Throughout 2021, Myanmar has seen surges of civil unrest, disruptions of essential services and widespread internal displacement as well as complex cross-border movements. IOM, in coordination with humanitarian and development partners, seeks to upscale and strengthen provision of essential and life-saving multi-sectoral assistance to affected populations, while building local capacities for response and recovery. Recognizing the complex mobility dynamics and cross-border implications of the crisis, IOM country offices in Myanmar and Thailand will continue to monitor mobility dynamics related to the crisis, and coordinate to ensure that preparedness actions and targeted response capacities are in place and strengthened.

**IOM PROPOSED RESPONSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>FUNDING REQUIRED</th>
<th>FUNDING CONFIRMED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Save lives and respond to needs through humanitarian assistance and protection</td>
<td>15,350,000</td>
<td>409,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address the drivers and longer term impacts of crises and displacement through investments in recovery and crisis prevention</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
<td>2,389,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen preparedness and reduce disaster risk</td>
<td>2,250,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribute to an Evidence Based and Efficient Crisis Response System</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONTACT INFORMATION**

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**PRIMARY TARGET GROUPS**

© IOM 2021
1. Internal migrant
2. Internally displaced person
3. International migrant
4. Local population / community
## Breakdown of Funding Requirements (USD) 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives and Activity Areas</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Save lives and respond to needs through humanitarian assistance and protection</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Needs, including Food</td>
<td>4,950,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Health Support</td>
<td>6,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Humanitarian Response</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Emergencies</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address the drivers and longer term impacts of crises and displacement through investments in recovery and crisis prevention</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community stabilization</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health System Strengthening</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strengthen preparedness and reduce disaster risk</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Components of Preparedness and Risk Reduction</td>
<td>1,050,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Points of Entry</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contribute to an Evidence Based and Efficient Crisis Response System</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displacement Tracking</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Funding Required</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,100,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The ongoing, interlinked crises in Myanmar continue to exacerbate pre-existing vulnerabilities and give rise to new multi-sectoral needs, including health, food, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), livelihoods and protection. Further, the combined impacts of the political crisis, interruption to essential services, deteriorating security conditions and the continued spread of COVID-19 in Myanmar and the region have led to increasingly complex and mixed mobility flows internally and internationally. As of the end of 2021, OCHA estimates 400,000 have been newly displaced across Myanmar due to clashes and insecurity since 1 February, in addition to more than 340,000 in situations of protracted displacement prior to 2021. In addition, over 70,000 Myanmar migrants have returned from Thailand since January 2021, with increased irregular movements between Myanmar and Thailand in recent months. In the current context, protection risks related to gender-based violence, trafficking, exploitation and abuse have increased for migrants and displaced populations. Households are struggling to meet their needs after losing regular sources of income from jobs and remittances, giving rise to increasing levels of debt and use of negative coping mechanisms such factors and shocks have reversed or severely compromised previous development gains. Affected populations include individuals facing protracted and new displacement, internal migrants displaced from peri-urban areas, Myanmar migrants returning from abroad, host communities and migrant-sending/receiving households.

With a highly porous border between Thailand and Myanmar that has typically seen dynamic, regular and irregular cross-border flows, movement between the two countries continued in 2021 despite official border closure. Between March and May 2021, IOM’s mobility monitoring mechanism estimated about 4,000 Myanmar nationals entering Thailand monthly. These numbers reduced to about 2,000 per month between June and August as a result of heightened mobility restrictions, increased COVID-19 infections on both sides of the border and challenges crossing the river during the rainy season. From September 2021, estimated arrivals into Thailand have been increasing again due to the continuing deterioration of the situation in Myanmar, the gradual reopening of Thailand’s borders and the end of the rainy season. The cross-border movement is expected to remain dynamic and complex as Myanmar nationals represent one of the largest migrant populations in Thailand. Three million Myanmar nationals were estimated living in Thailand before 2021. In 2022, Thailand estimates requiring about half a million labour migrants to help resume economic activity in line with overall COVID-19 recovery efforts. This combined with the deteriorating situation in Myanmar, is likely to contribute to increased mobility between the two countries with many Myanmar nationals arriving in Thailand in search of economic opportunity while others will continue to flee unrest and the deteriorating COVID-19 situation in Myanmar. The ongoing pandemic will further increase the vulnerability of Myanmar nationals and border communities and heighten protection risks as irregular crossings are likely to continue in the foreseeable future.

IOM works closely across borders and at regional and sub-regional levels to ensure a coordinated response to the needs of Myanmar migrants. In Myanmar, IOM is an active member of the Humanitarian Country Team and related humanitarian coordination mechanisms at national level, as well as at state and regional levels in Kachin, Rakhine and the South East. IOM engages with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group to coordinate inter-sectoral humanitarian response and recovery activities, and participates in numerous humanitarian clusters and working groups at national and sub-national levels. IOM is also an active contributor to the Myanmar Health Response Contingency Plan and the Socio-Economic Resilience Response Plan (SERRP), advocating for the mainstreaming of migration and mobility considerations across response activities. In addition, IOM co-chairs the Human Trafficking Working Group with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), facilitating information-sharing and coordination of responses to human trafficking across the country. In Thailand, mindful of the complexity of human mobility resulting from the ongoing situation in Myanmar, two complementary streams of response have been identified: 1) response to refugees, asylum seekers and populations fleeing persecution in Thailand and 2) response to migrants in situations of vulnerability that are leaving Myanmar for
reasons unrelated to seeking asylum or international refugee protection as well as Myanmar migrants already in Thailand who are at risk of being deported back to Myanmar. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) leads the refugee response stream through the Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) with IOM as an active member, while IOM leads the migrant response stream which is currently coordinated through a sub-working group within the Thailand UN Migration Network.

IOM has been operational in Myanmar since 2005, with more than 250 staff, seven office locations (Yangon, Mawlamyine, Myawaddy, Nay Pyi Taw, Sittwe, Myitkyina and Kawlin) and nine Migrant Resource Centers (Yangon, Pathein, Mawlamyine, Hpa-An, Myawaddy, Myeik, Myitkyina, Tachileik, Sittwe across the country. IOM’s capacities and operational presence are further supported through collaboration with a broad range of partners, including civil society organizations (CSOs), national and international non-governmental organizations, faith-based organizations, community-based organizations, private sector and ethnic health organizations. In response to emerging needs in 2021, IOM mobilized existing programmes and partnerships to provide humanitarian assistance in the form of non-food items (NFIs), hygiene kits, essential food items, multipurpose cash grants and safe return to vulnerable populations affected by the crisis. In addition, IOM launched regular mobility monitoring assessments using its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tool to inform response activities and better understand movement trends and needs. IOM’s emergency programmes in Myanmar also support populations affected by protracted conflict and displacement in Rakhine State, where IOM delivers direct humanitarian assistance and supports community-based recovery initiatives. Further, IOM Myanmar has a comprehensive, wide-reaching health programme, which provides treatment and other services related to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), tuberculosis (TB), malaria and COVID-19, as well as essential maternal and child health services in hard-to-reach areas. IOM also has strong technical expertise and outreach in labour mobility and human development programming areas, supporting migrants and their families to access improved livelihoods opportunities, and promoting the use of safe and regular migration channels, with capacity to support recovery and reintegration activities linked to the current crisis response. Finally, IOM has extensive experience implementing victim-centered and rights-based programmes to protect and assist victims of trafficking (VoTs) and migrants vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, of particular relevance in relation to increasingly complex and mixed population mobility flows in the current context. IOM also builds the capacities of civil society and community-based actors to expand protection services for VoTs and migrants in vulnerable situations, as well as mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services. IOM has been operational in Thailand since 1975 and is presently the largest operational agency within the UN Country Team with close to 300 personnel working in seven locations across the country. IOM’s programmes are spread across five thematic areas: 1) Emergency and Post-Crisis (EPC) - EPC programmes provide humanitarian assistance to migrants from Myanmar and special at-risk groups stranded or detained in Thailand with the goal of improving their physical and mental wellbeing while they are stranded or temporarily detained in Thailand. IOM also works closely with the government and UNHCR on refugee resettlement, conducting medical screenings and cultural orientation and facilitating pre-departure logistics and exit formalities for refugees accepted for resettlement. In 2021, IOM Thailand increased preparedness and response efforts at the border by establishing a mobility monitoring mechanism and providing life-saving assistance to Myanmar nationals detained in government facilities. 2) Migrant Health - IOM supports the development and implementation of migrant inclusive policies that address various migration-related health vulnerabilities, including but not limited to mental health, occupational health, environmental health, and access to migrant-sensitive health care services. IOM’s current interventions focus on ensuring migrants are included in overall COVID-19 response and recovery efforts, and strengthening IHR (2005) implementation. 3) Migrant Protection and Assistance - IOM’s programmes in this area aim to prevent violence against migrants, violations of their rights, and/or their exploitation and abuse by proactively identifying and assisting vulnerable migrants. For those who have already experienced violence, exploitation, abuse, or a violation of their rights, IOM provides comprehensive protective and assistance services for sustainable recovery. 4) Immigration and Border Management (IBM) - IOM also works with the law enforcement agencies to combat transnational crime, including migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons, by enhancing their capacity to detect fraudulent documentation, share information and implement a rights based and gender-sensitive approach considerations in providing assistance for vulnerable persons who cross international borders. 5) Labour Mobility and Human Development - IOM works to enhance the lives of labour migrants in Thailand by promoting high-level national dialogue to facilitate the development of migration policies, improving migrants’ access to basic social services and assistance while fostering cooperation on migrant issues. In response to the ongoing situation in Myanmar, IOM, along with other members of the UN Migration Network continue to advocate that Myanmar migrants in Thailand can safely remain in country, that migrants in situations of vulnerability are protected and that regular migration pathways are enhanced to reduce the risk of irregular migration.
**People Targeted Description**

People directly targeted under this objective will include internally displaced persons and returnees in Myanmar, including internal migrants displaced from and returning to urban areas; returning international migrants at borders, including returnees in vulnerable situations (e.g. victims of human trafficking, smuggling, exploitation or abuse; survivors of gender-based violence; stranded migrants); and host communities and migrant sending/receiving households impacted by the crisis in areas of displacement and high mobility. IOM will also upscale partnerships with a range of non-governmental actors, including CSOs and community-based actors, and will provide training/technical assistance as well as material support to strengthen local response capacities. In addition, IOM will target people on the move in situations of vulnerability in Thailand, in particular Myanmar nationals, many of whom may fall outside legal protection categories but are nonetheless in need of specific human rights protection interventions. With the range of people on the move, in need of special protection and assistance, being very broad in this context, IOM Thailand will focus on providing support to trafficked persons, exploited migrants, irregular migrants, separated or unaccompanied migrant children, stranded migrants, and migrants of other nationalities caught in the Myanmar crisis.

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**BASIC NEEDS, INCLUDING FOOD**

Myanmar: IOM will assist vulnerable populations with one-time or short-term emergency assistance in the form of multipurpose cash grants and essential items to help meet basic needs and offset lost income and remittances due to the impacts of the crisis. This activity will target internal migrants, migrant returnees (internal and international), displaced persons and migrant-sending/receiving households. Assistance will be delivered in partnership with local CSOs and in coordination with relevant working groups at national and sub-national levels. Activities will include:

- Provision of unconditional, multipurpose cash grants to support vulnerable populations in areas of displacement and high mobility to meet immediate/basic household needs;
- Strengthening of CSO capacities for assessment, targeting and delivery of humanitarian assistance through cash, voucher and in-kind modalities;
- Provision of essential food and NFIs, including emergency shelter items, to support households and individuals in communities, displacement sites and quarantine facilities and areas where delivery of assistance through cash or vouchers is not possible, based on local-level assessments.

Thailand: IOM will provide support to vulnerable Myanmar nationals in Thailand through:

- Provision of food and essential NFIs to migrants at points of entry (POEs), immigration detention centres, shelters for children and families, welfare protection centres for victims of trafficking and other facilities.

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**DIRECT HEALTH SUPPORT**

Myanmar: IOM will provide direct health support, and also facilitate medical referrals where possible, whilst scaling up and adapting ongoing health programmes to address gaps in capacities and interruption of regular health services, in partnership with a range of non-governmental health actors. In addition, IOM will continue to support the COVID-19 response, prioritizing mobile populations and communities in areas of high mobility for support due to heightened risks and limited availability of health services. Activities will include:

- Scaling-up community-based TB awareness raising, active case-finding, and care and support, as well as prevention, testing and treatment for HIV. This includes supplementary feeding for HIV-TB patients to improve treatment outcomes and
reduce morbidity and mortality;

- Implementing community-based malaria prevention, awareness, testing, treatment and surveillance, with a particular focus on engaging private worksites in malaria response, elimination, and expansion of services;
- Expanding access to integrated primary healthcare services, including essential maternal and child health services, life-saving referrals, and comprehensive, rights-based gender and health services and referral pathways, particularly for women, girls and youth in conflict-affected areas;
- Providing critical medicines, medical supplies, personal protective equipment and other infection prevention and control items to CSO staff, and volunteers in health facilities, particularly in locations with existing and evolving humanitarian needs;
- Building the capacity of local CSO partners, NGOs, volunteers and Myanmar Red Cross Society staff on infection prevention and control, and procedures for referral to designated hospitals/facilities;
- Implementing risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) activities to disseminate health messaging, and promote awareness of COVID-19 risks and prevention, strengthening community-based risk communication and health response capacities through provision of technical and material assistance, increasing awareness raising through announcement of COVID-19 key messages to whole communities;
- Supporting diagnosis and treatment of COVID-19 through COVID-19 centers;
- Training community health teams, volunteers and COVID-19 committees, on COVID-19 testing, contact tracing and home care case management, including distribution of antigen testing kits;
- Supporting COVID-19 vaccination efforts, including trainings for local responders on vaccine delivery and waste disposal, vaccination campaigns and community-level advocacy, ensuring complementarity with WASH activities.

Thailand: IOM will provide support to vulnerable Myanmar nationals in Thailand through:

- Providing personal protective equipment, antigen test kits, critical medicine and medical supplies and other infection prevention and control items to Myanmar nationals crossing the border, border authorities, POEs and other facilities hosting migrants and CSOs and NGOs responding to the needs of Myanmar nationals;
- Implementing RCCE to promote health messaging, and enhance awareness of COVID-19 risks and prevention.

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT IN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Myanmar: IOM’s activities under this component will strengthen mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for affected populations, in close cooperation with local partners. Building on materials and local capacity developed for COVID-19 response activities in 2020-21, IOM will integrate MHPSS components across its humanitarian interventions, with a focus on supporting mobile populations, internally displaced persons and migrants in vulnerable situations. In particular, IOM will:

- Support CSO partners to disseminate key mental health messages and MHPSS materials (posters, booklets, pamphlets, etc.) in community-managed quarantine facilities and border areas. Materials will target the specific needs of migrants, children, adolescents and frontline workers on coping and stress management to promote their psychosocial well-being and maintain their mental health, and to reduce distress;
- Integrate MHPSS components into broader protection interventions implemented under the scope of this plan, through capacity building for IOM staff and partners on e.g., psychological first aid (PFA), basic MHPSS and stress management, as well as development and distribution of informational materials to complement direct assistance for migrants in vulnerable situations.
Myanmar: IOM's interventions will aim to ensure populations affected by the crisis have equitable and inclusive access to protection services, informed by context-specific vulnerability and needs assessments, and supported by accessible community engagement and feedback mechanisms. Activities will include:

- Strengthening capacity of CSO partners to prevent, respond to and mitigate risks of trafficking, exploitation and abuse of crisis-affected individuals, including provision of protection services and strengthening of referral networks for cases of human trafficking and gender-based violence (GBV);
- Developing guidance and tools, strategies and training materials on anti-trafficking, aiming to mainstream these within existing protection cluster initiatives;
- Enhancing capacities of CSO partners to provide individualized protection assistance, including case management, safe shelter and legal/paralegal aid;
- Providing direct assistance and facilitating safe referrals to protection services for crisis-affected individuals in vulnerable situations, including migrants stranded at borders and victims of trafficking (VoTs).

Thailand: IOM will provide support to vulnerable Myanmar nationals in Thailand through:

- Reinforcing of referral pathways for VoTs and individuals subject to other forms of exploitation through capacity building of local government and CSO partners at the Thai-Myanmar border in order to strengthen victim identification and referral, and strengthening of information sharing and coordination between local government authorities, CSO partners and IOM on both sides of the border to promote sustainable reintegration of vulnerable individuals.

**Funding Required**

$1,700,000

**PROVISION OF WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN EMERGENCIES**

Myanmar: IOM will assist migrants, communities and local organizations and volunteers working in border areas and quarantine facilities with WASH support to complement health response activities, with a focus on infection prevention and control related to public health risks, including COVID-19. Activities under this component will include:

- Distribution of critical WASH supplies to migrants and displaced populations, in line with needs identified through local-level assessments (such as hygiene kits, menstrual hygiene management kits, jerry cans, water purification tablets, and so on);
- Installation and refurbishment of hand washing facilities in border areas and quarantine facilities where local volunteers and CSO staff are deployed, as well as support to ensure sufficient water supply and refilling of consumables such as soap. Training of local volunteers/CSOs on the operation and maintenance of facilities to ensure sustainability;
- Support to ensure availability of handwashing stations and promotion of good hygiene practices at community level in areas of high mobility, through engagement with local, gender-balanced hygiene promoters and in coordination with health response activities.

**Funding Required**

$2,000,000
ADDRESS THE DRIVERS AND LONGER TERM IMPACTS OF CRISES AND DISPLACEMENT THROUGH INVESTMENTS IN RECOVERY AND CRISIS PREVENTION

**Funding Required** $4,500,000  
**People Targeted** 35,000

**People Targeted Description**

In Myanmar, activities under this objective will target internal and international migrants returning to communities of origin, aspirant migrants and returnees with plans to re-migrate, migrant-sending/receiving households, migrants in vulnerable situations and IDPs. IOM will implement activities in close collaboration with community-based actors, CSOs and private sector partners to encourage local ownership and sustainability. Activities under this objective will also target Myanmar nationals in Thailand (new arrivals and those already in Thailand), in particular those crossing the border irregularly and those at increased risk of COVID-19 due to inadequate living and working conditions. Interventions under this objective will ensure that the appropriate preparedness measures are in place to address the mobility dimensions of the crisis including support to reduce COVID-19 risks through disease surveillance and referral.

**Funding Confirmed** 53%  
**Funding Gap** 47%

COMMUNITY STABILIZATION

Myanmar: IOM’s community stabilization programming seeks to address tensions and risks related to complex and protracted conflicts, displacement and unsafe migration practices. Activities aim to strengthen the cohesion, stability and resilience of conflict-affected communities by facilitating access to services, supporting basic community infrastructure, expanding livelihoods opportunities for migrants and migrant-sending communities, and promoting safe migration practices. In particular, IOM will:

- Support communities through socio-economic recovery and reintegration projects that are identified using participatory methodologies and implemented in partnership with local organizations to foster local ownership and community cohesion;
- Provide organizational and capacity development support for CSO partners, as well as technical and financial support to sustain and strengthen existing community-based mechanisms that promote equitable access to services by

**Funding Required** $3,500,000  
**Funding Confirmed** $2,389,992

**Funding Gap** 32%
• Scale up employment and livelihood interventions including skills development, cash-for-work, business and entrepreneurship development, coaching, job-matching and access to finance to strengthen socioeconomic resilience and reduce reliance on unsafe migration practices and reduce risks of exploitation and migrants getting caught in the crisis;

• Facilitate information provision, counselling and referrals through community-based outreach and migrant resource centres to enhance knowledge of and access to information on safe migration, risks of irregular migration and positive migration practices.

HEALTH SYSTEM STRENGTHENING

Thailand: IOM will support health system strengthening by:

• Implementing disease surveillance focusing on COVID-19 case detection in migrant communities along the Thai-Myanmar border and other locations hosting large numbers of Myanmar migrants. Activities include capacity building for migrant health volunteers, establishing health referral systems and supporting detection and referral of cases.

Funding Required
$1,000,000

STRENGTHEN PREPAREDNESS AND REDUCE DISASTER RISK

Funding Required
$2,250,000

People Targeted
48,000

People Targeted Description

In Myanmar, IOM will target a range of non-governmental actors, including CSOs, community-based actors, local volunteer groups, ethnic health organizations and other local organizations in border communities and migrant-dense areas, vulnerable mobility corridors and displacement sites. Migrants and mobile populations will be indirectly supported through preparedness measures developed and strengthened under this objective. People and entities targeted in Thailand will be Myanmar nationals crossing the border into Thailand and Thai Border Authorities at Myanmar-Thailand Points of Entry (POEs). IOM Thailand will work with border authorities to increase migrant protection capacities of border officials while also enhancing border security to combat transnational organized crime.

HEALTH COMPONENTS OF PREPAREDNESS AND RISK REDUCTION

Myanmar: IOM will contribute to preparedness measures related to public health threats in communities, at borders and along vulnerable mobility corridors by:

• Supporting existing disease surveillance systems, including community event-based surveillance, particularly in border communities, migrant-dense areas and displacement sites;

• Assessing ad hoc and local-level arrangements implemented by CSO staff, volunteers and other actors to prepare for, identify and respond to public health risks, to identify good practices and areas for further capacity building and support;

• Working with CSOs to identify/assess any vaccine hesitancy or health misinformation from communities to reinforce RCCE efforts (education/outreach);

• Coordinating with relevant partners and stakeholders to ensure migration and mobility are adequately considered in preparedness planning, and public health/hygiene messaging contributes to countering misinformation and anti-migrant sentiments;

• Strengthening data collection on public health risks and mobility dynamics to inform preparedness and response plans, using IOM’s population mobility mapping (PMM) tool.

Funding Required
$1,050,000
Thailand: IOM will support preparedness efforts related to public health threats by:

- Expanding existing mobility monitoring mechanism to include assessment of potential public health threats, including COVID-19, using the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)’s existing network and methodology.

### POINTS OF ENTRY

Thailand: IOM’s work at POEs will facilitate the use of a human-rights based approach to migration management at the Thai-Myanmar border areas to ensure migrant protection and effective migration management in the event of increased and sustained cross-border between Thailand and Myanmar. Activities will be in line with IHR (2005) and will include:

- Capacity building on human-rights based approaches to migration management to increase understanding of migrant vulnerabilities, humanitarian needs and strengthen vulnerability screening and referrals on POEs;
- Assessing POEs regarding capacity, and gaps, and to determine if POEs are able to effectively re-open in the context of COVID-19 and in the event of large scale mixed-flow movement at the border;
- Providing information, education and communication (IEC) materials and sanitation items to migrants and border officials at the border as part of infection prevention and control and humanitarian support.

### CONTRIBUTE TO AN EVIDENCE BASED AND EFFICIENT CRISIS RESPONSE SYSTEM

**Funding Required**

$1,200,000

**People Targeted Description**

To support data collection and sharing for evidence based crisis response, IOM will:

- Expand existing mobility monitoring efforts through DTM for the benefit of humanitarian and development partners in Myanmar and Thailand, providing regularly updated information to support evidence-based, mobility-sensitive and migrant-inclusive preparedness and response planning.

### DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

**Funding Required**

$3,000,000

Myanmar: IOM contributes to informed and timely response and recovery through mobility tracking systems at community, regional and national levels. IOM will aim to sustain regular data collection to capture information on mobility trends and needs in relation to mobility, including new internal displacements and returns (internally and internationally). Activities will include:

- Monitoring mobility trends and assessing the multi-sectoral needs of mobile and displaced populations through regular data collection to ensure these are reflected in the overall response;
- Strengthening capacities of partners to support and expand coverage of data collection activities;
- Enhancing relevant data collection tools and methods, and facilitating data exchange to support response planning;
- Maintaining and strengthening coordination with relevant partners to ensure coherence across broader population movement and displacement tracking efforts.

Thailand: To support evidence-based planning and response, IOM will:

- Continue and further expand its mobility monitoring in all border provinces between Thailand and Myanmar to gather information that can be used for
preparedness and response planning, using the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)’s existing network and methodology.