

# Migrants' access to healthcare in times of COVID-19 - Cases of Libya and Sudan

**IOM / ERF Joint webinar series**

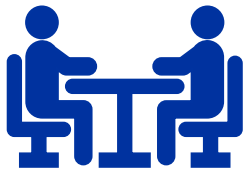
COVID-19's socio-economic impact on migrants and displaced in the Middle East and North Africa

Monday 8th November, 4PM

# Structure of the presentation

IOM's research framework

Impact on migrants' health (Pillar 1)



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

# Framework

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

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

**Pillar 2: Protecting people – Social Protection and basic services**

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

**Pillar 4: Macro-economic Response**

**Pillar 5: Social Cohesion and Community Resilience**

**Pillar 6: Mobility**

# Indicator Bank

## Pillar 1 - Health First: Protecting Health Services and Systems during the Crisis

### 1.1 Access and presence of functional health facilities

### 1.2 Awareness and interest in COVID- 19 vaccination

### 1.3 Impact of COVID-19 on health outcomes

## Pillar 2 - Protecting People: Social Protection and Basic Services

Availability of and access to  
basic services (basic food items  
markets; education; banks  
financial institutions &  
SH)

Access and availability of  
social protection and/or  
humanitarian assistance

Forms of exploitation

## Pillar 3 - Economic Response and Recovery: Protecting Jobs, SME Enterprises, and Informal Sector Workers

3.1 Access and availability of  
employment and / or income  
generating opportunity

3.2 Changes in business  
environment due to COVID-19

3.3. Presence of coping  
strategies

## Pillar 4 - Macroeconomic Response and Multilateral Collaboration

4.1 Changes in monthly  
price stability for basic  
consumer price index

4.2 Changes in capacity  
to send and receive  
remittances

## Pillar 5 - Social Cohesion and Community Resilience

5.1 Changes in  
perception of  
security and safety?

5.2 Changes in  
tension and/or  
conflict between  
mobile and hosting  
communities?

5.3. Availability of  
CBOs

## IOM Pillar 6 - Mobility

6.1 Changes in freedom  
of movement

6.2 Changes in mobility  
plans

6.3 Changes in  
migratory routes



# Key results from Libya and Sudan

# Methodology - Libya



## West

### Survey

- 100 survey respondents

### Interviews

- Az-Zawiyah (2 Migrants, 1 IDP)
- Misrata (2 Migrants, 1 IDPs)
- Tripoli (2 Migrants, 1 IDP)

## East

### Survey

- 100 survey respondents

### Interviews

- Ajdabiya (2 Migrants, 1 IDP)
- Al-Kufra (1 Migrant, 1 IDP)
- Benghazi (2 Migrants, 1 IDP)

## South

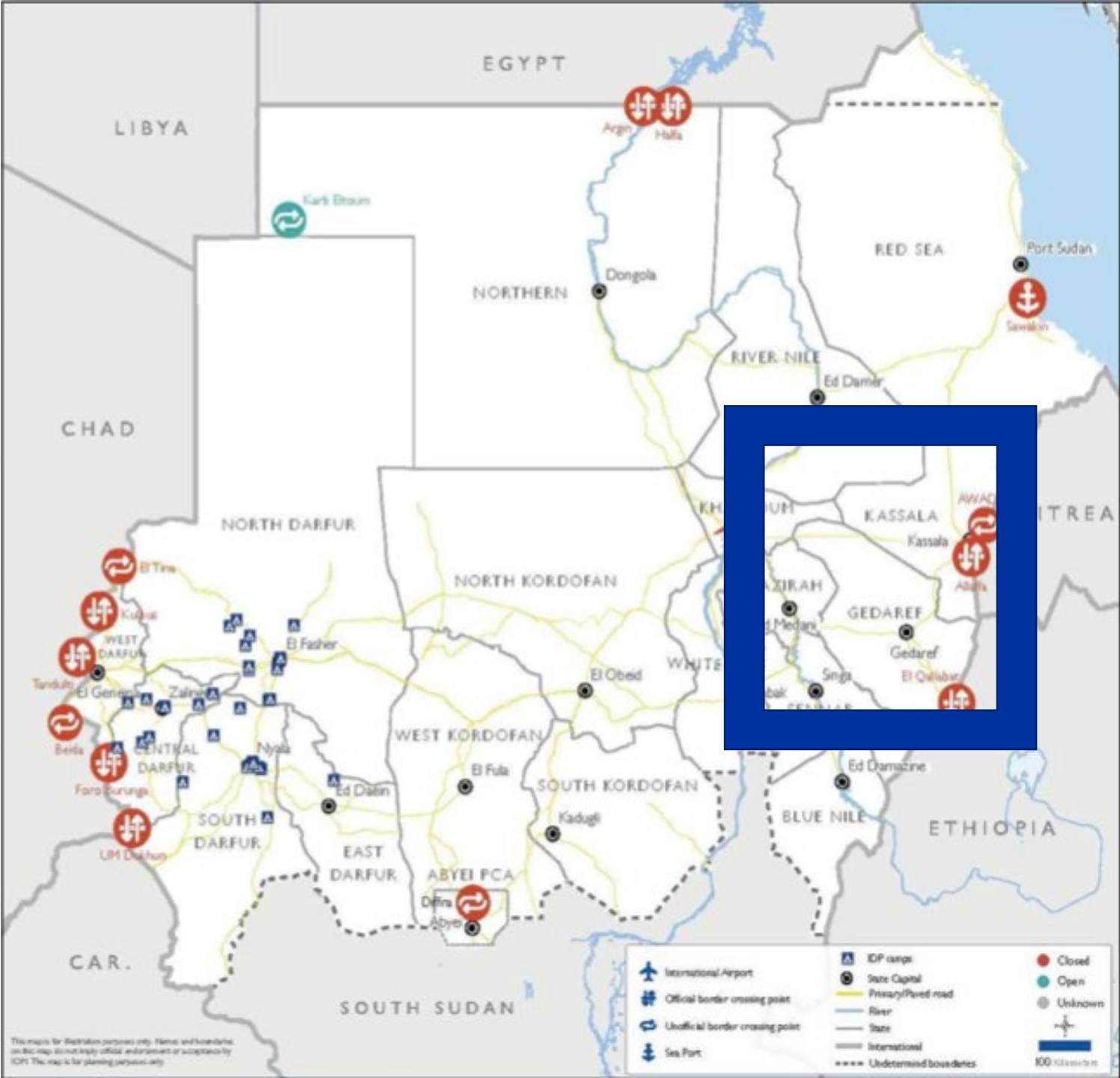
### Survey

- 100 survey respondents

### Interviews

- Murzuq (3 Migrants, 2 IDPs)
- Sabha (2 Migrants, 1 IDP)

# Methodology - Sudan

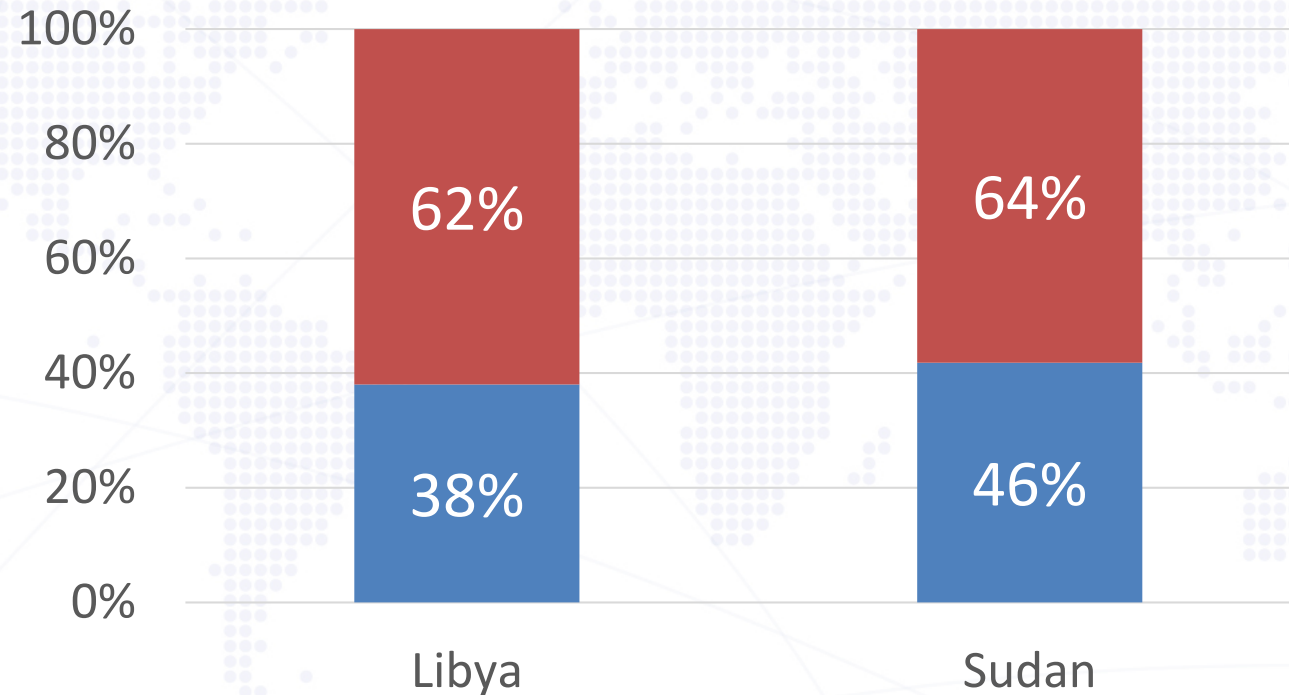






# Access to healthcare

Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, have you been able to access healthcare when needed?

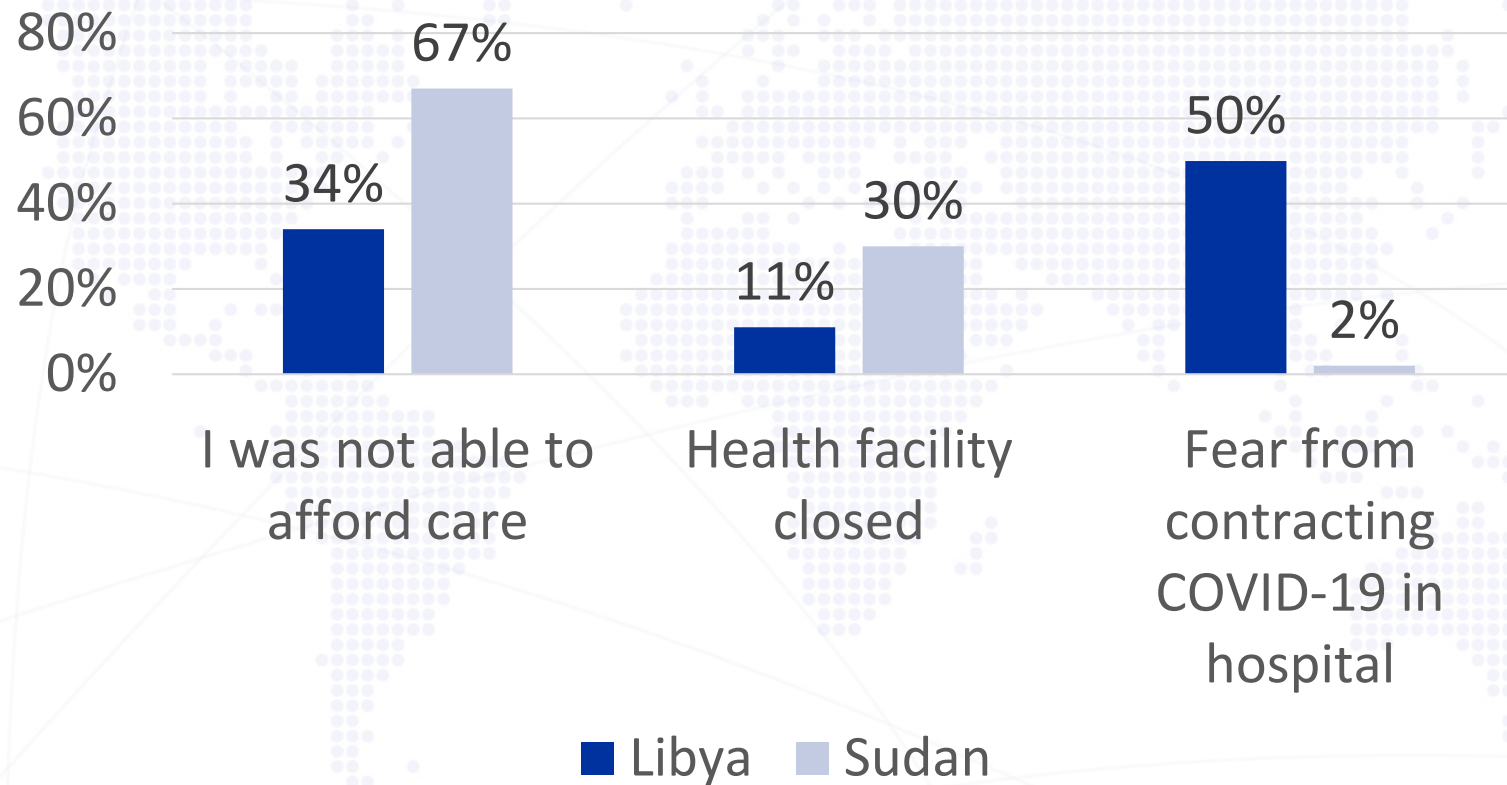


■ No ■ Yes



# Access to healthcare

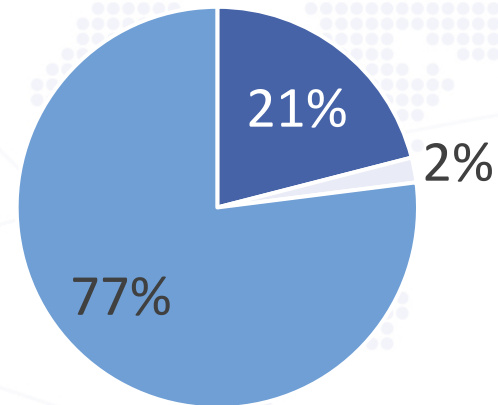
Barriers to access healthcare





# COVID-19 vaccination

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



■ No   ■ Prefer not to answer   ■ Yes



# COVID-19 stigma

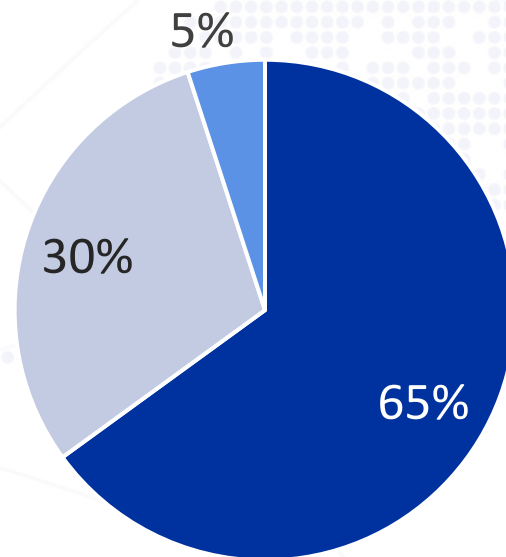
*"I used to go to the hospital to treat mild fevers and sickness. Now, I am not comfortable going to hospitals as I may be mistaken for a Covid-19 patient and get interrogated and transferred to a special facility." (Migrant from Burkina Faso in Sabha, Libya)*

*"I am not sure I would go to the hospital if I had COVID-19. I am concerned that other members of my community would talk about me and say that I brought the virus from my country. I also heard that COVID-19 patients are kept in a specific area of the hospital and I don't want to be associated to that" (Migrant from Eritrea in Kassala, Sudan)*



# Health outcomes

“Migrants' health outcomes are more affected by COVID-19 than the rest of the population”



■ Agree ■ Disagree ■ Other/Don't know

# What to remember from this presentation?

1) Migrants' health outcomes are driven by socio-economic factors... and even more so since the start of the pandemic!

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

3) We need to continue to collect disaggregated data!

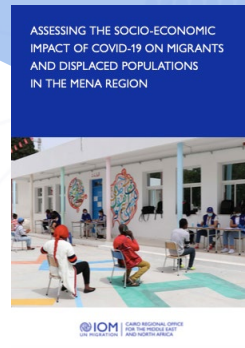
4) How can we adapt our methodology to disentangle long term effects of COVID-19 and other challenges (i.e. inflation, conflict)?

# Where to find the study's main outputs?

Regional Report

Libya Report

Sudan Report  
(to be published)



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



Incoming  
special issue in  
*Migration  
Policy Practice*  
journal

