Welcome!

Complex emergencies in COVID times
MENA region in focus

Webinar | Thursday, 1 October 2020
11am Geneva, Tripoli - 12pm Beirut, Sana’a | bit.ly/sphere-covid-mena
Dr Balwant Singh
Welcome message
Sphere Executive Director
المدير التنفيذي
Dima El Sayed
Facilitator
Humanitarian Affairs advisor
Some housekeeping...

Please mute your microphones when not speaking

“Raise your hand” / write in the chat if you have a question

At the end of the webinar, we will split into breakout rooms

Tweeting about the webinar? Tag us as @SpherePRO!

This webinar is being recorded!

We will share the recording and the presentation at bit.ly/sphere-covid-mena

بعض المعلومات

يرجى كتم صوت الميكروفون الخاص بك عندما لا تتحدث

ارفع يدك” أو اكتب في الدردشة إذا كان لديك سؤال

في نهاية الندوة عبر الإنترنت ، سيتم تقسيمنا إلى مجموعات مناقشة

إذا كنت تغرد بشأن الندوة عبر الويب ، فيمكنك الإشارة إلى إلينا باسم

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سوف تجد هذا تسجيل الفيديو والعرض التقديمي على الإنترنت

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Sphere
Accessibility

• We provide English live captions
  سنقوم بنقل التفسيرات الشفهية كتابة و بشكل مباشر

• Simultaneous interpretation Arabic / English
  سنقوم بتوفير ترجمة فورية إلى اللغة الإنجليزية
Webinar objectives
الأهداف العامة للحلقة الدراسية عبر الإنترنت

Review Sphere’s COVID-19 guidance and its relevance to the MENA region;
مراجعة إرشادات سفير بشأن كوفيد-19 وأهميتها لمنطقة الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا.

Highlight the importance of mainstreaming Health standards in all humanitarian programmes;
إبراز أهمية تعميم المعايير الصحية في البرامج الإنسانية كافة.

Address multisectoral challenges in the adaptation of emergency responses to COVID-19 in the MENA region;
معالجة التحديات متعددة القطاعات في تكييف استجابات الطوارئ لكوفيد-19 في منطقة الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا.

Elicit feedback from webinar participants to draw out lessons learned.
استخلاص التعليقات من المشاركين في الحلقة الدراسية عبر الإنترنت من أجل استخلاص الدروس المستفادة.
Middle East and North Africa
Speakers

• Hamza Hamwie
  Sphere COVID-19 Guidance: What Was Done

• Ms. Hiba Hamzi
  Applying the CHS in Covid-19 response in Lebanon

• Maher Alabrsh
  Do No Harm in COVID times: an experience from Syria

• Dr Mohammad Shamsheer
  Challenges faced by the Health sector in COVID-19 affected Yemen

• Mazen Al-Aqlany
  Adaptation of humanitarian programming and the COVID-19: Case study

• Heba Buhamed
  Facing COVID-19 in Libya’s migrants’ centres: challenges and lessons learned

• Questions and answers

• Summary and closing

• Breakout Groups (for those interested)
Poll

استفتاء الرأي العام
Hamza Hamwie
Sphere focal point, MENA region
Sphere COVID-19 Guidance:
What Was Done
Applying humanitarian standards to fight COVID-19
Applying humanitarian standards to fight COVID-19

تطبيق المعايير الإنسانية لمكافحة كوفيد-19

COVID-19

Protection Principles

Humanitarian Charter

Sphere

CHS

INEE

LEGs

SEEP

CaLP

CPMS

ADCAP

Core Humanitarian Standard

Human dignity

Health systems

Community Engagement

Share

Information

Prevention

Outbreak Response

Displacement and Care Management

Hygiene Items
How I can Get Sphere materials–COVID-19 guidance based on humanitarian standards?

spherestandards.org/coronavirus
Hiba Hamzi

Program Coordinator,
Developmental Action without Borders
Applying the Core Humanitarian Standard in Covid-19 response in Lebanon
Do No Harm in COVID times:
An experience from Syria
Poll

إستفتاء الرأي العام
Dr Mohammed Shamsheer

Health and Nutrition Coordinator
Tamdeen Youth Foundation
Challenges faced by the Health sector in COVID-19 affecting Yemen
Background of the emergency situation in Yemen

- Over 6 years of conflict affecting all of Yemen
- **Displacement of more than 3.6 million people**
- Nearly **15 million people in need of health assistance**
Mainstreaming COVID-19 within TYF implemented projects

- TYF activities are spread out on multiples governorates
- TYF Interventions include the following:
  - WASH in health facilities
  - Shelter & settlement
  - Food security
  - Nutrition, Health
- As of May 2020. The first COVID-19 positive cases were announced in Yemen
- Due to the devastating impact of COVID-19 on countries both on the economy, and on the health system in general obliged the multi-cluster system in Yemen to mainstream COVID-19 prophylactic measures on all the different sectoral activities, to ensure the continuity of service delivery and the humanitarian/ emergency intervention within the different sectorial activities, and in the same time minimizing the risk of COVID-19 spread among the targeted community.
Measures followed by TYF to minimize the risk of COVID-19 transmission among the targeted community:

- **Communicating** all the critical risk information to the targeted communities.

- **Risk reduction** measures: social distancing, reducing overcrowding and promoting hand hygiene and the use of PPE (masks).

- **Site assessments for most vulnerable groups** (older persons and persons with chronic conditions).

- **Limiting human to human transmission** among all beneficiaries and service delivery staff (healthcare workers and humanitarian staff).
Impact of COVID-19 on the chronic emergency situation in Yemen

The condition was disastrous in Yemen due to the ongoing conflict for the last six years.

The health system in Yemen was completely collapsed before the COVID-19 pandemic, which in turn exerted more burden on the collapsed system. Leading to:

- **Chronic shortage in medicines** and medical supplies including the lab tests for COVID-19.
- **Impaired access to the healthcare services** at the different levels led to increased morbidity and mortality from COVID-19, specially for the population living in conflict areas and active fronts.
Health challenges within the chronic emergency Yemeni context

❖ The severe shortage in medicines and medical supplies including a severe shortage in lab tests.

❖ Hardships in abiding with social distancing measures and the use of PPEs, however this was overcome by awareness campaigns.

❖ Rumors and stigma related to COVID-19.

❖ Severe decrease in the number of health facility visits, thus affecting health & nutrition service delivery at the health facilities level.

❖ The marked decrease in Yemen humanitarian fund, which impaired the preparedness and response to COVID-19.

❖ Hindered health information reporting system giving numbers of positive COVID-19 that don’t reflect the real situation and magnitude of the problem in Yemen.
Mazen Al-aqlany
Shelter Project Manager, Tamdeen Youth Foundation
Ibtikar Data Team founder
Adaptation of Humanitarian programming and COVID 19
Objective

The results show the possibility of adopting the cash assistant during COVID-19 to mitigate the impacts of the restrictions.

Types of problems experienced as a result of the COVID-19: Sampled study

- Income-General rating during COVID-19
- 100% Were affected

The households in this community experienced a change in income-generating activities due to the COVID-19.

**Types of Problems in Shelter - COVID-19 Impacts**

- Loss or inaccessibility of productive resources: 18%
- Increase in prices of productive resources: 22%
- Limited access to markets for buying/selling goods: 14%
- Reduced income earning opportunities: 14%
- The closure of markets and other COVID-19 suppression measures: 21%
- Threatened livelihoods of already vulnerable population groups including women and children: 11%
The availability of the main nonfood Items commodities at the local Markets – After COVID-19 constructions – Samples Study

Have the non-food Items availability decreased during and after the COVID-19?

43% of results show that the percentage of decreasing is 25%

57% of results show that the percentage of decreasing is 50%
The status of accessibility of the main non-food items commodities – Sampled Study

**Accessibility Reduction**

- a. Slightly reduced
- b. Moderately reduced access
- c. Access becomes extremely difficult
- d. No means to access non-food items

[Diagram showing percentages of different accessibility levels]
If non-food Items accessibility decreased, what are the reasons?

Reasons of Reduction of non food items during COVID-19 – Sampled study

- 28%: High non-food items prices
- 26%: Difficulty in access to markets resulting from (in)security
- 11%: Reduced availability of non-food items at markets
- 11%: Decrease in community production of non-food items
- 5%: Lower purchasing power due to reduced/no income
- 3%: No access to Markets due to COVID-19 restrictions
- 5%: No transportation
Estimating percentage of households in need of emergency Cash for Non food Items assistance – Sampled Study

Currently, what proportion of the affected households in this community do not have Non-food Items to use and cannot cope up with their own means?

Average 86%

Are there households who are in need of Cash emergency for Non-food Items assistance after COVID-19 effects?

Yes all of them in need
Why do you prefer cash assistants modality during COVID-19 period?
Sampled Study took different answers from group

- Because of the variation in the prices of materials in the local market as a result of the price fluctuations imposed by Corona
- We can buy clothes and shoes for the children
- Because the cash distribution method ensures that there is no crowding out
- Cash assistance gives people the ability to buy only what they need
- Contribute to the revitalization of the local market
- Creates competition between traders and prices fall
- With it, we can buy gas instead of firewood and our water tanks
- Near the school season, and we need money to buy the needs of our children, if the authorities allowed the opening of schools again
- We need money to treat chronic illnesses in the family
Heba Buhamed

Project Assistant, MIGRACE
Facing COVID-19 in Libya’s migrants’ centres: Challenges and lessons learned

Made by:
Heba K Buhamed
Mohja Tarosh
Marwa Ajilie
محاور العرض التقديمي

• نبذة عن منظمة عابرو المتوسط

• النشاطات التي تم القيام بها أثناء الجائحة

• التحديات والصعوبات التي واجهت المنظمة

• الحلول المنفذة

WASH = Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
المقدمة

منظمة مايقريس منظمة غير ربحية متخصصة في مجال المياه والصرف الصحي والنظافة العامة.

تسعى منظمة عابرو المتوسط للحد من مواطن الضعف في المجتمع وذلك بتلبية إحتياجات الفئات المتضررة.
النشاطات

- توزيع المواد الغير غذائية
- حملات توعوية
- إصلاح و إعادة تأهيل (صيانة مراكز الإحتجاز و المستشفيات و المدارس)
- حماية (تحويل و دراسة الحالة)
التحديات والصعوبات

- احتكاك الحرس بالمهاجرين.
- ضعف البنية التحتية للمياه والصرف الصحي.
- الكمية الإستهلاكية للمكان.
- صعوبة المحافظة علي التباعد الاجتماعي بين المهاجرين في مراكز الاحتجاز.
- ونقص تبادل الخبرات بين المنظمات.
الحلول المنفذة

• محاولة توعية المهاجرين بشكل دوري ومكثف عن الاضرار وطرق الوقاية.

• القيام بتوحية الحراس عن طرق العدوي والانتشار.

• القيام بتنسيق مع المنظمات العالمية الصحية في حالة ظهور الاعراض على المهاجرين وتحويل الحالات الى الحجر الصحي.
الحلول المنفذة

• محاولة ابعاد المهاجرين والمحافظة على التباعد الاجتماعي.

• القيام بتوزيع مواد تنظيف وادوات العناية الشخصية بالنظافة بشكل مكثف.

• منع دخول المهاجرين الجدد مع بقية المعزولين.

• القيام بتنفيذ عدة مشاريع في الجنوب الليبي "سبها " لدعم القطاع الصحي والصرف الصحي.
Questions & answers

أسئلة وأجوبة
Find the recording and presentations online

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Get in touch!

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Based on your context, what are the riskiest humanitarian activities in terms of COVID-19 and what have you done or proposed doing to mitigate these risks?