and other existing tools at the national levels. Additionally, in-depth surveys of migrants will be conducted along the route to inform about the migration journey, migration practices, experiences, and risks to inform policy formulation, enhance the use of evidence for programming and inform protection advocacy efforts at the national and regional levels.

Sustainable solutions, including voluntary humanitarian returns and community stabilization

Stranded migrants and returnees are in particular need of more sustainable solutions to mitigate further marginalization and the risk of unsafe and irregular migration. MRP partners will contribute to addressing the root causes of migration, targeting hotspots of migration and areas of return and help to build synergies between the humanitarian and development activities. The response will address the needs of at-risk, vulnerable groups through an inclusive and resilience-based approach, embracing mobility strategies that support progress towards achieving sustainable solutions, including voluntary humanitarian return (VHR).⁴ Additionally, MRP partners will support community cohesion efforts targeting migrants and host communities in hot spot areas of transit and destination, engaging local governments and civil society organizations (CSOs) to identify and respond to local drivers of forced and irregular migration. These initiatives will help lay the foundations for sustainable solutions, social cohesion, and sustainable development. MRP partners will support governments in the development of policies and laws to improve the protection of migrants' rights while strengthening community-based protection structures to support return, long-term reintegration and strengthen referral mechanisms between locations along the route.

Furthermore, engaging host communities will be vital to the response in 2022. The community engagements will be done by implementing community-based reintegration projects, community conversations and support programs and improving access to livelihood opportunities. The establishment of hotlines for the national referral mechanisms (NRMs) and the provision of alternatives for migration and safety nets will contribute to the community engagement interventions.

DEFINITION OF POPULATION GROUPS

The following categories of population groups have been included in the MRP and defined for this plan:



Departing migrants: Migrants that are departing their home countries. Within the framework of this MRP, this includes primarily Ethiopian and Somali migrants that have begun or are due to begin their journey but are still within their country of origin.



Transiting migrants: Migrants that have begun their journey and left their countries of origin and are in transit in another country prior to reaching their intended country of destination or returning to their country of origin. This also includes stranded migrants who cannot continue their journey, either in their own country or a transit country, and cannot return. Under this Plan, transiting migrants are in need and targeted in Djibouti, Somalia, and Yemen.



Returnee migrants: Individuals that have returned to their countries of origin, either spontaneously, voluntarily, or involuntarily. For the purpose of this plan, this does not include returnees in Somalia (from Yemen). This plan does not include Ethiopian returnees from Sudan.



Migrants at destination: Migrants who have decided to settle in a country along the migration route (Djibouti, Somalia or Yemen). The MRP does not include the response in destination countries such as the Gulf States.



Host community: Communities where migrants live or return to in areas of origin, transit and destination along the Eastern Route in Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia. The host community members in Yemen are covered under a Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and are not under this Migrant Response Plan.

⁴ The VHR will prioritize vulnerable groups including unaccompanied children, pregnant and lactating women, women headed households, GBV survivors, victims of trafficking, older persons, persons with disabilities, and people with medical conditions.

MRP RESPONSE FRAMEWORK

OVERALL OBJECTIVE AND GOAL

The overall MRP objective is to establish a more efficient response to address humanitarian and protection needs, risks and vulnerabilities of migrants and contribute to community stabilization and resilience in the Horn of Africa and Yemen.

The goal of the MRP is to promote comprehensive, quality, timely and inclusive humanitarian, protection,

and migration responses throughout the Eastern Route, ensuring a dynamic, comprehensive, and effective framework for coordination, capacity enhancement, analysis and resource mobilization that recognizes, responds to and addresses the regional dimensions of the migration linking the Horn of Africa and Yemen.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

To achieve the overall objective and goal, in response to the identified needs and in line with national priorities, **the following objectives underpin the Migrant Response planning:**



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1

Provide life-saving assistance to vulnerable migrants and host communities.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

Provide quality, timely and inclusive protection assistance and services to migrants and host communities.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3

Strengthen access to return, sustainable reintegration, and community stabilization.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4

Building evidence, partnerships, and coordination to enhance the humanitarian response and migration management throughout the migration route.

2022 RESPONSE PLAN OVERVIEW

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

With the heightened vulnerability of migrants, in transit and destination countries, it is anticipated that migrant flows will reach pre-COVID-19 levels, with 759,748 people projected to be in dire need of life-saving assistance and protection interventions. This projected figure includes 395,345 migrants and 364,403 host/returnee community members. Since the number of Ethiopian migrants stranded in transit and destination countries during the pandemic has increased, the response had projected an increase in the number of returnees to Ethiopia from the transit and destination countries. However, it is unclear how long the moratorium on involuntary returns will last. This could also mean that migrants currently in detention will spend more extended periods in extremely difficult conditions. Given that the conflict in Ethiopia is expected to continue in 2022, it is likely that the number of migrants in transit countries will increase as they will not be able to return to parts of Ethiopia.

The uncertainties caused by the conflict in Ethiopia and the possible impact on the migration flows along the Eastern Route make planning particularly difficult. However, MRP partners have identified **the following planning assumptions as the basis for the MRP response in 2022:**

- The migration routes will not change, and the migration flow will continue in 2022.
- Population group profiles for 2022 will be maintained in all the MRP countries. They will include departing migrants from Ethiopia and Somalia, migrants transiting through Somalia, Djibouti and Yemen, returnees to Ethiopia and Somalia, migrants residing in Somalia and Djibouti and host communities.
- The ongoing conflict in northern Ethiopia, which is expected to continue into 2022, might change the flow of migration - access to Djibouti through the Afar region could become more difficult.
- COVID-19 restrictions will continue to be reduced with increasingly vulnerable populations leaving Ethiopia and Somalia.

The MRP has within its mechanism the flexibility to adapt to the evolving situations and MRP partners will review the plan to determine if reprioritization of the response is required.



Child in Caritas, Djibouti. @ IOM 2021 / Alexander Bee

POPULATION IN NEED AND TARGET POPULATION 2022

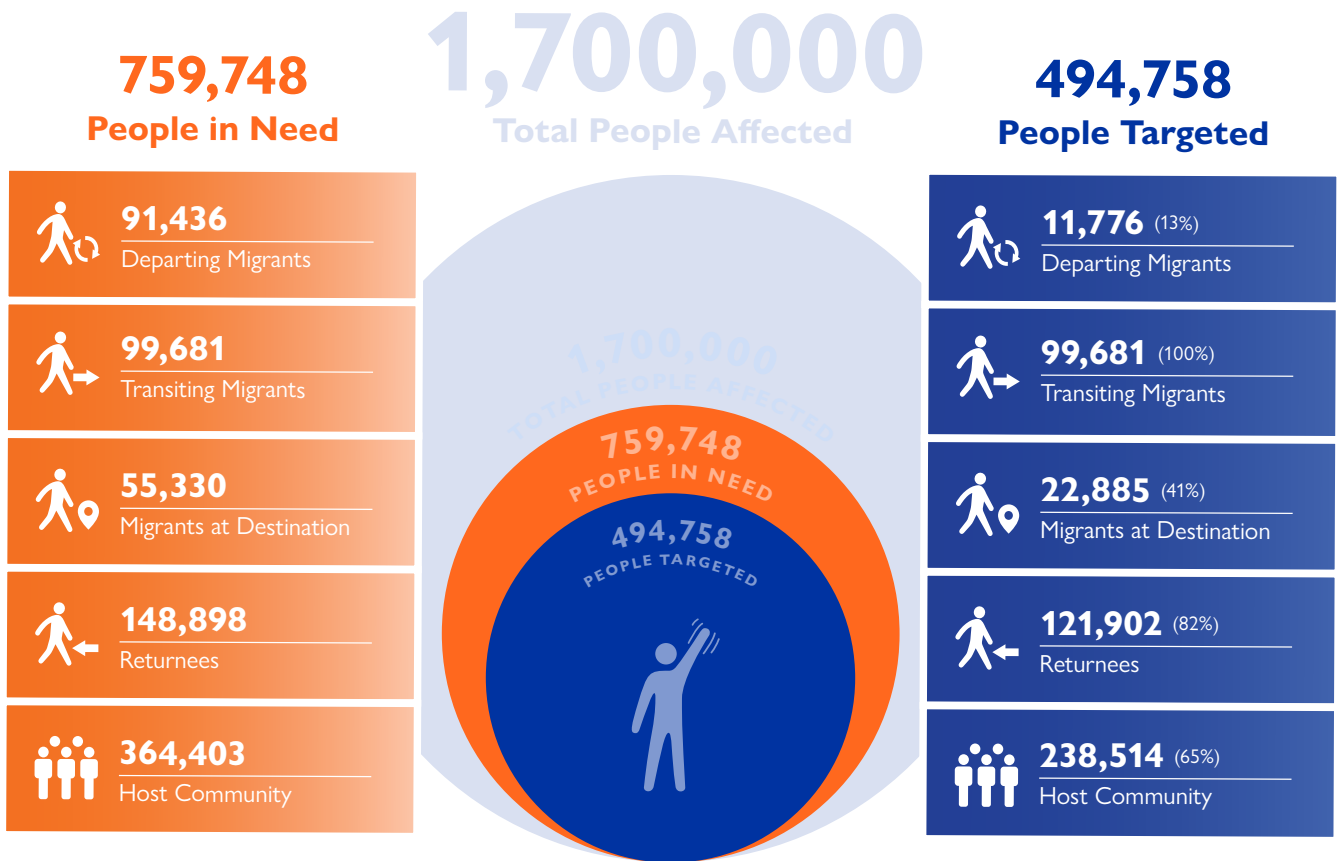
Based on these assumptions, it is expected that the overall needs in 2022 will be exacerbated compared to 2021. Given the mobility aspect of the migration flows, migrants may belong to more than one population group along their migration journey. To avoid the double-counting of migrants in the total PiN calculation, transiting migrants who will depart the destination in the same year were not included so as not to duplicate with departing migrants and those at destination. The calculation of the PiN was coordinated with the Office for the

Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) at the country and regional level to ensure complementarity with the country-level HRP. To avoid double-counting, host community members and some migrant population groups for Ethiopia, Somalia and Yemen who were already included in the respective HRPs were not included in the calculation of the total affected population for the Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO).



Dikhil, Djibouti, Nov 21. Two migrants wash their clothes in the river passing through Dikhil. @ IOM 2021 / Alexander Bee

PLANNING AND RESPONSE FOR 2022



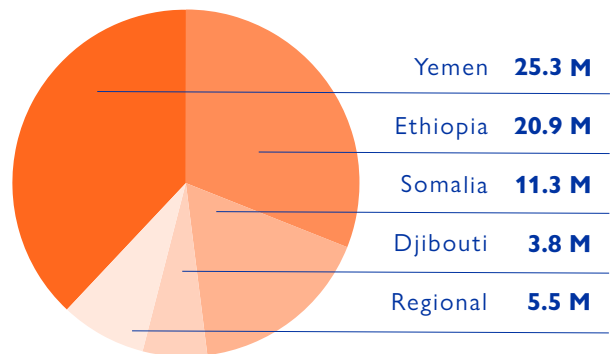
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT

USD 67 Million

FUNDING BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE



FUNDING BY MRP COUNTRY



MRP APPEALING PARTNERS



PARTNERSHIPS AND COORDINATION IN 2022

The MRP includes a total of 41 partners across the four target countries who respond to the enormous needs on the ground, in line with the MRP's overall goal to enhance coordination and partnerships as key enablers towards more effective use of scarce resources. While the plan's overall implementation is led by governments and supported by the United Nations (UN) agencies, NGOs and other partners, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) leads the coordination efforts for the plan's implementation. MRP partners vary in each country, based on organizations' operational presence and the relevance of their mandate. At the regional level, the MRP Regional Coordination Committees (RCC) for Regional Directors and technical focal points comprises 15 partners. In 2021, the MRP partners at the regional level established the MRP Migrant Protection Working Group (MPWG), co-chaired by IOM and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). The MPWG seeks to enhance a coordinated protection response to migrants and host communities along the Eastern Route.

Additionally, the MRP is integrated into relevant networks such as the Regional Ministerial Forum on Migration (RMFM),⁵ the Regional Child Protection Network (RCPN) and the GBV Working Group. MRP partners also leverage their sub-regional cooperation with Regional Economic Communities (RECs) such as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). At the country level, the MRP is coordinated through the existing inter-agency frameworks (Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Task Teams, the Cluster System and all relevant Grand Bargain workstreams), the National Partnership Coalition on Migration (NPC) in Ethiopia, the Mixed Migration Task Force (MMTF) in Djibouti and Somalia, the Refugee Migrants Multi-Sector (RMMS) in Yemen, and the UN Migration Network in Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia.

The MRP enhances country ownership, focuses on results and promotes inclusive partnerships, building effective systems and greater attention to subnational and local actors through transparency and mutual accountability to affected populations by the MRP partners. The building of partnerships will continue to be enhanced to ensure informed, coordinated and comprehensive assistance and protection interventions to migrants and host communities along the Eastern Route.

Linkages with humanitarian response plans and other development frameworks

The MRP ensures complementarity and coherence with existing strategic assistance frameworks, including National Development Frameworks (NDF), UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSCDF) and HRPs. The MRP seeks to promote effective regional responses to migrants and promote the inclusion of the needs of migrants into country-level discussions and planning to harmonize priorities, budgets, and targets in countries where such planning already occurs. For 2022, the MRP target population for the migrants' response in Yemen was aligned with the Yemen HRP. For Ethiopia, the HRP includes the target population for returnees. The Somalia HRP references the MRP as the framework that will cater to the needs of target populations along the Eastern Route. MRP partners will continue to advocate for the inclusion of migrants' needs into the HRPs for the relevant target countries.

The MRP partners are concerned about migrants' vulnerabilities along the Southern Route.⁶ In 2022, MRP partners will conduct more action-oriented research around the impacts on the migratory dynamics along this route and engage with member states and humanitarian and development partners to inform the target populations to be included in future iterations of the MRP.

⁵ The RMFM seeks to develop a common regional position and engage as a block with the Gulf States to ensure the protection of migrant workers from the Horn of Africa.

⁶ Vulnerable migrants from the Horn of Africa head south to South Africa and generally transit through Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, along what is known as the Southern Route.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

FOR 2022

Representative from National Office for the Assistance to Refugees and Disaster Stricken People (ONARS) distributing bread to migrants in Djibouti. @ IOM 2021 / ONARS

The MRP partners at the regional level will seek to enhance the understanding of the drivers of migration and the persistent vulnerability of migrants in the Horn of Africa and Yemen and their implications through strengthening the evidence base.⁷ This is critical for future migration management along the route.

Through the MPWG, MRP partners will strengthen the protection monitoring systems and enhance sustainable monitoring and protection systems for irregular migrants along the route in the short term, focusing on improving security and stepping up development efforts in the long term. Furthermore, the MRP partners will provide technical support and guidance in conducting protection assessments and research to ascertain the nature, scale and prevalence of protection issues to inform protection programming.

In line with the priorities for the MRP and in collaboration with partners in the affected countries, regions and RECs, the MRP partners at the regional level have outlined **the following regional activities to be implemented in 2022 to provide support to the identified target populations:**



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1

Provide life-saving assistance to vulnerable migrants and host communities.

- Provide technical support and guidance for capacity-building efforts for governments and partners in relevant thematic areas, including humanitarian border management and rescue at sea, and promote migrant-friendly services and mobility competent health systems.

- Develop and implement the Regional MRC Strategy and the relevant operational strategies, including the MRC Management System, MRC Information System and MRC Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in line with the MRC Regional Guidelines and SOPs.
- Strengthen cooperation with relevant agencies on dead body management by enhancing referral mechanisms for Restoring Family Links services, conducting joint training, and providing equipment for the assistance and protection of migrants in vulnerable situations.
- Establish and implement a regional gender- and age-sensitive awareness-raising strategy⁸ focusing on alternatives to irregular migration, protection risks, migrants' rights and available resources for protection and assistance along the routes.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

Provide quality, timely and inclusive protection assistance and services to migrants and host communities.

- Support partners and governments to map the capacity of partners providing assistance and specialized protection services, including medical assistance (including clinical management of rape), mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), legal aid/access to justice, family tracing and safe shelter, and establish a regional capacity building plan to address the identified capacity gaps through specialized trainings/technical cooperation.

⁷ The research will include the impact of climate change in the Horn of Africa on child migration; research to establish the unique vulnerabilities of migrants including migrant smuggling and human trafficking as well as research on livelihoods.

⁸ The awareness raising strategy will include mechanisms to assess the impact of the activities on the target population, contributing to the prevention of protection risks and vulnerabilities amongst migrants and host communities in vulnerable situations.

- Strengthen the capacity of governments and relevant agencies on protection issues including CP and GBV through the development of SOPs and guidelines on the various protection assistance and services provided to vulnerable migrants and migrant victims of human rights violations to ensure the smooth delivery of services and implementation of activities in line with established standards.
- Develop and roll out a regional community-based protection manual and tools⁹ to guide country offices in implementing community-based approaches.
- Support the efforts of RECs on strengthening and mainstreaming child-focused approaches in their programming, including the development of CP policies, ensuring the inclusion of migrant children as a specific vulnerable group.
- Engage in constructive dialogue, technical assistance, and capacity building with Member States and relevant actors to advocate for alternatives to detention, particularly for migrant children.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3

Strengthen access to return, sustainable reintegration, and community stabilization.

- Support the development of a regional cooperation framework on return and reintegration and support country offices/governments to develop national policy frameworks and guidelines for safe and dignified returns and sustainable reintegration.
- Support MRP countries to facilitate the delivery of sustainable solutions to migrants, such as the regularization of stay, sustainable reintegration and livelihoods¹⁰, community cohesion, community-based protection mechanisms and improved service delivery to address root causes of irregular migration.
- Promote the right to health and well-being for all, including migrants and people on the move, by revising legislative health frameworks in all the countries included in the MRP and developing health programming with RECs.



A woman migrant carrying water to her shelter. @ IOM 2021

⁹ The manual will include harmonized tools and guidance for conducting participatory assessments; community conversations and other methods of sensitization and awareness raising and the establishment of representation structures.

¹⁰ To address both their immediate, but also longer-term needs, such as restoring degraded farmland and building capacity on agroecology, agroforestry and other sustainable agricultural practices.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4

Building evidence, partnerships, and coordination to enhance the humanitarian response and migration management throughout the migration route.

- Support relevant agencies to standardize monitoring/ data collection; develop and run a regional online system of data collection and repository of child rights violations in Ethiopia, Somalia and Djibouti.
- Support the creation of a more robust evidence base by continuing to collect migration relevant data, quantitative and qualitative, such as through assessments at points of entry (PoEs) and conducting trainings and research on relevant topics.¹¹
- Promote sub-regional, bilateral and multilateral cooperation between states to support the development and implementation of action plans to harmonize policies and procedures and bolster advocacy and coordination to address the needs of migrants along the Eastern corridor.
- Strengthen the coordination among MRP partners by supporting regular meetings and inter-agency capacity-building initiatives to provide overall strategic direction to the MRP partners on relevant thematic areas for a coherent and coordinated approach to planning and operationalizing the shared strategic objectives.
- Support and influence national-level working groups on enhancing policy coherence, evidence base, knowledge/ capacity, and programmes supporting migrants and host communities, particularly those affected by environmental degradation (climate-related or otherwise) through relevant regional working groups.
- Strengthen the capacity on member states in migration health statistics and disease health surveillance (DHS).

RESPONSE MONITORING IN 2022

The MRP progress will be regularly monitored with the involvement of MRP partners and inclusive of vulnerable migrants and migrant communities to the extent possible. All the MRP partners at the country and regional levels are responsible for monitoring the relevance/appropriateness, coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency of the interventions under the MRP to establish clear links and evidence between the individual partner interventions and the MRP objectives. The MRP monitoring plan will provide strategic direction on how monitoring and evaluation will contribute to accountability, learning and decision making. Progress in meeting the expected results will always be disaggregated by target populations, sex and age (SADD) and where and when applicable by country, project location, MRP partner, and type of stakeholder. The monitoring data collected will be analyzed for strategic, operational, and tactical decision-making and to inform advocacy efforts and programmatic adjustments during the MRP cycle. Annual assessments will be conducted to measure the perception of MRP partners to the extent to which the MRP is achieving the set objectives. Findings, best practices, and lessons learned will be communicated to the partners through coordination meetings and reports. Information management systems (IMS) are critical and 2022 will see further enhancements of the IMS to improve the response system and make it more coordinated and efficient based on the analysis of the data collected through the IMS. The MRP partners will conduct all the interventions respecting the do no harm-principle and non-discriminatory and needs-based approaches, prioritizing safety and dignity, and fostering empowerment and participation of the vulnerable migrants.

¹¹ Research topics including: research on the impact of climate change in the Horn of Africa on child migration ; research to establish the unique vulnerabilities of migrant and displaced girls (Girls on the Move); mapping of coastal communities with a focus on the impact of maritime crime and criminality (migrant smuggling and human trafficking) on livelihoods, protection concerns facing migrant and returnee women, men, boys and girls; research on the drivers, needs and characteristics of migrants spontaneously returning from Yemen; study on the dynamics between local communities in key transit locations in Djibouti and Somalia and Ethiopian migrants along the Eastern Route, community-based responses to climate change, indigenous coping and adaptation mechanisms, adaptive livelihoods that can stabilise communities, green jobs for rural-urban migrants, livelihood options that are relevant to specific target groups such as pastoralists, on policy coherence e.g. between climate change, migration and displacement, between green economy, climate change and migration etc.

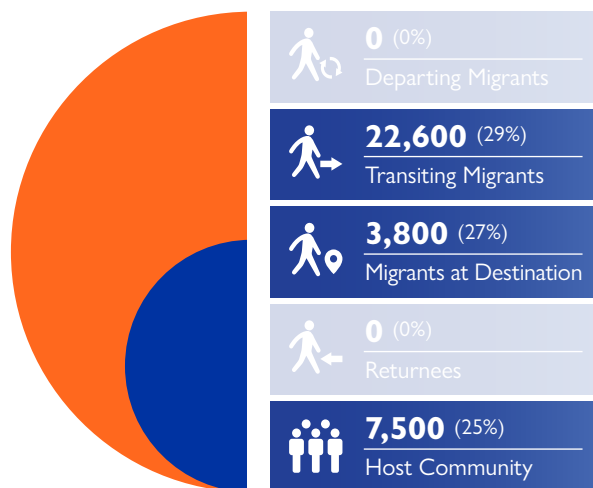
Country Chapters

DJIBOUTI

Adogolo, Djibouti. Migrants gather in Obock to pray for calm seas and a safe crossing. @ IOM 2021 / Alexander Bee

122,676
PiN

33,900
People Targeted



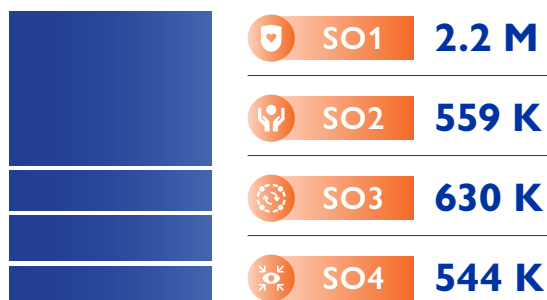
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED

USD 3.9 M

MRP PARTNERS

6

FUNDING BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE



Country overview

Djibouti's strategic location on the banks of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden makes it host to some of the largest migrant flows on the African continent. Thousands of migrants pass through the country by foot, bus, or other vehicles, seeking to make their way across the Gulf of Aden, through Yemen, to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf States in search of improved economic opportunities. In 2021, approximately 137,000 migrants were recorded at key flow monitoring points (FMPs) across the country, representing a 22 per cent increase compared to the total flows tracked in 2020 when approximately 112,000 migrants were identified. However, even though the migration flows have been increasing since the second half of 2021, they have not yet reached pre-pandemic levels (in 2019, more than 215,000 migrants were observed across the country).¹²

With the easing of mobility restrictions throughout the region, the progressive deterioration of living conditions in Yemen triggered growing numbers of spontaneous returns to Djibouti via boats. Between May 2020 and July 2021, the number of returns from Yemen was multiplied by nine, from 109 to 950.¹³ However, since August 2021, the average daily number of returns from Yemen has been declining, reaching its lowest level in December 2021 (178 movements) due to several concurrent factors, and most recently due to the intensification of the Ethiopian crisis and the suspension of return operations following the declaration of a nationwide state of emergency in Ethiopia on 2 November 2021. The increasing securitization of borders, the increase in smuggling service costs, the limited provision of safe and dignified return options, among other factors, will most likely have an impact on the vulnerabilities of migrants passing through Djibouti.

¹² [Djibouti – Migration Trends Dashboard 4 \(November 2021\)](#).

¹³ [Djibouti – Migration Trends Dashboard 4 \(November 2021\)](#).

Djibouti is also hosting many long-term undocumented migrants (migrants at destination), mainly residing in Djibouti city. It is estimated that at least 10 per cent of this population group lives below the poverty line, including a significant number of migrant children who cannot continue their migration journey and end up living on the streets of Djibouti city. The negative long-term impact of COVID-19 on incomes in Ethiopia, the conflict in Northern Ethiopia and the ongoing conflict in Yemen will continue to increase the vulnerabilities of migrants in Djibouti as they will be exposed to more protection risks with limited options to return to Ethiopia.

Identified needs

Migrants moving along the Eastern Corridor migration route are particularly vulnerable as they are at high risk of detention, deportation, violence, abuse, and exploitation. They face difficulties accessing essential services such as food and water and migrating through a harsh climate in remote desert areas. Significant proportions of transiting migrants, often on foot and with minimal access to economic resources to finance their journeys, end up stranded in informal settlements along the migration corridor across the country. As a result of the harsh migration conditions and the difficulties that migrants face on the route, they are in critical need of water, food, temporary shelter, NFIs, WASH services, medical assistance, MHPSS, risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), return options and search and rescue in the Obock region. Vulnerable migrants living in Djibouti city and other urban areas such as Ali-Sabieh and Dikhil also require life-saving and protection assistance, commensurate with their demographic profile, vulnerability status migratory experience. The migrants returning from Yemen suffer from mild to severe psychosocial trauma due to the experiences faced in Yemen, including sleep deprivation, arbitrary detention, physical abuse, and forced labour. While there are no available statistics on the migrant population in the city, many live in precarious conditions. In this regard, the identification of migrants in vulnerable situations in the city requires strengthening to assure adequate protection and assistance services such as food, NFIs, WASH services, medical assistance, RCCE, temporary accommodation, access to specialized protection services and FTR and voluntary return options. These services will be crucial in preventing vulnerable migrants (including children and women) from being left in dire circumstances. Additionally,

implementing community-based interventions targeting migrant populations and host communities, focusing on reintegration and livelihood support to ensure durable community stabilization is key to the response in 2022.

Targets and planned response


The response in 2022 will support the needs of 77,811 transiting migrants, 14,317 migrants at destination and 30,548 host community members projected to need tailored assistance in Djibouti. The response in Djibouti will focus on life-saving and basic needs support along the migration corridor while also engaging pertinent stakeholders, including governmental counterparts, in reinforcing migrants' access to protection services and strengthening referral mechanisms. The 2022 response plan will prioritize durable solutions and community stabilization through community-based interventions and livelihood programming. The rapidly evolving security context in the region and the changing migration dynamics across the country call for continued and strengthened data collection at key FMPs on the numbers, profiles, vulnerabilities, needs and intentions of migrants transiting in Djibouti. Additionally, more qualitative and in-depth research on their migratory routes and experiences is critical to ensure tailored and efficient programming. Furthermore, MRP partners will support the capacity-building for government counterparts to enhance and harmonize migration data collection and management, promote coordination among MRP partners, and support the implementation of migration policies at the national level.

The following actions will be implemented by MRP partners under each strategic objective for 2022:

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 Provide life-saving assistance to vulnerable migrants and host communities.

- Provide humanitarian assistance, including food assistance, COVID-19 screening and medical care to vulnerable migrants along the migration corridor in Djibouti and Djibouti city.
- Provide psychosocial and psychological support for migrants with MHPSS needs, including counselling, organization of socio-relational activities, etc.


- Provide NFIs (including personal protective equipment (PPE) and hygiene kits), temporary and safe shelter assistance.
- Rehabilitate and upgrade existing WASH facilities and improve waste and water management systems.
- Collaborate with relevant government entities and agencies to strengthen their capacities to assist vulnerable migrants in line with established standards, strengthening the protection and referral mechanisms to specialized services.
- Support the Government with equipment and other resources, particularly for the Coast Guard's rescue at sea operations.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

Provide quality, timely and inclusive protection assistance and services to migrants and host communities.


- Strengthen the provision of tailored assistance and individual protection, including case management and referral to specialized services for vulnerable migrants and host communities, including survivors of GBV, Victims of Trafficking (VoTs), and children on the move, including UASC.
- Support the training of protection service providers and local government counterparts to ensure that services are aligned with established SOPs (counter-trafficking, CP, MHPSS, etc.).
- Carry out regular protection monitoring along the migration routes, mainly in the Tadjourah and Obock regions of the country.
- Facilitate community dialogues, mobile outreach activities, awareness-raising and sensitization campaigns about the dangers of irregular migration, amongst other topics, in areas identified as hotspots for irregular migration in Djibouti.
- Support the government of Djibouti in the implementation of the NRM for vulnerable migrants in Djibouti.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3

Strengthen access to return, sustainable reintegration, and community stabilization.

- Provide voluntary return assistance, including pre-departure assistance¹⁴ to vulnerable migrants who do not have the means to return to their countries of origin.
- Support the capacity building for border and immigration management through trainings material support and the rehabilitation of border posts.
- Implement community-based projects and develop informed livelihood programming and income-generating activities targeting migrants and host communities.
- Ensure peaceful co-existence between migrant populations and host communities by identifying respective leaders and representatives and facilitating inter-community dialogues.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4

Building evidence, partnerships, and coordination to enhance the humanitarian response and migration management throughout the migration route.

- Track migration flows in Djibouti through data collection on the number of migrants passing through key transit points (including nationalities, age and sex breakdown, modes of transportation, primary needs and vulnerabilities) to inform protection programming, policy and advocacy.
- Conduct context-specific research, which includes in-depth interviews with transiting and/or stranded migrants and host community members on relevant topics.
- Conduct regular MMTF meetings to enhance the MRP coordination, establish a learning platform that promotes mutual capacity development among partners and contribute to regional and bilateral government coordination initiatives.
- Support the Government of Djibouti with the implementation of national migration policies to support the protection needs of vulnerable migrants.

¹⁴ The assistance includes medical and vulnerability screening, pre-departure counselling, facilitation of travel documents, travel assistance.

DJIBOUTI PARTNERS	
1. IOM	2. WFP
3. UNICEF	4. Caritas
5. UNDP	6. DRC



Fantahero, Djibouti, Migrants share a plate of rice for lunch. @ IOM 2021 / Alexander Bee

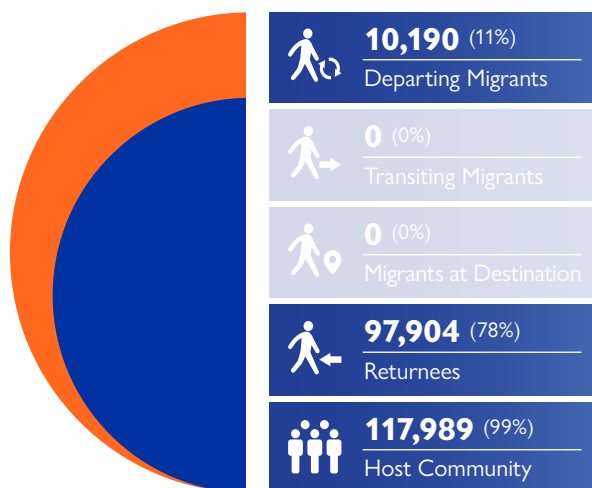
Country Chapters

ETHIOPIA

Beneficiary of reintegration support provided in Ethiopia. @ IOM 2021

333,548
PiN

226,083
People Targeted



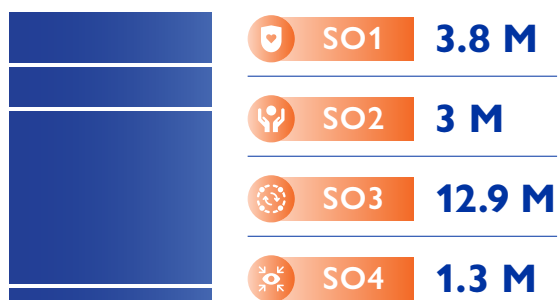
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED

USD 20.9 M

MRP PARTNERS

30

FUNDING BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE



Country overview

Ethiopia is a country of origin, transit, and destination for migrants in the Horn of Africa. Ethiopians are the most mobile population in the region, with tens of thousands of youths leaving the country every year along the Eastern Route via Yemen, Somaliland, Puntland, and Djibouti to the Gulf States, with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia being the destination of the majority.¹⁵ Among them, people from Tigray, Oromia and Amhara regions are a particularly mobile population, especially on the Eastern Corridor migratory route. These three regional states made up 93 per cent¹⁶ of all returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 2021.

The forced return figures of Ethiopian nationals from the Gulf States provide an accurate representation of the magnitude of migration flows between the Horn of Africa and the Gulf States. As a result of the relaxation of movements restrictions linked with COVID-19, 79,498 migrants were involuntarily returned from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 2021. MRP partners recorded a slight increase in the proportion of female returnees (26 percent in 2021 as opposed to 21 percent in 2020) and a sharp decrease in UASC (less than 1 percent as opposed to 6 percent in 2020), probably linked to the fact that prioritizing the most vulnerable individuals (UASC) was easier in 2020.

Migrants on the Eastern Route are predominantly young male adults migrating for economic reasons. A significant proportion of females are also attracted mainly by economic opportunities, mainly as domestic workers.¹⁷ In 2021, most Ethiopian migrants on the Eastern Route originated from Tigray (33.5%), Amhara (32%) and Oromia (27.4%) with 7 per cent originating from

15 IOM, Migrant Movements Between the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula, January - December 2020, Published on: 26 January 2021.

16 [Return of Ethiopian Migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.](#)

17 https://maprevamp.iom.int/sites/default/files/document/publications/IOM_RDH_MRC_Factsheet_March2021.pdf.

the remaining regional states and city administrations. The scarcity of regular labour migration opportunities, particularly for male migrants, lead to a shortage in viable livelihood options in the country's rural and urban areas, creating incentives for irregular migration. The conflict in Northern Ethiopia is expected to continue into 2022. MRP partners expect that the projected flows of migrants will continue throughout this year and that population group profiles will be maintained. The measures and mobility restrictions adopted by national states in relation to COVID-19 will continue to be reduced with increasingly vulnerable populations leaving the country. If the crisis in the country continues to unfold, it might change migration flows and access to Djibouti through the Afar Region will be more difficult. Furthermore, access to the Tigray Regional State and conflict-affected areas in the northern Amhara and western Afar regions remains very limited and risky hindering the possibility of safe return for most returnees. Migrants from these areas who cannot reunify with their family/relatives or find other accommodation in Addis Ababa or other safe and accessible locations are at a high risk of becoming stranded without access to safety networks and support for basic needs.

The current conflict in Northern Ethiopia has significantly impacted MRP partners' operations. Pre-conflict, partners used to assist the most vulnerable returnees originating from Tigray and Amhara regional states with tailored post-arrival assistance inclusive of onward transportation for adults and accompanied children and FTR assistance for UASC, enabling them to return to their areas of origin safely. However, the volatile security situation in Tigray and some areas of the Amhara regional state compromises safe return, preventing MRP partners from facilitating such operations. Consequently, thousands of returnees risk ending up in internal displacement-like situations in Addis Ababa or land PoEs of the country.

Identified needs

The long-term impact of the Northern Ethiopian Crisis has yet to be assessed. Still, it can be expected that the destruction of key infrastructure and human losses will put further pressure on migrants' communities of origin – both economically and socially –, further challenging reintegration and regular labour migration processes.

Returnees who do not have relatives willing to host them in other parts of the country risk becoming stranded in Addis Ababa or other points of entry without access to income-generating activities or to formal or informal support mechanism. Until these stranded migrants are able to return to their communities or reunify with family or relatives, they need humanitarian and development assistance ranging from food, temporary accommodation, NFI, WASH services, medical screening and referral, and MHPSS as well as livelihood opportunities. In 2021, 33.5 per cent of forced returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia were originally from Tigray and 32 per cent were from Amhara and 27 per cent from Oromia. While many were able to reunify with family in safe and accessible parts of the country, the inaccessibility of Tigray region and to parts of the Amhara region means that many will inevitably need these basic forms of support. UASC from conflict-affected areas in the north of Ethiopia accounted for more than a third of the total UASC caseload from Saudi Arabia, and while many were reunified with family in safe and accessible areas of the country, the families of dozens of UASC were not traceable, meaning that UASC needed alternative care arrangements (e.g. care at MRP partner shelters, foster families, kinship care or group homes). Vulnerable groups such as UASC are of particular concern as they will not be able to benefit from FTR assistance upon their arrival. MRP partners will work with concerned government departments and civil society partners to arrange alternative care for the UASC until they can safely return home.

For those UASC for whom FTR is not possible due to the absence of caregivers/guardians or indicated otherwise by their best interest assessment (BIA), there is a need for alternative care solutions to be facilitated in coordination with CP actors.

Many returning migrants suffer from mild to severe psychosocial trauma from the abuses they experienced before and during their travel. This indicates a significant need for psychosocial first aid (PFA) upon arrival and referrals for the most severe cases to specialized service providers for MHPSS. This will need to be coupled with longer-term reintegration activities to ensure returnees are self-reliant and those most vulnerable will continue to require support to access basic services and meet their basic needs. Incidents of GBV are prevalent during the migration journey and further contribute to the dire protection situation of

migrants in Ethiopia. Gender Based Violence mitigation and provision of services are essential, with particular importance to ensure access to services and referral to specialized service providers along the whole migration route, including communities of return. Comprehensive rehabilitation assistance for VoTs and victims of forced labour, both at PoEs and in communities of origin, is needed.

With the limited socioeconomic resources necessary to reabsorb returnees, the need for durable solutions and community stabilization for vulnerable returnees and members of their communities is essential to address the drivers of irregular migration. To ensure the sustainability of the durable solutions, assistance is required at all levels including, individual, household and community levels.



Beneficiary of reintegration support provided in Ethiopia. @ IOM 2021

Targets and planned response

In 2022, MRP partners in Ethiopia will respond to the immediate needs of vulnerable returnees, particularly those who find themselves unable to return to their areas of origin due to active conflict and those vulnerable in the communities of origin. Pregnant and lactating women, single heads of household, persons with disabilities, elderly, VoTs, victims of forced labour, GBV survivors, UASC and persons with chronic medical conditions are in particular need. They will be prioritized in the provision of reintegration assistance.

The assistance will be provided at PoEs and transit locations, particularly in Addis Ababa (main PoE for forced returns from the Gulf States) as well as Galafi and Dewele (main PoEs from Djibouti). If access to Tigray and Northern Amhara does not resume in the short to medium term, MRP partners will coordinate with the Government of Ethiopia to find more durable solutions for transitional accommodation for the stranded migrants in other parts of the country. This will be complemented with referrals to existing livelihood and reintegration support interventions.

Given the severity and potential increase in migrants' vulnerabilities and protection risks, MRP partners will prioritize the development of local protection actors' capacities, especially those providing shelter, rehabilitation and alternative care solutions. MRP partners will also support the decentralization of protection services to the regional levels to facilitate access to protection services at the local levels and provide support to the dedicated directorate launched in 2021 to strengthen the NRMs.

MRP partners will support the capacities of key government agencies with protection and humanitarian assistance mandates including, the Ministries of Justice, Labour and Skills Development, Women and Social Affairs, the Immigration, Nationality and Vital Events Agency and the Ethiopia Statistical Services department.

MRP partners will also adopt a structural approach to addressing the adverse drivers of irregular migration, including developing relevant policies facilitating a conducive environment to alternative livelihood options, in and out of the country, e.g., strengthening/expanding avenues for regular labour migration.

The following activities will be implemented by MRP partners in Ethiopia in 2022:



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1

Provide life-saving assistance to vulnerable migrants and host communities.

- Provide life-saving interventions inclusive of food assistance.
- Provide NFIs (dignity kits, clothes, sanitary materials, COVID-19 PPE and bedding items).
- Provide medical screening and referrals (primary and secondary healthcare), health education including on COVID-19 and reproductive health, MHPSS, psychiatric support and therapeutic activities that restores the psychosocial status of VoTs, victims of forced labour and survivors of GBV etc.
- Provide post-arrival assistance for vulnerable forced returnees and beneficiaries of VHR from Yemen and return assistance from Djibouti, Somalia and other countries on the Eastern Route.
- Provide multi-purpose cash assistance to the most vulnerable migrants and returnees¹⁸
- Refurbish WASH infrastructure at PoEs and provide WASH services (truckung, hygiene promotion, etc.) in the areas where returnees seek temporary accommodation and other services.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

Provide quality, timely and inclusive protection assistance and services to migrants and host communities.

- Provide child protection and GBV response case management or other alternative care, FTR, family counselling and awareness-raising activities.
- Provide rehabilitation assistance to identified VoTs and other migrants in situations of vulnerability, including GBV survivors, UASC, persons with disabilities and elderly people.

¹⁸ Includes pregnant and lactating women, women with small children, girls, persons with medical conditions, victims of trafficking, migrants vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse, older persons, and persons with disabilities.

- Support the capacity of government and local actors through training and operational support to local NGOs and other protection actors, namely through strengthening the NRM, shelter-based assistance, services of GBV survivors, victims of forced labour and VoTs, child protection case management systems and legal aid, etc.
- Strengthen the provision of MHPSS support to returning migrants, with multiplied efforts to provide services at the regional and zonal level.
- Raise awareness on safe/regular migration practices, including protection risks associated with irregular migration, through peer counselling, media engagement and the community conversation programme in migration hotspots.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3

Strengthen access to return, sustainable reintegration, and community stabilization.

- Provide individual and community-based reintegration support to the most vulnerable returnees and livelihood support to potential migrants residing in irregular migration hotspots and key social services to communities of origin.
- Support the community-based social protection structures such as Community Care Coalitions (CCC), Community Conversation Groups (CCGs), mothers support groups, iddir, afosha, and local administrations to respond to the needs of vulnerable returnees, particularly UASC.
- Collaborate with the government to enhance border management practices in Ethiopia through strengthening border control posts and infrastructure enhancements for border and migration management agencies.
- Promote and facilitate regular migration channels by capacitating actors in charge of facilitating these processes in Ethiopia in the area of ethical recruitment, due diligence, labour inspections, etc.
- Conduct awareness raising to initiate attitudinal changes to the returnees in order for them to be able to work and improve their lives, based on the skills they have acquired and inform them on possible livelihood opportunities.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4

Building evidence, partnerships, and coordination to enhance the humanitarian response and migration management throughout the migration route.

- Improve programme learning and evidence documentation to inform MRP existing and future interventions.
- Conduct needs assessments, border assessments, capacity assessments and research studies on topics of specific interest such as analysis of the rental market, accessibility and connectivity of urban services and livelihood opportunities. Conduct cross-border policy advocacy.
- Enhance coordination among MRP partners in the country, through the organization of regular quarterly coordination meetings and reinforcing coordination at the regional levels (e.g. purpose built coordination forum for migration in Ethiopia or to figure out how migration in better integrated into existing structures) and conduct cross border policy advocacy.

Northern Ethiopia crisis and implications for the response

The Ethiopian Government announced a nationwide State of Emergency on 2 November 2021. While the State of Emergency was expected to last for six months, the Ethiopian Government lifted the State of Emergency on 26 January 2022. However, there is still a lack of visibility on the impact of the conflict and associated governmental measures on MRP partners' programming, at present and the following developments can be expected:

- A deteriorated protection environment for civilians currently in these locations and at the same time hinder sustainable reintegration of returnees.
- Returnees remain stranded in Addis Ababa and other parts of the country in situations of heightened vulnerability and exposed to severe protection risks. In 2021, partners registered 79,498 Ethiopians involuntarily returned to the country.

- The conflict resulted in large scale internal displacement in migrants' areas of origin, requiring multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance and reintegration support. This makes areas of origin less able to respond to the needs of returnees.
- The impact of the conflict on the economic situation in the country will result in high inflation rates threatening already fragile livelihoods in communities of origin, as well as cuts in vital sectors of public spending. This comes at the cost of key sectors for migrant protection and assistance, such as Labour and Skills Development and Women and Social Affairs.

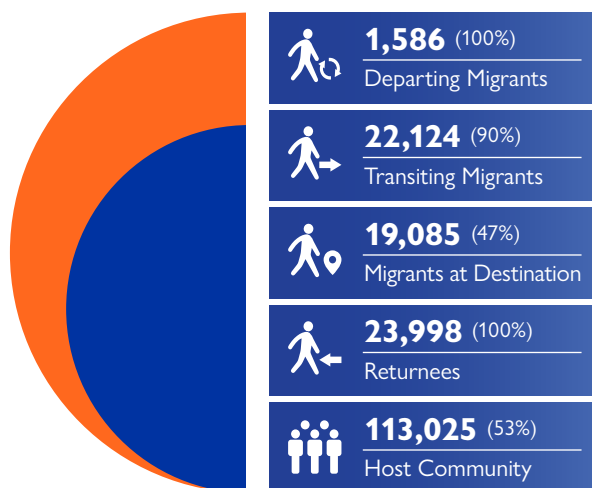
ETHIOPIA PARTNERS	
1. Action Against Hunger	2. International Medical Corps
3. Action for Social Development and Environmental Protection Organization (ASDEPO)	4. International Organization for Migration (IOM)
5. Agar Ethiopia Charitable Society	6. Mahibere Hiwot for Social Development
7. Beza Posterity Development Organization	8. Medecins du Monde - France (MDM)
9. CARE International in Ethiopia	10. Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)
11. COOPI (Cooperazione Internazionale)	12. Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
13. Danish Red Cross	14. OHCHR
15. Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	16. Organization for Prevention Rehabilitation and Integration of Female Street Children (OPRIFS)
17. Ethiopian Catholic Church Social and Development Commission (ECC-SDCO)	18. Positive Action For Development (PAD)
19. Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus Development and Social Service Commission North Central Ethiopian Synode Branch Office (EECMY-DASSC-NCES-BO)	20. Save the Children International (SCI)
21. Ethiopian Kale Heywet Church	22. UN-Habitat
23. Ethiopian Red Cross Society	24. UNHCR
25. Humedica e.V.	26. UNICEF
27. ICRC	28. UNWOMEN
29. ILO	30. WHO

SOMALIA

Ethiopian migrants registers for assistance at the Migrant Response Centre (MRC) in Hargeisa. @ IOM 2021 / Tobin Jones

306,335
PiN

179,818
People Targeted



TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED

USD 11.3 M

MRP PARTNERS

13

FUNDING BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE



Country overview

Somalia is a country of origin for Somalis seeking better livelihood opportunities in the Gulf States. It is also a country of destination and the main transit country for migrants from Ethiopia en route to Yemen and onward to the Gulf States. Out of 27,693 migrant arrivals recorded in Yemen in 2021, 12 per cent, or 3,215, were Somali, while the remaining 88 per cent (24,478) were Ethiopian, transiting through Djibouti and Somalia.¹⁹ Overall, 40 per cent of all migrants recorded upon arrival in Yemen in 2021 departed from Somalia, with 60 per cent departing from Djibouti.²⁰ The primary departure point in Somalia continues to be Bossaso, Puntland.

Somalia is consistently mired in a protracted conflict and cyclical natural hazards that cause displacement and increased vulnerabilities to mobile populations. According to the National Development Plan 2020-2024, more than 60 per cent of the population lives under the poverty line, with a similar percentage facing unemployment. Several factors provide an impetus for irregular migration including, diminishing income causing livelihood search from abroad, low educational enrolment and limited educational infrastructures and the impact of COVID-19 on livelihoods. Additionally, COVID-19 has worsened the migrants' vulnerabilities as they experience limited financial support from families, decreasing daily wages, limited access to job opportunities and basic public services. It is estimated that 5,500 migrants continue to be stranded in and around Borama, Bossaso, Burao and Hargeisa, with few options available to continue their journey or return home.²¹

19 IOM Flow Monitoring Yemen – <https://migration.iom.int/reports/yemen-%E2%80%94-flow-monitoring-points-migrant-arrivals-and-yemeni-returns-2020>.

20 IOM Flow Monitoring Yemen – Ibid.

21 IOM - Impact of COVID-19 Movement Restrictions on Migrants Along the Eastern Corridor; https://ronairobi.iom.int/sites/default/files/document/publications/IOM_Eastern%20Corridor%20Migrant%20Situation_31122020.pdf.

Due to border closures and movement restrictions as part of the COVID-19 response, arrivals in Yemen in 2021 dropped significantly, including the arrival of Somali nationals, from 37,535 in 2020 to 27,963 in 2021. Similarly, overall departures from Somalia to Yemen decreased by 56 per cent, from 24,956 in 2020 to 11,086 in 2021. It is expected that with the easing of border restriction towards the end of 2021, migrant flows will again increase in 2022.

Most of the migrants returning to Somalia are involuntary returns from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It is estimated that each year, more than 22,316 migrants are involuntarily returned from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with limited support upon arrival due to the absence of post-arrival and reintegration assistance tailored to this group.

Identified needs

The protracted conflict in Somalia, the insistent natural hazards, including drought, famine and floods, makes it critical for humanitarian and development partners in Somalia to develop and implement sustainable programmes that respond to the needs of Somalis and migrants alike. The lack of livelihoods due to the heavy reliance upon the natural resource base coupled with environmental degradation remains a root cause and push factor of migration for Somalis. The pull factors drawing migrants to Somalia as a transit and destination country include the porous borders, the proximity to the Gulf States and the demand for skilled and semi-skilled labor, which exposes the migrants to human trafficking as migrants fall prey to smugglers who promise them a better life. The national protection system is fragmented, resulting in inadequate provision of services compared to the needs on the ground; Specific groups such as children, women, the elderly and people with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to different forms of abuse and exploitation such as GBV, family separation, human trafficking and labour exploitation. Therefore, setting up MRCs, way stations and protection centres in areas of high influx and building capacity of front-line immigration focal points is a priority to respond to these needs and vulnerabilities.

To address the drivers of irregular migration, a multi-sectoral response is critical to reducing individual, household, community, and structural vulnerabilities by collectively harmonizing priorities of key stakeholders to address factors affecting sustainable reintegration of returnees and their communities of return. The lack of durable solutions might represent an added push factor for re-migration.

The limited capacity of government counterparts to harmonize migration data and establish information management channels to report migration patterns is one of the needs identified as a priority intervention for the response in 2022. The evolution of the COVID-19 and its effect on the migration patterns requires tailoring assistance to ensure that migrants experience safe and orderly migration through availing opportunities for migrants to access COVID-19 vaccinations to reduce the spread of the pandemic through their mobility. Thus, integrating COVID-19 response into all key programme interventions is vital.

The current crisis in Ethiopia has affected the return of vulnerable migrants, further exacerbating the situation of Ethiopian migrants stranded in Puntland and Somaliland who will increasingly need medium- and longer-term solutions in the transit country. As such, setting up safe houses, protection services and legal support in border areas will remain crucial to respond to needs of vulnerable migrants in Somaliland and Puntland. To ensure GBV response and close monitoring, coordination with key stakeholders and relevant authorities in these locations will be conducted frequently to support migrants from Ethiopia.

Targets and planned response

The MRP response in Somalia will focus on providing life-saving humanitarian and protection assistance to vulnerable migrants, including departing migrants, transiting migrants, migrants at destination and returnees. MRP partners will target 1,58622 departing migrants, 22,124 transiting migrants, 19,085 migrants at destination, living in Somalia, and 23,998 returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for a total of 66,793 migrants. The support will ensure that communities of return and those along migratory routes as transit and host are provided with assistance tailored to the needs of migrants, returnees and communities of high return

22 Numbers indicate estimates People in Need (PiN) for 2021.

to ensure successful reintegration, durable solutions, and community stabilization. MRP partners will ensure effective coordination and collaboration to strengthen synergies and enhance the quality and access to basic services, eliminating barriers of access due to culture, age and gender and raising awareness among migrants on the risks of irregular migration, including human trafficking, and available services for life-saving and protection assistance. Capacity building for enhancing migration management is needed for both state and non-state actors for an inclusive and holistic approach and response to the needs of migrants. MRP partners will support capacity-building activities for respective government agencies to collect migration data and ensure robust evidence-based policy actions are developed, enhancing the utilization of the migration datasets to benefit all key stakeholders. To operationalize the planned response, **MRP partners will undertake the following actions for each strategic objective:**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 Provide life-saving assistance to vulnerable migrants and host communities.

- Provide direct assistance to vulnerable migrants and returnees with NFIs, food, medical assistance and accommodation assistance to reduce vulnerabilities through MRCs, mobile teams and Ethiopian Community Centres (ECC).
- Provide migrants and returnees with primary and secondary healthcare including, reproductive and maternal health in a timely and quality manner, provide comprehensive trainings for mobile health teams, community health workers, and facility officers to provide primary healthcare.
- Build quality and accessible water points to improve WASH services for vulnerable migrants and host communities and establish sanitation facilities for multi-use and promote awareness on COVID-19 IPC.
- Establish MRCs in Puntland and Somaliland to provide immediate and direct assistance to vulnerable migrants in coordination with potential stakeholders to reduce vulnerabilities and ensure safe and orderly migration.

- Build capacity of coast guard authorities on rescue and life-saving skills to conduct rescue operations and relevant assistance to migrants in a safe, humane, and dignified manner in migration hotspots in Somalia

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2 Provide quality, timely and inclusive protection assistance and services to migrants and host communities.

- Strengthen specialized protection services through trainings of relevant government departments and protection partners on developing SOPs and establishing/strengthening referral mechanisms on services such as GBV, CP, legal Aid/counselling and MHPSS.
- Enhance the capacity of government, PSS counsellors and health workers to provide timely, quality and confidential PSS and rape treatment.
- Conduct peer-to-peer counselling among returning migrants through community-based projects and social cohesion activities to reduce stigma linked to the migration journey and enhance reintegration of migrants in their communities of origin and/or return.
- Support local authorities' efforts to increase and measure the impact of awareness raising campaigns on protection, including on counter trafficking and smuggling targeting returnees and migrants transiting Somalia.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3 Strengthen access to return, sustainable reintegration, and community stabilization.

- Provide return and reintegration assistance for returning migrants through tailored services including, economic reintegration (small business and/or collective enterprises).
- Improve border and migration management processes through the establishment of Integrated Border Management Committees to facilitate cross-border movement in line with free movement protocols established by RECs.

- Strengthen community stabilization efforts to restore social cohesion and credible local governance systems to address the root causes of migration and foster resilience in areas of origin by facilitating access to quality basic services, livelihoods opportunities, property rights, etc.²³
- Support the Government of Somalia to enhance labour migration governance structures and border management processes.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4

Building evidence, partnerships, and coordination to enhance the humanitarian response and migration management throughout the migration route.

- Conduct and publish needs and border assessments and research at main PoEs to increase evidence-based information on mobility patterns, root causes, routes, migrant stocks, human trafficking and smuggling patterns and needs and vulnerabilities of migrants throughout the Eastern Route and Southern Route.
- Conduct and produce protection monitoring reports through the relevant mechanisms and strengthen the capacity of the Somali government in data management and analysis.
- Enhance the capacity of key government counterparts such as the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Ministry of Justice, Foreign Affairs, Immigration, attaches and social partners on key components of a Bilateral Labour Migration Agreement (BLMA)
- Support the negotiation and implementation of the BLMA between Somalia and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

SOMALIA PARTNERS
1. Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
2. GIZ
3. ICRC (observer status)
4. ILO
5. MSF
6. NRC
7. Save the Children International (SCI)
8. UNFPA
9. UNHCR
10. UNICEF
11. UNIDO
12. UNODC
13. UNWOMEN

²³ Includes environment and natural resource hazards as part of community-based planning tools, prioritizing context-based, climate adaptive livelihoods, the inclusion of environmental restoration activities through cash-for-work and the promotion of environmental awareness, and practices, through information campaigns for migrants and host communities.

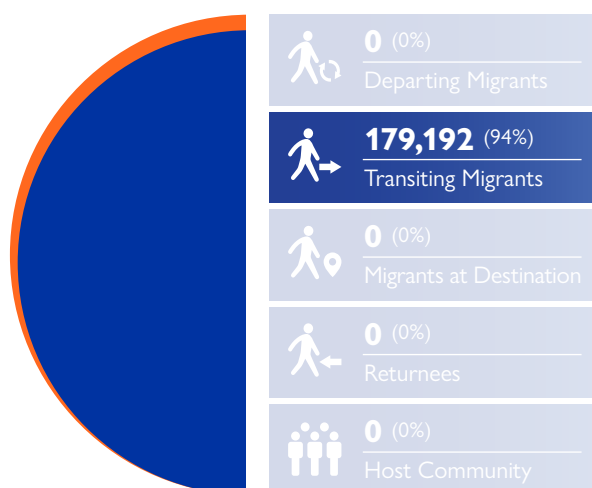
Country Chapters

YEMEN

Migrants in transit, Yemen, @ IOM 2021

191,117
PiN

179,192
People Targeted



TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED

USD 25.3 M

MRP PARTNERS

3

FUNDING BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE



Country overview

Yemen continues to be a major transit point along the eastern migration route between the Horn of Africa and the Gulf States for migrants seeking better economic opportunities. Irregular migrants, mostly from Ethiopia, travel to Yemen via boats from Somalia or Djibouti and face severe protection risks upon arrival to Yemen. Migrants are among the most marginalized, excluded, and vulnerable groups in Yemen and face considerable xenophobic and discriminatory treatment. The ongoing crisis and conflict, combined with the hardening attitudes of authorities against migrants, has increased migrants' exposure to abuse and violence.

In 2021, partners recorded that 88 per cent of migrants arriving in Yemen are Ethiopian and 12 percent Somali. Most depart from Djibouti (60 per cent) and fewer from Somalia (40 per cent). In 2021, 76 percent of the new migrant arrivals were men, 13 per cent were women and 11 per cent were children. This gender/age breakdown follows the pattern of most migrants demographically being young men who leave their home country to seek better work opportunities.

In 2021, 27,693 new migrant arrivals were recorded, a decrease from 37,533 migrant arrivals in 2020. In 2022, the number of migrants along the Eastern Route arriving in Yemen is expected to increase from the 2021 figures but remain lower than pre-COVID-19 levels. The COVID-19 restrictions affected the inflows of migrants in 2021, leaving many migrants often stranded in-country (approximately 30,000).²⁴ Furthermore, intentions amongst these migrants often changed due to the shift in frontlines across Yemen, with migrants opting to use different routes into the Gulf States often without humanitarian coverage and/or services. Unconfirmed reports suggest that migrants

²⁴ [Impact of COVID-19 Movement Restrictions on Migrants Along the Eastern Corridor.](#)

in Yemen have been enlisted or forcibly recruited to fight along the front lines or support military efforts by providing porter services. Due to confidentiality within the existing reporting mechanisms, MRP partners do not have the exact statistics. Key informant interviews indicate that forced recruitment of migrants is often taking place in the southern governorates. In 2021, approximately 46,000 migrants were transferred from northern to southern governorates in Yemen.

Young adult males and migrant children are most likely to be recruited with the promise of access to food, legal status in Yemen, or safe and free passage to the Gulf States. Authorities often use participation in hostilities to justify detention or forced deportations.

Identified needs

As Yemen's humanitarian situation worsens, access to health care, WASH and food is deteriorating, and civilians, particularly migrants, are increasingly exposed to conflict. The migration movements to and from Yemen are set to continue over in 2022. They will require a humanitarian response to the life-saving, protection and information needs of the large caseloads of stranded migrants.

MRP partners in Yemen have identified key trends in the protection risks for migrants in 2022, including arbitrary detention and transfers, forced recruitment, physical assault, smuggling, threats to life, sexual exploitation and violence, and denial of access to assistance. Migrant women and girls are particularly exposed to GBV and sexual violence varies from rape, physical abuse, enslavement, threats to life, looting of personal belongings and sexual exploitation for compensation. GBV survivors face challenges in accessing critical medical assistance, including clinical management of rape, MHPSS, safe shelter and legal aid. Furthermore, women and girls who lack documents cannot access primary healthcare when these violations occur, leaving them in grave need of PSS. Girl migrants remain more at risk as many cannot afford the smuggler fees and are subject to gang rape, physical abuse, and exploitation. Unaccompanied and separated children pay additional fees to smugglers, which is higher for girls than boys. In the reported cases of sexual violence, girls face increased risks of contracting sexually transmitted diseases. Additionally, girl migrants sometimes become pregnant, which deters their return home for fear of stigmatization.

The lack of documentation and fear of detention by local authorities hinders migrants from accessing humanitarian and social services, further exacerbating their vulnerability. Additionally, many migrants do not have the information on the dangers of the conflict in Yemen ahead on their migration routes. Many also face language barriers, further exposing them to discrimination, abuse, forced labour and inability to access legal protection. Information on the smuggling, detention, GBV risks, and developing conflict in Ma'rib is crucial to raising awareness on the protection risks. Unaccompanied and separated children cannot enrol in schools without adequate documentation and fall prey to smuggling and trafficking networks.



Newly arrived migrants tiny shelters in Ma'rib. @ IOM 2021

Furthermore, the spread of COVID-19 in Yemen continues to pose widespread health risks and compound pre-existing vulnerabilities for marginalized groups, especially migrants and people on the move. Vulnerable communities are hardest hit by the pandemic's fallout, including migrants who lack access to adequate shelter, clean water, hygiene items and health care. In 2021, COVID-19 restrictions on movement imposed by local authorities affected the inflows of migrants and left thousands of migrants stranded in Yemen. Despite the lifting of movement restrictions in recent months, many migrants do not have the resources to return home and need humanitarian assistance for their safe and orderly return.

Children in detention face similar conditions as adults, including poor and unsanitary cramped conditions, lack of access to health care, water and sanitation, recreation space, or information. Furthermore, prolonged detention and forced transfers can trigger psychological trauma and post-traumatic stress amongst migrants, especially children, at a very early age, hindering their overall growth and development. The systematic campaign of forced deportation and transfer has meant that migrants seeking transit through northern governorates are increasingly prone to arrest, some form of detention and transfer. MRP partners have also noted that several migrants have sought to return to the north once crossing areas of control, creating a circular transit that is exacerbating humanitarian and protection needs. These protection issues significantly impact the mental and psychological health of migrants, who need PSS.

Additionally, information on migrants' conditions, including their needs and plans for return, is vital for humanitarian response and protection programmes. Many migrants face limited or no access to essential services, particularly those in remote rural locations. As such, there is a need to continue to improve the collection of reliable data on migration trends, identify vulnerabilities of mobile populations and enable humanitarian partners to coordinate services and reach those most in need. Impartial and high-quality assessments, data

collection and analysis are essential to inform assistance provision based on identified needs and vulnerabilities, especially for otherwise neglected communities.

Targets and planned response

In Yemen, there are an estimated 387,113 migrants, of which 191,117 migrants who will require assistance. MRP partners will support the targeted population with life-saving humanitarian assistance along main migratory routes through mobile health teams, Migration Response points and mobile integrated protection teams. In 2022, MRP partners will continue providing safe, dignified, and return solutions for stranded migrants in Yemen.²⁵ The VHR programme will continue to assist migrants with their voluntary and dignified return from Yemen to their countries of origin and offers durable solutions to stranded migrants. MRP partners have prioritized a range of health and protection support, including but not limited to emergency assistance to vulnerable migrants along key migration routes, case management, VHR, pre-departure health activities and medical escorts during returns, provision of information through awareness sessions, COVID-19 response²⁶, PSS, and reintegration assistance upon arrival to recipient countries, in partnership with MRP partners. MRP partners will ensure Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) through community engagement activities, consultations with beneficiaries and complaints and feedback mechanisms. Furthermore, mobility tracking will be conducted along arrival points and key migration routes to provide up-to-date and accurate data on migration trends to inform the humanitarian response.

MRP partners will continue operating Migrant Response teams and mixed migration monitoring teams in Hadramout, Shabwah, Abyan and other areas. These teams will aim to meet migrants on seashores and along the road to offer protection services and life-saving assistance, including PSS PFA, NFIs, emergency food rations and emergency transportation to health facilities. **MRP partners will implement the following activities:**

25 For the VHR, priority is given to the most vulnerable including unaccompanied and separated children, women, the elderly, medical cases and persons who have experienced grave violations. All migrants interested in VHR assistance will be individually counselled by case managers and provided with the necessary information to make an informed decision in line with their needs. MRP partners' medical teams will also continue to provide 'fitness to travel' medical screenings in preparation for participation in VHR.

26 Migrants with symptoms of COVID-19 for testing will be referred to the MRP labs where a GeneXpert machine has been setup for testing. To reduce the further spread of the virus, and in line with the National COVID-19 Response, MRP partners will refer COVID-19-positive cases to the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP) isolation and treatment centres.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1

Provide life-saving assistance to vulnerable migrants and host communities.

- Provide immediate life-saving humanitarian assistance including, emergency medical assistance, counselling, PFA and referrals for health services.²⁷
- Conduct remote protection monitoring and referral process in Sana'a and in Sa'ada, Al Bayda and Dhamar once access permits are returned.
- Distribute NFIs, dignity kits²⁸ and specialized service packages for UASC.²⁹
- Provide cash for protection to allow vulnerable categories to determine the best interventions based on identified protection needs. The cash for protection will mainly be provided in urban areas where markets are available and ensure flexibility for migrants to determine their needs.
- Provide protection case management³⁰ to survivors of smuggling and trafficking, survivors of GBV, persons with disabilities and/or unaccompanied minors along the Eastern Route.
- Track some of the forced transfers from the Northern to the Southern Governorates to provide on-spot protection integrated assistance and referrals to specialized agencies.
- Expand operations and mobile Migrant Response activities to southern Hodeidah (West Coast region).
- Provide pre-departure assistance³¹ to migrants interested in VHR.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

Provide quality, timely and inclusive protection assistance and services to migrants and host communities.

- Conduct and publish protection monitoring activities along migratory routes to feed into overall analysis on trends and protection vulnerabilities and develop protection reports that will provide an analysis of the migrant situation across the country to tailor specific responses within the programme and advocate at large with the coordination architecture in-country.
- Provide migrants with context-based information and awareness-raising on topics related to legal issues around irregular migration in Yemen as well as risks associated with involvement in the conflict or with parties of the conflict, information on surrounding towns and villages, and service availability, COVID-19 awareness.³²
- Collaborate with the Ethiopian and other migrant communities to develop/strengthen existing response points and community-based interventions (Community Response Points, Migration Response Points, community leadership and Community Protection Committees) to monitor and respond to protection concerns, enhance case identification, counselling and further referrals³³ to specialized partners.
- Provide identification, registration, counselling and referrals to relevant services to migrants at the Migration Response Points.

27 These activities will also be provided through the protection mobile teams in Ma'rib and the West Coast.

28 Clothes, hygiene items, water (1.5 L), dry food items, a brochure in Oromo / Amharic / Somali on key information, and available services along the route.

29 The service package will include food, shelter, recreational and educational activities, and case management via social workers and case managers.

30 Case management will be provided in accordance with Global Protection Cluster Standards, taking into consideration that case management for migrants in Yemen does not usually allow for more than one or two follow up sessions, due to migrants' high mobility. Where cases management is done for non-mobile populations, follow up will be duly conducted.

31 Includes PSS counselling, initial assessment of any risks of ill-treatment, persecution or other human rights violations that the migrant could suffer should they return to their country of origin and nationality verifications and 'fitness to travel' medical screenings.

32 Local laws, asylum applications (where applicable), conflict, risks in Yemen, and safe routes and Mine Risk Education (MRE), and available services along the route (hospitals, restaurants, water points, complaints feedback mechanism), as well as COVID-19 and prevention measures, including hygiene awareness, legal rights in Yemen, the risks of moving through Yemen and mitigation measures, survival techniques and VHR processes.

33 Referrals for further care, post hospital recovery and/or rehabilitation care) or asylum procedures where necessary.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3

Strengthen access to return, sustainable reintegration, and community stabilization.

No actions are planned under this objective in Yemen.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4

Building evidence, partnerships, and coordination to enhance the humanitarian response and migration management throughout the migration route.

Recognizing that the migrant situation in Yemen is precipitated and driven by regional factors – and underscoring the reality that no durable solution exists in Yemen for migrants, regional coordination will be prioritized to look at joint actions around information/awareness of risks for migrants entering Yemen - ensuring services and support pre-departure in countries of origin, and supporting return and reintegration. Specifically, the response will seek to:

- Advocate at the local and regional level against human rights abuses and inhumane treatment of vulnerable migrants in Yemen, and for a framework that provides for safe and regular pathways for managing migration flows.
- Conduct MRP coordination meetings through the RMMS.
- Provide up-to-date information on movement trends and the needs of vulnerable migrants through mobility tracking in locations across Yemen’s southern coastal border and the northern border with Saudi Arabia.

Best practices from the response in Yemen

- To increase coverage of migrant routes, the MRP partners increased their mobile coverage to ensure that more migrant routes are covered with protection monitoring and light protection assistance. This was also a supplementary approach to the existing Migration Response Points which provide a static response to migrants.
- Enhanced coordination between the MRP partners in Yemen and Ethiopia allowed for better information exchange on the modalities, challenges, and best practices associated with the VHR programme. This coordination saw an increase in flight rotations between Aden, Yemen and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- The RMMS undertook a Human Rights Due Diligence exercise for all the detention facilities across Yemen, which identified practical approaches to ensuring better engagement with local authorities and interlocutors dealing with migrants. This exercise also strengthened the overall approach in ensuring migrants are placed under legal and human rights frameworks across Yemen.
- Ensured AAP to support quality and responsive programming in line with the evolving needs of migrants and support enforcement of the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and other misconduct.

YEMEN PARTNERS
1. IOM
2. DRC
3. INTERSOS

ANNEX

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY PARTNERS AND COUNTRY						
Sum of Funding requirements for the activity in US	Djibouti	Ethiopia	Somalia	Yemen	Regional	GRAND TOTAL
Action for Social Development and Environmental Protection Organization (ASDEPO)		356,000				356,000
Danish Refugee Council	745,000		475,000	331,002		1,551,002
Ethiopian Catholic Church Social and Development Commission (ECCSDC)		2,369,959				2,369,959
Good Samaritan Association		1,292,799				1,292,799
Humedica e.V		29,053				29,053
International Organization for Migration	3,064,000	10,000,000	5,299,555	22,960,000	2,905,000	44,228,555
INTERSOS				2,045,000		2,045,000
Mahibere Hiwot for Social Development		317,170				317,170

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY PARTNERS AND COUNTRY						
Sum of Funding requirements for the activity in US	Djibouti	Ethiopia	Somalia	Yemen	Regional	GRAND TOTAL
Organization for Prevention Rehabilitation and Integration of Female Street Children (OPRIFS)		235,000				235,000
Positive Action For Development (PAD)		2,579,000				2,579,000
Save the Children		1,007,500	2,300,000		533,294	3,840,794
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)			860,000			860,000
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	79,000	182,000				261,000
World Health Organization (WHO)		2,500,000				2,500,000
United nations Population Fund			2,400,000		250,000	2,650,000
Mixed Migration					450,000	450,000
Norwegian Refugee Council					1,350,000	1,350,000
GRAND TOTAL	3,888,000	20,868,481	11,334,555	25,336,002	5,488,294	66,915,332

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY COUNTRY		
	Sum of Funding requirements for the activity in USD	Sum of Funding requirements for the activity in USD2
Djibouti	3.888.000	5,81%
Ethiopia	20.868.481	31,19%
Somalia	11.334.555	16,94%
Yemen	25.336.002	37,86%
Regional	5.488.294	8,20%
Grand Total	66.915.332	100,00%

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE						
Sum of Funding requirements for the activity in USD	Djibouti	Ethiopia	Somalia	Yemen	Regional	Grand Total
Strategic Objective 1: Provide life-saving assistance to vulnerable migrants and host communities	2,155,000 (55.4%)	3,765,257 (18.0%)	7,839,555 (69.2%)	18,806,002 (74.2%)	930,000 (16.9%)	33,495,814 (50.1%)
Strategic Objective 2: Provide quality, timely and inclusive protection assistance and services to migrants and host communities	559,000 (14.4%)	2,962,718 (14.2%)	485,000 (13.1%)	1,380,000 (5.4%)	887,308 (16.2%)	7,274,026 (10.9%)
Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen access to return, sustainable reintegration and community stabilization	630,000 (16.2%)	12,855,117 (6.6%)	240,000 (2.1%)	4,500,000 (17.8%)	250,000 (4.6%)	18,475,117 (27.6%)
Strategic Objective 4: Building evidence, partnerships and coordination to enhance the humanitarian response and migration management throughout the migration route	544,000 (14.0%)	1,285,389 (6.2%)	770,000 (15.6%)	650,000 (2.6%)	3,420,986 (62.3%)	7,670,375 (11.5%)
Grand Total	3,888,000	20,868,481	11,334,555	25,336,002	5,488,294	66,915,332





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Obock, Djibouti, Nov 21. Migrants sleep under a boat on the beach. @ IOM 2021 / Alexander Bee