



**A route-based  
approach spanning  
Africa, Middle East  
and Europe**

# **HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION FOR PEOPLE ON THE MOVE**

**A three-year programme**

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# **THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT**

## **Humanity**

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours, in its international and national capacity, to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

## **Impartiality**

It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

## **Neutrality**

In order to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

## **Independence**

The Movement is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement.

## **Voluntary service**

It is a voluntary relief movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

## **Unity**

There can be only one Red Cross or Red Crescent Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

## **Universality**

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other, is worldwide.


# Contents

<b>The challenge</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Proposed solution</b>	<b>11</b>
Humanitarian assistance, protection and social cohesion	11
Humanitarian assistance and protection at sea	11
Support to host communities along migration routes	12
Evidence-based programming and humanitarian diplomacy	12
Enhanced local, national and regional capacities	12
Strengthened coordination mechanisms	12
<b>IFRC network's value proposition</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>17</b>
Situational analysis	17
Proposed activities	17
<b>Europe</b>	<b>22</b>
Situational analysis	22
Proposed activities	22
<b>Assistance and protection at sea (partnership with sos mediterranee)</b>	<b>28</b>
Situational analysis	28
Proposed activities	28
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>	<b>32</b>
Situational analysis	32
Proposed activities	32
<b>Cross-regional resource requirements</b>	<b>35</b>

  
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People on the move are taking increasingly dangerous routes, both across land and sea. During their journeys, they face significant risks and challenges: many are abused and face exploitation – others face protection risks including child abuse, sexual and gender-based violence and human trafficking. Across all stages of their journeys we are critically concerned about the inability of migrants and displaced people to cover their most essential needs, such as food, water and sanitation, shelter, and healthcare. We are launching this three-year programme across 34 countries in Africa, the Middle East and Europe to scale up and connect humanitarian assistance and protection for more than 2 million people on the move and 500,000 people from host communities.

*Xavier Castellanos, Under Secretary General,  
National Society Development and Operations Coordination*



”

*Greece, Lesbos. A boy shows off the small toy that he has found, a giraffe, outside the First Reception Centre on Lesbos. Each day, thousands arrive on Greek shores seeking safety, security and a future. The Red Cross is providing assistance to those passing through Lesbos before they carry on with their journey.*  
© IFRC. Photo by Stephen Ryan

Our programme will support  
**2,045,000  
DISPLACED  
PEOPLE AND  
MIGRANTS**



# THE CHALLENGE

**People on the move - migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and other displaced populations<sup>1</sup> - face extraordinary risks to their lives, safety, dignity, human rights and well-being.**

In part this is connected to the core reasons that lead to migration and displacement, ranging from violence, persecution, conflict, poverty, political and social issues, as well as disasters and the adverse effects of climate change. In 2021, we are seeing the compounding factors of the COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis driving higher numbers of people to migrate, exacerbating risks and vulnerabilities. A recent IFRC report “Locked down and left out? Why access to basic services for migrants is critical to our COVID-19 response and recovery” has highlighted that “pandemic-related policy measures, including lockdowns and movement restrictions, while aimed at improving public health outcomes, have contributed to migrants’ and refugees’ inability to meet their basic needs and to live in safety and dignity. The most significant impacts include risks to physical health; worsening mental health conditions; severe economic effects – namely an overwhelming level of loss of employment or livelihoods; food insecurity; and challenges in accessing adequate shelter.”

The risks that people on the move face are also connected to increasingly dangerous routes, both across land and sea. **In 2021, more than 2,200 people worldwide have lost their lives during dangerous migration journeys.**<sup>2</sup> Many others face abuse, exploitation, and protection risks, including child abuse, sexual and gender-based violence and human trafficking.

However, one of the main concerns for people on the move – and at all stages of their journeys – is the ability to access essential and life-saving assistance and protection.

To address these concerns, the IFRC has recently adopted a ten-year global strategic commitment to scale up support for the most at-risk migrants and displaced people, including through enhancing cross-border and route-based cooperation among National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies along the most dangerous migration routes across the globe.

This new three-year programme focuses on IFRC’s humanitarian assistance to migrants, displaced people and host communities on the migration routes of greatest humanitarian concern spanning Africa, the Middle East and Europe.<sup>3</sup>

These regions face some of the most complex and critical migration dynamics in the world. Within these dynamics, this three-year plan focuses on the three trans-Mediterranean migration routes, the Atlantic and the Balkans routes. These routes continue to be among the most active and dangerous for people crossing these three regions.

At the operational level, the three-year plan focuses on the critical need for all migrants and displaced people – irrespective of their legal status - to have access to life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection throughout their journeys, both on land and at sea.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See text below: *IFRC Approach to Migration and Displacement*.

<sup>2</sup> See IOM Missing Migrants Project, which tracks incidents involving migrants, including refugees and asylum-seekers, who have died or gone missing while migrating across borders: <https://missingmigrants.iom.int>.

<sup>3</sup> The IFRC is also concerned by critical migration and displacement challenges in regions outside of Africa, the Middle East and Europe and this programme can be read as complementary to regional approaches being developed and implemented in the Americas and Asia Pacific.

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## A living document

This programme initially centres on support to people on the move and host communities in **34 countries** in **Africa, the Middle East** and **Europe**. However, this programme is designed to be scaled up and extended as needs evolve and humanitarian crises develop for people on the move. It is anticipated, for example, that humanitarian assistance and protection for people on the move connected to the crisis in **Afghanistan** would also be added to the case for support. This support will be in line with the principled humanitarian approach of the IFRC and National Societies, as outlined in the case for support.

## IFRC approach to migration and displacement

As a global humanitarian network with a permanent presence in 192 countries, the IFRC approaches migration from a purely humanitarian perspective. The IFRC focuses on the needs, vulnerabilities and potential of migrants, irrespective of their legal status, type, or category. The “deliberately broad” approach of the IFRC includes refugees, asylum seekers, labour migrants, stateless migrants, and migrants deemed irregular by public authorities.

This approach is complemented by the Movement’s 2009 Policy on Internal Displacement, which reaffirms the longstanding commitment and practice of addressing the needs of individuals and communities affected by internal displacement.



*Kljuc, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Sanela has been volunteering for over a year as a member of the Red Cross mobile team in the town of Kljuc. Every day for the past year she has waited at the roadside where refugees and migrants are taken off buses about 100 km from the nearest refugee reception centres in Bihac. Sanela does her best to comfort them and provide blankets, food and basic first aid - she has helped 6,000 people at this roadside.  
© British Red Cross. Photo by Jasmin Brutus*



## Humanitarian Service Points

A **Humanitarian Service Point (HSP)** is a neutral space operated by the IFRC along migratory routes. The objective of HSPs is to contribute to the **safety, dignity and protection of vulnerable migrants by providing essential assistance and protection services**. HSPs can be mobile or fixed – and are welcoming and safe environments for people on the move throughout their journeys – irrespective of their status – and without fear of being arrested or reported to authorities.

There is no one-size-fits-all model of operation: in certain locations HSPs may simply provide critical information through trusted channels and preferred languages; in others healthcare, food and non-food items might be provided. The services provided depend on the needs of people on the move and the resources and capacity of the National Society.

# PROPOSED SOLUTION

This programme brings together the humanitarian operations of **34 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**, with projected support to **2,045,000 migrants and displaced people** and **506,000 individuals from host communities**.

The humanitarian operations of the **34 National Societies** will be closely supported by the IFRC and Partner National Societies.

This document provides an overview at the global and regional levels of the three-year route-based programme across **Africa (including 14 National Societies); the Middle East (including 7 National Societies)** and **Europe (including 13 National Societies)**. It also provides an overview of the programme's approach to assistance and protection at sea.

This document can be read alongside more detailed country-level plans for each of the **34 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**.

Across the three regions, the core elements of the three-year route-based programme include:

## 1. Humanitarian assistance, protection and social cohesion

- The needs of the most vulnerable people on the move will be addressed through **direct assistance and protection, including safe referrals**, by National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
  - **Humanitarian assistance** will include food and non-food items, emergency shelter, water and sanitation, health, psychosocial support and support in restoring family links (RFL).
  - **Protection** will include specialized referrals, including mental health, child protection, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and anti-trafficking, and support in restoring family links (RFL).
  - **Social cohesion** between people on the move and host communities will be enhanced through National Society initiatives focused on reducing stigma, discrimination, and xenophobia.
  - In certain contexts people on the move and host communities will be supported to **enhance livelihoods, community-based resilience** and **economic** and **social reintegration**, through the support of National Societies.
- All support for migrants, displaced people and host communities will be informed by the direct experience and views of communities themselves, including through **community engagement and accountability (CEA)** approaches, ensuring that trust with people on the move and host communities is built and maintained.
- All support for migrants, displaced and host communities will follow a **protection gender and inclusion (PGI)** approach, including a focus on “do no harm”.
- A key way that people on the move and host communities will receive assistance and protection is through [\*Humanitarian Service Points \(HSPs\)\*](#) (see text box) – which will be positioned at key points along these migratory routes.

## 2. Humanitarian assistance and protection at sea

- People on the move will receive assistance and protection from the IFRC, in partnership with SOS MEDITERRANEE, on board the Ocean Viking operating on the central Mediterranean route.
  - **Humanitarian assistance** will include first aid, health, maternal healthcare, food and non-food items and psychosocial support.
  - **Protection** will include a focus on “do no harm”, case management, support in restoring family links (RFL), safe referrals and provision of critical information.

### 3. Support to host communities along migration routes

- The most at-risk host communities will be supported through humanitarian assistance and protection, and social cohesion initiatives.
- In certain contexts, host communities will be supported with livelihoods initiatives.

### 4. Evidence-based programming and humanitarian diplomacy

- Data collection and analysis will be strengthened – including based on migrant and host community feedback – to inform and adjust assistance and protection services based on changing dynamics and local priorities.
- Humanitarian diplomacy in favour of the most at-risk people on the move will be enhanced through strengthened data collection.
- Research by the Red Cross and Red Crescent Global Migration Lab<sup>5</sup> will generate insights into migration trends, policies and good practices to better inform and adjust humanitarian assistance and protection for people on the move across the three regions.

### 5. Enhanced local, national and regional capacities

- Migrants, displaced people and host communities will receive more effective assistance and protection, based on a strengthened cross-border and route-based cooperation among National Societies. This focus on route-based cooperation will enable more holistic, predictable and adaptable assistance and protection for the evolving needs of people on the move.
- This cooperation will also build the capacity of National Societies as local actors across borders and along routes (in countries of origin, transit and destination); this will include information exchange; shared analysis; lessons learned and good practices; community insights and feedback; information on available services; possible alerts on new migration dynamics; mapping of Red Cross Red Crescent local branches along migratory routes; establishing cross-border referral mechanisms with due consideration to data protection and confidentiality concerns; and engaging in joint advocacy strategies.
- Within the IFRC network, peer-to-peer support will be strengthened and will build on the wealth of lessons learned and best practices from regional National Society networks such as the Asia-Pacific Migration Network (APMN), the MENA Migration Network, Sahel+, the Platform for European Red Cross Cooperation on Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Migrants (PERCO) and the European Red Cross Action for Trafficked Persons Network (ATN).

### 6. Strengthened coordination mechanisms

- This programme will focus on enabling more efficient coordination and engagement between National Societies and local and national authorities, as well as with external partners with a view to filling gaps and avoiding duplication of efforts.
- National Societies across the three regions will leverage their auxiliary role to facilitate close coordination with authorities and other key partners by sharing analysis and deepening engagement and advocacy. The programme will also include a focus on strengthening strategic dialogue and programmatic partnerships with key migration actors to increase reach and impact.

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<sup>5</sup> The Global Migration Lab is a new initiative currently hosted by Australian Red Cross. The Lab seeks to ensure that the voices, expertise and experience of migrants and the communities in which they live and work are amplified to guide and inform policy and operations, and that research on migration builds on evidence from people directly affected. Projects aim to provide partners, governments and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement with recommendations and insights to influence the structural factors that given rise to vulnerabilities experienced by migrant groups across the world. See more here: <https://www.redcross.org.au/globalmigrationlab>



*Serena Corniglia, 35, has been a volunteer with the Italian Red Cross for the past 16 years. She volunteers at the migrant facility in Settimo Torinese when she does not work as a training manager. She is photographed here with the 20 year old Promise from Nigeria who left her country and via Libya arrived to Italian shores on a boat.  
© IFRC. Photo by Andreea Anca*



Together we will assist  
the humanitarian operations

# OF THE 34 NATIONAL SOCIETIES



# IFRC NETWORK'S VALUE PROPOSITION



The **worldwide operational network** and **permanent local presence** along migratory routes in countries of origin, transit and destination.



The **long-standing commitment** and **experience in providing assistance and protection to people on the move**, irrespective of their legal status, and along migratory routes, allowing for a more holistic, integrated and comprehensive response to needs.



The **unique role of National Societies as partner of choice for governments, humanitarian and development organizations and donors**. As auxiliaries to their public authorities, National Societies are well-positioned to facilitate cooperation within borders and through the IFRC network along migratory routes, in particular through the collection and dissemination of information. This privileged position also enables **humanitarian diplomacy with and on behalf of people on the move** as well as in favour of **policies that support social inclusion and non-discrimination**.



The combination of **direct operational experience at the local level with a global reach and knowledge** that enables the transfer and sharing of best practices, insights and guidance.



The **cross-sectoral nature of the approach of National Societies** is well aligned with a **holistic route-based approach** addressing the myriad of needs of vulnerable people on the move, irrespective of their legal status or category.



The **trusted volunteer network remains a hallmark of National Societies** and their **unhindered access to communities** ensures that the needs of the most vulnerable are identified and addressed, and that **community-led approaches** underpin programmes.



# AFRICA



© IFRC. Photo by Maija Tammi

## Situational analysis

The Africa region is marked by four main northward migration routes. The Atlantic route going towards the Canary Islands, with people on the move often leaving the coasts of Gambia, Senegal and Mauritania. The Western Mediterranean route, going from Mali and Algeria, or along the coast from Morocco to Spain. The Central Mediterranean route to Libya, traversing Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger towards Libya to Italy. The Eastern route, passing through Sudan and going towards Egypt and Libya (and to Italy, Greece, Cyprus and Bulgaria).

The routes that people on the move embark on in Africa are increasingly dangerous. The Sahel is marked by violence, increasingly scarce resources impacted by climate change, food insecurity and extreme poverty. Violence continues to spread in the region, increasing eightfold from 2015 to 2020 leading to the fastest growing internal displaced crisis in the world, with **5.4 million people displaced** (UNOCHA, 2021). Eastern Africa is marked by increasing food insecurity, high inflation and continued conflict. The region is already host to one of the largest internally displaced persons (**8.7 million**) and refugee (**4.75 million**) populations in the world (UNHCR, 2021). Following the crisis in Ethiopia it is estimated that more than **2 million people** have been displaced, this is compounded by rising concerns of food insecurity as conflict led to a lost harvest season in the northern part of the country.

## Proposed activities

The IFRC route-based programme will be implemented by **14 National Societies in West and Central Africa, East Africa and the Sahel regions.**

The route-based programme in the Africa region will ensure that humanitarian services are available at key locations along migratory routes; facilitating people on the move's access to services in a safe and dignified way across countries and regions; facilitating coordination and information sharing between partners across countries and regions; adapting services to follow changing migration routes and to strengthen quality of services based on feedback; and providing a harmonized approach to humanitarian services for people on the move.



# 14 TARGET COUNTRIES

	Countries	Programmatic activities	Expected results by 2022	Resources required																										
<b>East Africa</b>	Ethiopia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance and protection through HSPs/Branches: food, HHIs, WASH, shelter, health and psychosocial support, RFL, critical two-way information, protection, including anti-trafficking referrals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>900,000</b> people on the move have access to lifesaving services, humanitarian assistance and protection.</li> <li><b>160,000</b> host communities are supported along migration routes to improve social cohesion.</li> </ul>	<b>CHF 4.65 m</b>																										
	Sudan				<b>Sahel</b>	Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihoods improvements, community-based resilience, economic and social reintegration.</li> <li>Social cohesion activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>70,000</b> people on the move have access to lifesaving services, humanitarian assistance and protection.</li> <li><b>75,000</b> host communities are supported along migration routes to improve social cohesion.</li> </ul>	<b>CHF 7.84 m</b>	Chad	Gambia	Mauritania	Niger	Senegal	<b>West and Central Africa</b>	Benin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social cohesion activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>23,000</b> people on the move have access to lifesaving services, humanitarian assistance and protection.</li> <li><b>16,000</b> host communities are supported along migration routes to improve social cohesion.</li> </ul>	<b>CHF 2.74 m</b>	Cameroun	Cote d'Ivoire	Ghana	Nigeria	Togo	<b>Operationalizing cross-regional route-based programming</b>	<b>14 National Societies</b> in the Sahel, East, West and Central Africa region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collecting and analyzing data and supporting evidence-based programming and humanitarian diplomacy.</li> <li>Strengthening route-based capacity information sharing, knowledge and learning. Including a focus on PGI and CEA.</li> <li>Strengthening the auxiliary role of National Societies in migration and displacement.</li> <li>Facilitating coordination with internal and external partners across land and maritime routes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data collection and analysis capacity is strengthened and information sharing is facilitated between Movement and external partners.</li> <li>National Societies have strengthened capacity to deliver assistance and protection services to people on the move, including with a focus on PGI and CEA.</li> <li>Route-based coordination mechanisms with local, national and regional actors are strengthened.</li> <li>Route-based partnerships are established at national, regional and global levels.</li> <li>Humanitarian diplomacy at the local, national, regional and global levels is strengthened in favour of the priority needs of people on the move.</li> </ul>	<b>CHF 1.5 m</b>	<b>Regional resources required</b>
<b>Sahel</b>	Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihoods improvements, community-based resilience, economic and social reintegration.</li> <li>Social cohesion activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>70,000</b> people on the move have access to lifesaving services, humanitarian assistance and protection.</li> <li><b>75,000</b> host communities are supported along migration routes to improve social cohesion.</li> </ul>	<b>CHF 7.84 m</b>																										
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	Senegal																													
<b>West and Central Africa</b>	Benin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social cohesion activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>23,000</b> people on the move have access to lifesaving services, humanitarian assistance and protection.</li> <li><b>16,000</b> host communities are supported along migration routes to improve social cohesion.</li> </ul>	<b>CHF 2.74 m</b>																										
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<b>Regional resources required</b>				<b>CHF 16.73 m</b>																										

*Bihac, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Maram Awaad, from Palestine, holds her newborn baby Zaid as her husband Amjad, from Iraq, looks on. Zaid was born by caesarian section ten months after the couple arrived in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The pair met in a transit camp in Greece, traveling through North Macedonia and Montenegro. "It was a tough journey," says Amjad. "We walked a long way. We had a lot of cuts and bruises and the Red Cross helped us with first aid." They live in Borici reception centre and are seeking asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina.*  
© IFRC. Photo by Victor Lacken

People on the move require

# ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES

**food, shelter, health,  
education, livelihoods,  
psychosocial support,  
protection, etc.**





# EUROPE



At a migrant reception centre in Subotica (Serbia), Red Cross volunteer Sanja Grsic helps eight-year-old Zenb from Iraq complete an educational jigsaw puzzle aimed at helping children to recognise potentially dangerous situations and advise them how to take action. Between a third and half of refugees and migrants in Serbia are children. © IFRC. Photo by Victor Lacken

## Situational analysis

People on the move arrive in Europe through different land and maritime routes, including the three-trans-Mediterranean (Eastern, Central and Western Mediterranean), Atlantic and Balkan routes. COVID-19-related border closures have had discernible impact on migration routes – with a notable decrease in arrivals through the Eastern Mediterranean route (-75%), whereas the Balkans route (+105%) and the Central Mediterranean routes (+155%) have seen significant increases in the past year (ICMPD, 2021). The Atlantic route has also witnessed a 900% increase in comparison to 2019 (ICPMD, 2021). Preliminary analysis indicates that the medium- and long-term socio-economic impacts of the pandemic will continue to influence migration. It should equally be noted the **combination of conflict, political instability and economic insecurity in regions outside of Europe will continue to influence both migratory routes and trends.**

For those arriving in Europe, needs continue to be significant while capacities to address those needs may also be limited, including due to the **impact of the COVID-19 pandemic** and overstretched national capacities in certain contexts. People on the move arriving in Europe often **require access to essential services, including food, Household Items (HHIs), shelter, education, livelihoods, RFL, health and psycho-social support** as well as **protection**. Within the context of the pandemic, they have also faced border closures, delayed access to asylum procedures and disruption in health and protection services.

## Proposed activities

The IFRC route-based programme will be implemented by **13 National Societies** in the **Europe region**. National Societies in Europe have extensive experience in assisting and protection people on the move. This route-based programme will support a scale-up of existing activities and will facilitate enhanced cross regional coordination. This will also enable for tools and lessons learned to be adapted to local contexts for National Societies in other regions, including through peer exchange.

The following provides a snapshot of activities that will be prioritized based on the most pressing need of people on the move across the region.

# 13 TARGET COUNTRIES

UK

Spain

France

Italy

Slovenia

Croatia

Bosnia & Herzegovina

Montenegro

Serbia

North Macedonia

Greece

Turkey

Cyprus



	Countries	Programmatic activities	Expected results by 2022	Resources required
<b>Europe</b>	Bosnia and Herzegovina Croatia Cyprus France Greece Italy Montenegro North Macedonia Serbia Slovenia Spain Turkey UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Humanitarian assistance through HSPs/Branches, including food, HHIs, WASH, shelter, health and psychosocial support, cash and voucher assistance. Protection including RFL, critical two-way information, family reunification and referral systems, including SGBV, child protection and anti-trafficking.</li> <li>Humanitarian assistance for migrants, asylum seekers and refugees in reception and transit centres.</li> <li>Humanitarian assistance in detention centres.</li> <li>Social cohesion activities.</li> <li>Humanitarian diplomacy in favour of the most pressing needs for people on the move.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>437,000</b> people on the move have access to lifesaving services, humanitarian assistance and protection</li> <li><b>255,000</b> host communities are supported along migration routes to improve social cohesion</li> </ul>	<b>CHF 27 m</b>
<b>Operationalizing cross-regional route-based programming</b>	<b>13 National Societies</b> in the Europe region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collecting and analyzing data and supporting evidence-based programming and humanitarian diplomacy.</li> <li>Strengthening route-based capacity, information sharing, knowledge and learning including through peer exchange and with a focus on PGI and CEA approaches.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data collection and analysis capacity is strengthened and information sharing is facilitated between Movement and external partners</li> <li>National Societies have strengthened capacity to deliver assistance and protection services to people on the move, including with a focus on PGI and CEA.</li> </ul>	<b>CHF 800,000</b>



<b>Operationalizing cross-regional route-based programming (cont.)</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening the auxiliary role of National Societies in migration and displacement.</li> <li>• Facilitating operational coordination with internal and external partners across land and maritime routes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Route-based coordination mechanisms with local, national and regional actors are strengthened.</li> <li>• Route-based partnerships are established at national, regional and global levels.</li> <li>• Humanitarian diplomacy at the local, national, regional and global levels is strengthened in favour of the priority needs of people on the move.</li> </ul>	
<b>Regional resources required</b>				<b>CHF 27.8 m</b>

© Italian Red Cross. Photo by Yara Nardi

In 2021, more than  
**2,400**  
**PEOPLE**  
**LOST THEIR**  
**LIVES**

during dangerous  
migration journeys.



# ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION AT SEA (PARTNERSHIP WITH SOS MEDITERRANEE)



© SOS MEDITERRANEE. Photo by Flavio Gasperini

## Situational analysis

Since 2014, the Central Mediterranean has even become the world's deadliest migratory sea route with over **35,000 lives lost** in the past seven years (IOM, 2021).

In 2020, **1024 people lost their lives** on the Central Mediterranean route and in the first six months of 2021 that figure stands at **677 lives lost** (IOM, 2021). The actual number of fatalities recorded on the migratory routes is very likely to be higher due to unreported and "invisible" shipwrecks.

## Proposed activities

The IFRC, in partnering with SOS MEDITERRANEE, seeks to extend its **humanitarian assistance and protection to people on the move at sea. This partnership will combine SOS MEDITERRANEE's sea rescue expertise with the assistance and protection expertise of the IFRC network.** The objective of the operation is to **reduce human suffering** and **prevent the loss of life** through a fully able-to-assist rescue ship in the Central Mediterranean.

The IFRC will provide **post-rescue services** through the implementation of **Humanitarian Service Points at sea**, further augmenting the IFRC's network presence along land and maritime migratory routes.

The main activities of the IFRC will include the provision of essential services, such as **first aid, emergency healthcare, maternal healthcare, food, essential household items** (e.g., dry clothes,

blankets and toiletries), **water and sanitation (WASH), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), psychological support, and support in Restoring Family Links (RFL)**. PGI will also be mainstreamed for its safeguarding and mitigation and response standards throughout all activities post rescue. **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)** activities and approaches will be integrated in the response. This means that post rescue efforts will ensure information and assistance regarding next steps after disembarkation is provided in line with the coordinated efforts by the IFRC on shore, so that safe referrals and assistance on land is as relevant, timely and appropriate as possible.

On 19 June 2021, the IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal seeking a total of **2 million Swiss francs** to provide humanitarian services for an initial period of 3 months. The Emergency Appeal is available [on the IFRC website](#).

	Programmatic activities	Expected results by 2022	Resources required
<b>IFRC and SOS MEDITERRANEE partnership</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Humanitarian assistance at sea, including provision of food, blankets, non-food items and hygiene materials &amp; facilities.</li> <li>Humanitarian Assistance at sea, including health: first aid and medical care to rescued people; emergency care and medical evacuation; inpatient and outpatient care; maternal healthcare services; antenatal checks; safe delivery; neonatal and paediatric care; mental health and psychosocial first aid; psychological first aid for children; provision of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), COVID-19 screening and COVID-19 testing.</li> <li>Protection at sea: PGI assessments and monitoring; referral pathway establishment; provision of information about rights and services; Restoring Family Links; case management for cases of violence, exploitation or abuse; establishment, dissemination and monitoring of safeguarding procedures and mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Improved protection and assistance</b> for people on the move in vulnerable situations along maritime routes.</li> </ul>	<b>CHF 5.9 m</b> (including the initial <b>CHF 2 m</b> through the IFRC Emergency Appeal)
<b>Regional resources required</b>			<b>CHF 5.9 m</b>

# 400 M PEOPLE

in the Middle East and  
North Africa region  
facing some of the  
world's longest and worst

# CRISES





# MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA



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## Situational analysis

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) is a region with **over 400 million people facing some of the world's longest and worst protracted crises**. The region has had to contend with multiple and complex humanitarian challenges due to man-made and natural threats. The needs of affected populations are increasing in scale and exacerbated by violence, economic, political and social crises, disasters and the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic, which has stretched the capacities of public authorities and National Societies ability to respond is also taking a heavy toll on the population of the region, aggravating existing humanitarian challenges, including increasing displacement.

The MENA region continues to concurrently represent countries of origin, transit and destination along migration routes, with three interlinked dynamics at play: forced migration and internal displaced largely due to protracted crises across the region; irregular migration flow driven by economic factors; movement of regular and irregular labour migrants. There are more than 56 million people in need, 40 million migrants and 14.3 million internally displaced persons in the region.

## Proposed activities

The IFRC multi-year route-based programme will be implemented by seven National Societies in the MENA region. The National Societies within the region have extensive experience in implementing migration and displacement programming. The majority of existing programming focuses on access to health care through community-based health and first aid programmes; livelihoods and cash programming; protection activities focused on the specific risks faced by children and women; support at disembarkation points; food security; mental health and psychosocial support services; and programmes aimed at enhancing social cohesion.

The following provides a snapshot of activities that will be prioritized based on the most pressing need of people on the move across the region.



Syria  
Lebanon

Egypt  
Libya

Tunisia

Algeria  
Morocco

# 7 TARGET COUNTRIES

	Countries	Programmatic activities	Expected results by 2022	Resources required
<b>MENA</b>	Algeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance and protection through HSPs, including food, cash and voucher assistance, HHIs, WASH, shelter, health and psychosocial support including referral to specialized services, RFL, critical two-way information, protection, including anti-trafficking referrals, family reunification and child protection.</li> <li>Supporting children on the move through implementation of the Red Children Initiative.</li> <li>Supporting safe, voluntary and dignified reintegration of returnees.</li> <li>Social cohesion activities to build trust and acceptance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>615,000</b> people on the move have access to lifesaving services, humanitarian assistance and protection</li> </ul>	<b>CHF 6.6 m</b>
	Egypt			
	Libya			
	Lebanon			
	Morocco			
	Syria			
	Tunisia			
<b>Operationalizing cross-regional route-based programming</b>	<b>7 National Societies</b> in the MENA region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collecting and analyzing data and supporting evidence-based programming and humanitarian diplomacy.</li> <li>Coordinated and collective humanitarian diplomacy for the most pressing needs of people on the move.</li> <li>Strengthening route-based capacity, information sharing, knowledge and learning including through peer exchange and with a focus on PGI and CEA approaches.</li> <li>Strengthening the auxiliary role of National Societies in migration and displacement.</li> <li>Facilitating operational coordination with internal and external partners.</li> </ul>		<b>CHF 700,000</b>
<b>Regional resources required</b>				<b>CHF 7.3 m</b>

# CROSS-REGIONAL RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

In order to fully operationalize the cross-regional, multi-year route-based programme and to achieve the goals set across the three regions a global envelope of **CHF 58 million per year for 2021-2024 will be required.**

This includes (as detailed above):

<b>Africa region</b>	<b>16.73 m</b>
<b>Europe region</b>	<b>27.8 m</b>
<b>Assistance and protection at sea</b>	<b>5.9 m</b>
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>	<b>7.3 m</b>
<b>Global coordination and management</b>	<b>250 k</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58 m</b>

This will support the three-year route-based programme to reach **more than 2,045,000 people on the move** and **506,000 people from host communities per year across 34 countries in three regions.**

<b>Goals</b>	<b>Expected cross-regional results by 2022</b>	<b>Cross-regional resources required</b>
<b>People on the move, particularly the most vulnerable, are protected from harm and able to meet their essential needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>2,045,000</b> people on the move have access to lifesaving services, humanitarian assistance and protection.</li> <li>• <b>506,000</b> host communities are supported along migration routes to improve social cohesion.</li> </ul>	<b>CHF 54.73 million</b> (Incl. Africa 15.23m, Europe 27m, Assistance and Protection at Sea 5.9m, Middle East and North Africa 6.6m).
<b>Operationalizing cross-regional route-based programming</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination mechanisms with local, national and regional actors at borders and along migratory routes is strengthened.</li> <li>• Partnerships established at national, regional and global levels to operationalize route-based response.</li> <li>• Humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy vis-à-vis national governments, regional and inter-governmental organizations in particular in support of vulnerable people on the move is bolstered.</li> <li>• Enhancing National Societies capacities in scaling up and mainstreaming programming and enhancing capacity of volunteers on migration related vulnerabilities and protection issues.</li> <li>• Data collection and analysis capacity is strengthened and information sharing is facilitated between Movement actors and external partners.</li> </ul>	<b>CHF 3.27 million</b> (Incl. Africa 1.5m, Europe 800k, Middle East and North Africa 700, Global 270k).
<b>Global cross-regional resource requirements</b>		<b>CHF 58 m</b>



**The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 192 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 14 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard-to-reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

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