Displacement Impacts of Sudden-Onset Events in Asia Pacific: Preventive, Adaptive and Responsive Action by IOM

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2017 | **30.6 million** NEW displacements in 143 countries and territories associated with conflict and natural disasters. It's the equivalent of **80,000 displaced per day**.

Source: IDMC

39% of new internal displacements in 2017 were trigged by conflict and **61%** by natural disasters

Source: IDMC

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"Established in 1951, IOM is uniquely mandated, through its Constitution, to assist displaced persons.

The Organization is increasingly called upon to respond to the mobility dimensions of a crisis, and its work on internal displacement in crisis, post-crisis and at-risk contexts represents a significant bulk of its activities.

In 2016, IOM operations reached more than 19 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and provided over 6 million people with host community support across 31 countries. This makes IOM one of the largest actors on internal displacement issues globally.

Its activities aim to address the **root causes of displacement and to strengthen the resilience of individuals, communities and States to withstand external shocks, while also providing rapid, effective and timely needs-based humanitarian assistance that transitions strategically into its recovery and development initiatives.**"

IASC Inter-Agency Standing Committee

Reference Module for Cluster Coordination at the Country Level

CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

Providing **equitable access** to services and protection for displaced persons living in communal settings

The mission of **Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)** is to ensure equitable access to services and protection for displaced persons living in communal settings, to improve their quality of life and dignity during displacement, and advocate for solutions while preparing them for life after displacement. The Global Camp Management and Camp Coordination Cluster supports field operations with tools, guidance and capacity building to coordinate and manage displaced populations effectively.

This illustration provides an overview of the different settings in which CCCM interventions can be carried out to provide assistance to displaced communities

MCOF

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) is part of IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) and seeks to **improve living conditions of displaced persons and migrants in transit, by monitoring displacement flows, facilitating the effective provision of assistance and protection in camps and camp-like settings, advocating for durable solutions and ensuring organized closure and phase-out of camps.**

IOM, as co-lead of the Global CCCM Cluster, continues to develop standards, policies and tools in close consultation with various partners at field level. Through capacity building efforts, IOM seeks to strengthen the preparedness of national authorities and humanitarian partners to respond to displacement. Besides its role as co-lead of the Global CCCM Cluster, IOM also takes on an operational role in the CCCM Cluster, carrying out direct implementation of camp management activities. Roles could include: **1) acting as a camp management agency 2) carrying out specific CCCM technical support or 3) providing capacity building**

DISPLACEMENT MANAGEMENT

PREPAREDNESS

RESPONSE

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

CAPACITY BUILDING, OPERATIONS, COORDINATION, POLICY AND RESEARCH

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IOM brings a unique perspective to global risk reduction efforts by situating mobility and displacement at the centre of its operational strategy to reduce risk and build resilience.

IOM's disaster risk reduction and resilience activities encompass reduction of disaster-induced displacement and mitigation of the negative impacts of displacement

In support of its global mandate on human mobility, IOM aims to:

1. reduce disaster-induced displacement by harnessing the dimension of mobility in prevention and preparedness
2. mitigate the impacts of displacement through risk-informed response
3. strengthen resilience by building back safer in recovery and reconstruction
4. expand and strengthen partnerships to support integration of mobility in global risk reduction efforts

The Comprehensive Guide for Planning Mass Evacuations in Natural Disasters (MEND Guide): The document aims to provide guidance in planning and carrying out large scale evacuations. The purpose of evacuations is to save the lives of people exposed to actual or imminent danger through their timely and rapid movement to safer locations. Effective planning is critical to ensuring the safe and timely evacuation of all persons at risk, to meet emergency needs for shelter and assistance, and to ensure evacuees and other affected people are able to recover from the disruption and risks created by their displacement as safely and quickly as possible.

Applicable to both IDP and refugee scenarios, the Toolkit incorporates a wide range of relevant information on managing displaced populations living in communal settings (collective centres, spontaneous sites, established camps, etc.). Large scale displacements caused by recent conflict and natural disaster events have created a high demand for the Toolkit, which has proven an invaluable resource for field practitioners, government actors and displaced populations since its original release in 2004

The document is a CCCM desk review on outside camp contexts was conducted from July to December 2013. It explores how CCCM resources and experiences of camp-like and camp-based responses can be applied to respond to the needs of displaced populations outside camps, in particular in urban environments. The final section of the document presents a possible model of CCCM intervention outside camps called "The Center for Communication and Community Management".

Collective Centre Guidelines: The Guidelines highlight essential issues of protection and service provision in Collective Centres. They provide practical advice on how best to coordinate and manage Centres and uphold the rights of displaced persons. It is an advisory manual and does not attempt to develop policies or directives.

Camp Closure Guidelines: Camp closure is a process that gradually leads to withdrawal of humanitarian assistance from a former camp location. The process begins following indications that IDPs are ready to return, relocate or resettle in places of their preference, though it should be planned for in advance. The guidelines are a tool to facilitate the process of planning, implementing and coordinating successful closure of camps and camp-like situations.

The Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations (PRDS) Framework aims to guide IOM and inform its partners to frame and navigate the complexity of forced migration dynamics and support efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations. The PRDS Framework promotes an inclusive, resilience-based approach and embraces mobility strategies that support progression towards resolving displacement, while ensuring safety nets are in place to avoid potentially harmful mobility strategies.

DTM | DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an information system to **track and monitor the displacement and population mobility**. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en-route.

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DATA IS COLLECTED ON:

- Population
- Locations
- Conditions
- Needs and Vulnerabilities
- Flows

HOW DATA IS COLLECTED:

DTM

GROUP & LOCATION

MOBILITY TRACKING

systematically tracks mobility and cross-sectoral needs in locations of interest to target assistance

FLOW MONITORING

tracks movement flows and the overall situation at key points or origin, transit locations, and points of destination

HH AND INDIVIDUAL

REGISTRATION

registers individuals and households for beneficiary selection, vulnerability targeting and programming

SURVEYS

gathers specific information using sampling from the population of interest

PRODUCTS INCLUDE:

GIS products
Static Maps, Shapefiles and Geodatabase, KML/KMZ, and Thematic Atlas

REPORT documents
DTM Report, Site/Area Profiles, Statistical Dashboard, Flow Monitoring Analysis, Event Trackers

ONLINE interactive
Website, Data and Visualization Portal, and Online Data Analytic Platform

DATA sharing
Raw Data, Customized Data Exports, Lists, and Tables

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DTM Asia and the Pacific

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Displaced population tracked by DTM

3,677,942

As of Dec 2018

Countries

Afghanistan | Fiji | Indonesia | Lao (People Democratic Republic) | Mongolia | Myanmar | Nepal | Pakistan | Papua New Guinea | Philippines | Sri Lanka | Tonga | Vanuatu

World map

Base map from Google and country shapes from ESRI are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

LEGEND

OPERATIONS

- All
- Central Sulawesi Earthquake
- Lombok Earthquake
- Flash Floods in Attapeu
- Vanuatu Manaro Volcano Eruption (Ambae)
- Mt Agung Volcano
- Papua New Guinea Country monitoring
- Typhoon Haiyan
- Aceh earthquake
- Returns and displacement in Afghanistan
- Mongolia countrywide monitoring
- Tropical Cyclone Winston
- Cyclone Pam

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Cyclone Pam 2015

Draft policy **2017**

Adopted and Launched **2018**

Implementation **2019**

Vanuatu

NATIONAL POLICY ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER-INDUCED DISPLACEMENT

2018

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Understand the dimensions of disaster displacement and integrate these into operational, coordination and legal frameworks to enhance response mechanisms, identify durable and adequate solutions and promote more resilient communities.

Thank you