



South Pacific Islands Crisis Response Plan 2020 - 2022

2020

Funding Required

\$3,712,000

Target Beneficiaries

38,000

IOM Vision

The South Pacific Islands Crisis Response Plan 2020 - 2022 indicates the total funding requirements for IOM's programming across the humanitarian, development and peace spectrum for the Republic of Fiji, the Solomon Islands, the Kingdom of Tonga, and Vanuatu. In partnership with the governments of Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu, IOM will comprehensively address vulnerabilities and drivers of displacement before, during and after crises by:

- Supporting national and local authorities to effectively prevent, respond to and manage displacement situations;
- Enhancing resilience in at-risk communities to prepare for climate change and disaster-related human mobility;
- Providing comprehensive, targeted and life-saving humanitarian assistance to affected populations in times of disaster and ensure the continuation of essential services;
- Supporting progress towards the achievement of durable solutions for communities displaced by disasters and the long-term impacts of climate change

This approach recognizes that meeting immediate needs during crises and addressing the systemic causes of vulnerability contributes to reducing the impact of recurrent stresses and is essential for sustainable development. The strategic goals outlined in the plan will be achieved

by implementing programmes in-line with IOM's global principles and objectives.

Context Analysis

The Pacific region faces substantial development challenges due to its vulnerability to climate change effects and disasters caused by natural hazards. Extreme weather events, such as cyclones, tsunamis, storm surges, and floods, are occurring with greater frequency and intensity, in addition to the continued risks of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Overall, hydro-meteorological disasters cause the most economic losses, whereas geophysical hazards are by far the major cause of human loss. Migration, relocation, and displacement – even as a last resort – will likely become more common in the coming years.

The increasing occurrence of disasters caused by natural hazards is exceeding Pacific Small Islands Developing States' (PSIDS') governments' capacities to respond and represents a major obstacle to the achievement of their development objectives. Strong partnerships are of critical importance in building resilience within and cooperation between countries, civil society, development partners, communities and citizens, at regional, national, subnational, and community levels. Furthermore, if high-risk PSIDS could reduce their vulnerability to a considerable degree, their risk value would remain high due to their level of exposure. Extreme weather events have already caused serious disruptions to these countries beyond their ability to cope. In addition, low-lying atolls are also adversely affected by slow-onset events, such as saline intrusions and coastal erosion, and rapid-onset disasters continue to be frequent occurrences in highly volcanic islands.

Following 2017 eruption of Manaro Vouï volcano on Ambae Island, Vanuatu; many communities were displaced to other parts of Vanuatu. Today, 2,261 remained displaced across Sanma, Penama and Shevince provinces; unable to return to their Areas of Origin due to lack of financial resources, loss of livelihood opportunities and poor access to services.

Coordination

IOM has a strong history of providing support to governments and communities in Fiji, Vanuatu, and the Solomon Islands. As a result, IOM has formed strong partnerships with governments and their respective line ministries, humanitarian and civil actors, and communities. These close working relations underpin the quality and impact of IOM's emergency prevention, disaster preparedness, and humanitarian assistance programmes.

IOM is a member of the UN's Pacific Joint Country Team for the Pacific region, the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) and actively participates in the Regional Cluster Coordination Group, Protection Cluster and Shelter Cluster. Under the auspices of the PHT, IOM anticipates establishing a regional Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM)-like support and coordination structure to:

- Support national disaster management offices, and other relevant authorities, in formulating national evacuation management policies, standard operating procedures,

standards for evacuation centres, etc.;

- Provide capacity building to governments and NGO partners on the development of national cluster systems and implementation of an exit strategy for evacuation centres, return and reintegration of IDPs, and recovery planning for the displaced communities;
- Develop national capacities on the Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) methodology and community-driven disaster risk reduction, mitigation and awareness-raising.

IOM is also the chair of the Technical Working Group (TWG) for Human Mobility (migration, displacement and relocation) in the context of increasing climate and disaster risk. The TWG was established by the Pacific Resilience Partnership taskforce to the implementation of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific.

IOM Capacity

Over the past decade, IOM has emerged as one of the world's largest humanitarian actors, with large-scale relief operations underway in virtually every major humanitarian setting. IOM uses its extensive expertise and experience in this area both to provide support to States as well as the individuals and communities affected by crises and to actively contribute to the efforts of the international community to identify ways to more effectively address future humanitarian challenges related to natural hazards and conflicts.

IOM's key objective in the Pacific region is to support governments with preparedness activities and enable a more effective operational response to crises and emergencies. Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) are particularly vulnerable to disaster displacement, and the adverse impacts of climate change are expected to compound existing risks leading to displacement.

IOM first began its emergency preparedness, response, and recovery programs in Vanuatu in 2011 and has expanded its activities to contribute to the Government of both the Solomon Islands and the Republic of Fiji's efforts to manage migration effectively through programs on emergency preparedness and response, CCCM, displacement tracking matrix (with particular focus on mobility and emergency tracking in Fiji and Vanuatu), disaster risk reduction; migration, environment, and climate change, labor migration and human mobility, migration and development, and counter-trafficking and migrant protection.

Objective

Saving lives and protecting people on the move

\$2,962,000

Funding Required

25,040

Target Beneficiaries

Given the frequency of disasters caused by natural hazards in the Pacific region, IOM anticipates providing NFI and Shelter support to an estimated 5,000 internally displaced persons and disaster-affected communities and supporting three National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) and eight humanitarian organizations.

In addition, this Objective will also target:

- 40 government decision-makers and first responders who will have improved capacity to gather and analyze data to disseminate critical multi-layered information on the mobility, vulnerabilities, and needs of displaced populations following training; and
- 20,000 high-displacement risk community members benefitting from improved equitable access to protection and assistance following the implementation of assessments.

Shelter and settlements

Funding Required

\$1,000,000

In partnership with national NGOs, and in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Officers (NDMOs) and regional /national shelter cluster, IOM will address the shelter needs of internally displaced persons and disaster-affected communities, including:

- Conducting comprehensive needs assessments, with special consideration to persons with special needs and other vulnerable groups and
- Distributing NFIs and emergency shelter materials procured locally

Displacement Tracking for Humanitarian Response

Funding Required

\$1,962,000

IOM plans to carry out the following activities:

- Technical support teams will be provided to the respective National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) in the Republic of Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu to support the planning and implementation of Displacement Tracking Matrix assessments (Mobility and Emergency)
- Population mobility mapping (PMM)
- Information management system products will be identified that can be integrated with the NDMO reports through a displacement tracking capacity assessment/workshop;
- Training of trainers for NDMO national and provincial government staff and humanitarian partners is planned to strengthen the collation, analysis and dissemination of displacement data

Objective

Strengthen preparedness and reduce disaster risk

\$750,000

Funding Required

20,380

Target Beneficiaries

People targeted under this objective are government decision-makers and first responders (80), evacuation center managers (300) , and high-displacement risk communities benefitting from improved equitable access to protection and assistance (20,000).

Emergency preparedness - rename

Funding Required

\$750,000

Through the establishment and operation of the regional CCCM-like Evacuation Centre and Displacement Management Cluster, IOM will promote the provision of equitable protection and assistance to the displaced persons residing in communal settings by:

- developing and providing technical advice, training resources, coordination and IM tools, support and guidance to government-led CCCM-like clusters in the Kingdom of Tonga, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.
- develop regional and national evacuation management guidelines
- provide evacuation centre and displacement management and coordination training to national and local authorities, humanitarian partners, civil society organisations and community committees.
- Develop criteria for the pre-identification of evacuation centres in high-displacement risk communities.
- Evacuation centres and routes, and critical services (e.g. health clinics) will be mapped, assessed and strengthened in communities identified as at a high risk of displacement.

OPERATIONAL PRESENCE

6

International staff and affiliated work force

12

National staff and affiliated work force

4

IOM Field Offices

2021

Funding Required

\$5,100,000

Target Beneficiaries

12,000

IOM Vision

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- Supporting national and local authorities to effectively prevent, respond to and manage displacement situations;
- Enhancing resilience in at-risk communities to prepare for climate change and disaster-related human mobility;
- Providing comprehensive, targeted and life-saving humanitarian assistance to affected populations in times of disaster and ensure the continuation of essential services;
- Supporting progress towards the achievement of durable solutions for communities displaced by disasters and the long-term impacts of climate change

This approach recognizes that meeting immediate needs during crises and addressing the systemic causes of vulnerability contributes to reducing the impact of recurrent stresses and is essential for sustainable development. The strategic goals outlined in the plan will be achieved by implementing programmes in-line with IOM's global principles and objectives.

Context Analysis

The Pacific region faces substantial development challenges due to its vulnerability to climate change effects and disasters caused by natural hazards. Extreme weather events, such as cyclones, tsunamis, storm surges, and floods, are occurring with greater frequency and intensity, in addition to the continued risks of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Overall, hydro-meteorological disasters cause the most economic losses, whereas geophysical hazards are by far the major cause of human loss. Migration, relocation, and displacement – even as a last resort – will likely become more common in the coming years.

The increasing occurrence of disasters caused by natural hazards is exceeding Pacific Small Islands Developing States' (PSIDS') governments' capacities to respond and represents a major obstacle to the achievement of their development objectives. Strong partnerships are of critical importance in building resilience within and cooperation between countries, civil society, development partners, communities and citizens, at regional, national, subnational and community levels. Furthermore, if high-risk PSIDS could reduce their vulnerability to a considerable degree, their risk value would remain high due to their level of exposure. Extreme weather events have already caused serious disruptions to these countries beyond their ability to cope. In addition, low lying atolls are also adversely affected by slow-onset events, such as saline intrusions and coastal erosion, and rapid-onset disasters continue to be frequent occurrences in highly volcanic islands.

In the Solomon Islands, the presence of logging is the most significant determinant of community cohesion within the Solomon Islands. In Isabel Province, 21 logging camps currently operate, employing over 100 migrant workers, highlighting the volatility and the particular vulnerability of the region. In recent years, community conflict linked to the logging camps with the influx of male migrant workers has also led to an increase in cash flow to these communities exacerbating power imbalances. The introduction of a minimally regulated industry into communities with localized and pre-existing fragile dynamics has intensified risks and vulnerabilities of women and young women in these communities.

Following the 2017 eruption of Manaro Voui volcano on Ambae Island, Vanuatu; many communities were displaced to other parts of Vanuatu. Today, 2,261 remained displaced across Sanma, Penama and Shevince provinces; unable to return to their Areas of Origin due to lack of financial resources, loss of livelihood opportunities and poor access to services.

Coordination

IOM has a strong history of providing support to governments and communities in Fiji, Vanuatu, and the Solomon Islands. As a result, IOM has formed strong partnerships with governments and their respective line ministries, humanitarian and civil actors, and communities. These close working relations underpin the quality and impact of IOM's emergency prevention, disaster preparedness, and humanitarian assistance programmes.

IOM is a member of the UN's Pacific Joint Country Team for the Pacific region, the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) and actively participates in the Regional Cluster Coordination Group, Protection Cluster and Shelter Cluster. Under the auspices of the PHT, IOM anticipates establishing a regional Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM)-like support and coordination structure to:

- Support national disaster management (and other) agencies in formulating national evacuation management policies, standard operating procedures, standards for evacuation centres, etc.;
- Provide capacity building to governments and NGO partners on the development of national cluster systems and implementation of an exit strategy for evacuation centres, return and reintegration of IDPs, and recovery planning for the displaced communities;
- Develop national capacities on the Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) methodology and community-driven disaster risk reduction, mitigation and awareness-raising.

IOM is also the chair of the Technical Working Group (TWG) for Human Mobility (migration, displacement and relocation) in the context of increasing climate and disaster risk. The TWG was established by the Pacific Resilience Partnership taskforce for the implementation of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific.

IOM Capacity

Over the past decade, IOM has emerged as one of the world's largest humanitarian actors, with large-scale relief operations underway in virtually every major humanitarian setting. IOM uses

its extensive expertise and experience in this area both to provide support to states as well as the individuals and communities affected by crises and to actively contribute to the efforts of the international community to identify ways to more effectively address future humanitarian challenges related to natural hazards and conflicts.

IOM's key objective in the Pacific region is to support governments with preparedness activities and enable a more effective operational response to crises and emergencies. Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) are particularly vulnerable to disaster displacement, and the adverse impacts of climate change are expected to compound existing risks leading to displacement.

IOM first began its emergency preparedness, response, and recovery programs in Vanuatu in 2011 and has expanded its activities to contribute to the government of both the Solomon Islands and the Republic of Fiji's efforts to manage migration effectively through programs on emergency preparedness and response, CCCM, displacement tracking matrix (with a particular focus on mobility and emergency tracking in Fiji and Vanuatu), disaster risk reduction; migration, environment, and climate change, labour migration and human mobility, migration and development, and counter-trafficking and migrant protection.

Objective

Saving lives and protecting people on the move

\$300,000

Funding Required

4,994

Target Beneficiaries

Given the frequency of disasters caused by natural hazards in the Pacific region, IOM anticipates:

- Providing NFI and Shelter support to 5,000 internally displaced persons and disaster-affected communities;
- Supporting three National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) and eight humanitarian organizations.

Shelter and settlements

Funding Required

\$150,000

In partnership with national NGOs, and in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Officers (NDMOs) and regional /national shelter cluster, IOM will address the shelter needs of internally displaced persons and disaster-affected communities, through:

- Conducting comprehensive needs assessments, with special consideration to persons with special needs and other vulnerable groups;
- Distributing NFIs and emergency shelter materials procured locally.

Camp coordination and camp management

Funding Required

\$150,000

In partnership with the national Logistics and Coordination Cluster, and in collaboration with NDMOs, and the NEMO, IOM will support addressing the needs of internally displaced persons and disaster-affected communities, where possible utilizing traditional knowledge and culture, through;

- Supporting national disaster management (and other) agencies in formulating national evacuation management policies, standard operating procedures, standards for evacuation centers; ensuring that the needs of vulnerable groups are considered during preparedness and emergency response; strengthening of cluster system;
- Providing capacity building to governments and NGO partners on the development of national cluster systems and implementation of an exit strategy for evacuation centers, return and reintegration of IDPs, and recovery planning for the displaced communities.

Objective

Driving solutions to displacement

\$900,000

4,261

Funding Required

Target Beneficiaries

The durable solutions programmes will be developed to support 2,261 people who remained displaced across Sanma, Penama and Shevinces in Vanuatu; and 2,000 women participating in peacebuilding programmes in the Solomon Islands.

Durable Solutions

Funding Required

\$400,000

IOM will collaborate with national and local authorities to develop and support progress towards the achievement of durable solutions for the approximate 2,261 people who remain displaced in Vanuatu as a result of the Ambae eruption. Through utilizing a rights-based, participatory and inclusive approach, IOM will achieve this by sustainably supporting:

- Reintegration of the target population to their place of origin;
- Local integration of the target population in areas where there are internally displaced persons;
- Integration of the target population to another part of the country.

Peacebuilding and peace preservation

Funding Required

\$500,000

Drawing upon its experience supporting community-led conflict mitigation approaches within different conflict situations, IOM will work with communities to address underlying drivers of conflict and to strengthen community capacity to promote peaceful resolutions and respond to threats that might lead to relapse into conflict or violence including. Activities will include:

- Developing community peace for development plans (CPDP).
- Delivering training for inclusive community facilitation teams on peacebuilding and development planning.
- Establishing and supporting diverse Community Facilitation Teams for leadership in development and peace initiative.
- Developing referral pathways for protection and access to justice to support the Do No Harm principle

Objective

Strengthen preparedness and reduce disaster risk

\$3,200,000

Funding Required

12,000

Target Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries targeted under this objective are 12,000 community members (200 people per community) that reside in areas prone to disaster displacement and respective National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs).

Disaster Prevention

Funding Required

\$2,700,000

IOM plans to build the functional Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) capacity of government partners and target communities. CBDRM planning provides a holistic approach, encompassing the whole cycle of Disaster Risk Management. As such, IOM aims to achieve this through:

- Mapping and assessing high-displacement risks areas;
- Improving the capacity of targeted disaster-prone communities in applying Disaster Risk Management strategies;
- Ensuring vulnerable communities in disaster-prone areas have better-quality information about potential hazards;
- Fortifying and expanding early warning system and emergency communication infrastructure.

Health components of preparedness and risk reduction

Funding Required

\$400,000

IOM plans to carry out the following activities:

- Developing and updating key guidance documents concerning the preparation, management and coordination of evacuation centres and displacement sites in respect to COVID-19;
- Upgrading critical evacuation centres and other sites of displacement to improve site safety and hygiene. This includes the development of tools and guidance for site planning, including for contingency spaces, and quarantine areas;
- Prioritizing the engagement with IDPs and host communities in assessing risks, monitoring and reporting mechanisms, planning and implementing mitigation measures; including capacity-building of leaders and set-up of new volunteer networks.

Emergency preparedness - rename

Funding Required

\$100,000

IOM, in partnership with the National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs), will support evacuation management by:

- Constructing multipurpose evacuation centers where gaps in emergency shelter are identified in high-risk and remote communities;
- Ensuring that identified protection risks in evacuation centers are addressed and referral systems for child protection and GBV are put in place;
- Retrofitting and upgrading community buildings to meet minimum standards of criteria for evacuation management;
- Ensuring that local vendors for NFIs and shelter materials have been identified and mapped.

In addition, through the regional Evacuation Centre Management and Displacement (ECMD) cluster under the humanitarian architecture of the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT), IOM will support emergency preparedness by governments and cluster partners in the region by:

- Providing technical advice and support of information management;
- Strengthening localization and national capacities through organizing and providing displacement and evacuation management for partners (including government counterparts, NGOs community groups) to improve the overall understanding as well as capacity to carry out displacement/evacuation coordination, management, and administration activities. Displacement/evacuation training aims to build the technical knowledge and capacities of displacement/evacuation practitioners to contribute to an effective settlement response and raise standards in the sector;
- Ensuring first responders are trained on how to prevent and respond to a disclosure of GBV incidents in a safe and ethical manner and ensuring accountability to affected populations (AAP).

Objective

Contribute to an evidence-based and efficient crisis response system

\$700,000

Funding Required

400

Target Beneficiaries

Climate change and disaster related programmes and policies need to be underpinned by data, evidence, and research – applying mixed-methods and participatory methodologies. Ensuring that national ownership of data and research is in place, that collection and management of evidence is robust and well-integrated in the region, and that analysis and utilization capabilities are adequate, is critical to ensuring the preparation of PICs is informed and effective. IOM anticipates to:

- Support direct beneficiaries from Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu to will receive displacement tracking matrix training (including cluster representatives in Tonga that will train as trainers);
- Improve capacity of relevant government ministries in Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu, research organizations and regional bodies to collect sex and age data and evidence relevant to climate change and disasters.

Displacement tracking - rename

Funding Required

\$700,000

IOM plans to build capacity of NDMOs, NEMO, and national NGO counterparts on data collection, data analysis and data management, including through training on use of IOM's DTM to support data-driven crisis response interventions, such as:

- Providing support for nationally owned displacement tracking mechanisms and climate mobility monitoring, to address emergency displacement and long-term mobility challenges relating to climate change;
- Building the evidence base and guiding support through increasing understanding of climate mobility trends and projections through research: distinguishing types of mobility in the region, impacts linked to losses and damages, generating statistics.

OPERATIONAL PRESENCE

6

International staff and affiliated work force

12

National staff and affiliated work force

4

IOM Field Offices

2022

Funding Required

\$4,325,000

Target Beneficiaries

39,400

IOM Vision

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- Supporting national and local authorities to effectively prevent, respond to and manage displacement situations;
- Enhancing resilience in at-risk communities to prepare for climate change and disaster-related human mobility;
- Providing comprehensive, targeted and life-saving humanitarian assistance to affected populations in times of disaster and ensure the continuation of essential services;
- Supporting progress towards the achievement of durable solutions for communities displaced by disasters and the long-term impacts of climate change

This approach recognizes that meeting immediate needs during crises and addressing the systemic causes of vulnerability contributes to reducing the impact of recurrent stresses and is essential for sustainable development. The strategic goals outlined in the plan will be achieved by implementing programmes in-line with IOM's global principles and objectives.

Context Analysis

The Pacific region faces substantial development challenges due to its vulnerability to natural hazards and the effects of climate change. Extreme weather events, such as cyclones, tsunamis, storm surges, and floods are occurring with greater frequency and intensity, in addition to the continued risks of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Overall, hydro-meteorological disasters cause the most economic losses, whereas geophysical hazards are by far the biggest cause of loss of human life. Migration, relocation, and displacement – including as a last resort – will likely become more common in the coming years. Particularly as the Pacific region has faced largescale economic losses during the COVID-19 pandemic, external support to prepare for and respond to crises is of increased importance.

The increasing occurrence of disasters caused by natural hazards is exceeding Pacific Island Countries (PIC) governments' capacities to respond and represents a major obstacle to the achievement of their development objectives. Strong partnerships are of critical importance in building resilience within and cooperation between countries, civil society, development

partners, communities, and citizens, at regional, national, subnational and community levels. Furthermore, even if high-risk PICs could reduce their vulnerability to a considerable degree, their risk value would remain high due to their level of exposure. Extreme weather events have already caused serious disruptions to these countries beyond their ability to cope. In addition, low lying atolls are also adversely affected by slow-onset events, such as saline intrusions and coastal erosion, and rapid-onset disasters continue to be frequent occurrences in highly volcanic islands.

The risks posed by natural hazards have the biggest impact on vulnerable groups, including women, children, and persons with disabilities, particularly in displacement settings. Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu continue to experience high fertility rates and high infant mortality rates, and as such the continuation of essential services is crucial in the event of a disaster or emergency. Research shows that gender-based violence (GBV) increases in prevalence and severity in communities experiencing a disaster or humanitarian emergency, and the environment in the aftermath of these events puts women at an even greater risk of GBV. The deterioration of community and institutional protection mechanisms, coupled with disruption of services, destruction of infrastructure, separation of families and displacement facilitate increased rates of GBV and increased vulnerability to trafficking in persons (TIP), which is deeply rooted in gender inequality and unequal power relations, during disasters. Prevalence of GBV in the Pacific is amongst the highest in the world. National evidence^[1] shows that 79 per cent of women in Tonga aged between 15-49, 76 per cent of women in Samoa, 72 per cent of women in Fiji and Vanuatu and 64 per cent of women in Solomon Islands have experienced violence in their lifetime, compared to the average of 35 per cent of women worldwide. Lack of inclusion of GBV risk mitigation measures to reduce the exposure of vulnerable groups to GBV puts populations more at risk. Conflict related to access to land rights, socio-economic development and political dissent continues to occur across the Pacific. In 1998, violent conflict known as 'the tensions' broke out in the Solomon Islands and persisted until 2003. Ten percent of the population were displaced and many, especially women, suffered torture, abduction and sexual violence.

[1] <https://pacificwomen.org/our-work/focus-areas/ending-violence-against-women/>

Coordination

IOM has a strong history of providing support to governments and communities in Fiji, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu. As a result, IOM has formed strong partnerships with governments and their respective line ministries, humanitarian and civil actors, and communities. These close working relations underpin the quality and impact of IOM's emergency prevention, disaster preparedness, humanitarian assistance programmes and durable solutions.

IOM is a member of the United Nation's Pacific Joint Country Team for the Pacific region, the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) and actively participates in the Regional Cluster Coordination Group, Protection Cluster and Shelter Cluster. Under the auspices of the PHT, IOM anticipates establishing a regional camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) coordination structure to:

- Support national disaster management (and other) agencies in formulating national evacuation management policies, standard operating procedures, standards for evacuation centres, and so on, ensuring that the needs of vulnerable groups are considered during preparedness and emergency response ;
- Provide capacity building to governments and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners on the development of national cluster systems and implementation of an exit strategy for evacuation centres, durable solutions for internally displaced persons (IDPs), and recovery planning for the disaster-affected communities;
- Develop national capacities on the community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) methodology that ensure the participation of most-at risk community members and community-driven disaster risk reduction (DRR), mitigation, and awareness-raising.

IOM is also the chair of the technical working group (TWG) for human mobility (migration, displacement, and relocation) in the context of increasing climate and disaster risk. The TWG was established by the Pacific Resilience Partnership taskforce for the implementation of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific.

IOM Capacity

Over the past decade, IOM has emerged as one of the world's largest humanitarian actors, with large-scale relief operations underway in virtually every major humanitarian setting. As the global lead of the CCCM Cluster for natural disasters, IOM has a commitment to the member states of Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu, as well as the responsibility and expertise to support authorities in the management of displacement and human mobility in times of disaster. IOM uses its extensive expertise and experience in this area both to provide support to States as well as the individuals and communities affected by crises and to actively contribute to the efforts of the international community to identify ways to more effectively address future humanitarian challenges related to natural hazards and conflicts.

IOM's key objective in the Pacific region is to support governments with disaster risk reduction and resilience, preparedness activities and enable a more effective operational response to crises and emergencies, alongside policy development in displacement management. PICs are particularly vulnerable to disaster displacement, and the adverse impacts of climate change are expected to compound existing risks leading to displacement.

IOM first began its emergency preparedness, response, and recovery programs in Vanuatu in 2011 and has expanded its activities to contribute to the Government of the Republic of Fiji, the Solomon Islands, and the Kingdom of Tonga's efforts to manage migration. These programmes focus on preventing displacement, disaster risk reduction (DRR), reducing the adverse impacts of climate change, emergency preparedness and response, transition, and recovery from natural hazards and the effects of climate change, and ensuring resilience and durable solutions.

Objective

Saving lives and protecting people on the move

\$1,175,000

Funding Required

7,000

Target Beneficiaries

Given the frequency of disasters caused by natural hazards in the Pacific region, IOM anticipates to:

- Provide non-food items (NFIs), shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support to internally displaced persons and disaster-affected communities in a safe and ethical manner;
- Provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)-services for members of displaced communities;
- Implement camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) to support temporary assistance and protection activities to displaced persons and communities;
- Support the National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, the National Emergency Management Office (NEMO) in Tonga, the Tonga Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Item Cluster and humanitarian organizations.

Shelter and settlements

Funding Required

\$400,000

In partnership with national NGOs, and in collaboration with NDMOs, the NEMO and regional /national shelter cluster, IOM will address the shelter needs of internally displaced persons and disaster-affected communities, through:

- Conducting comprehensive needs assessments, with special consideration to persons with special needs and other vulnerable groups;
- Prepositioning and distribution of non-food items (NFIs) and emergency shelter materials procured locally within the region, which can include claw hammers, hand saws, nails, pad bolts and solar lights, which can be used by households to fortify their residences.

Provision of water, sanitation and hygiene in emergencies

Funding Required

\$200,000

In partnership with national health-nutrition and WASH (HNWASH) clusters, and in collaboration with NDMOs and the NEMO, IOM will support addressing the HNWASH needs of internally displaced persons and disaster-affected communities, through;

- Conducting comprehensive needs assessments, with special consideration to persons with special needs and other vulnerable groups;
- Consulting communities and subsequent distribution of required water, sanitation, and hygiene materials to be procured locally within the region, such as water transported via gravity fed or pumped pipes or water trucking, water storage containers, specific technology for safe disposal of wastewater depending on characterisation of wastewater;

- Capacity building of HNWASH clusters, NDMOs, NEMO and local communities to utilize water, sanitation, and hygiene materials including awareness raising campaigns and hygiene sensitization.

Camp coordination and camp management

Funding Required

\$500,000

In partnership with the national logistics and coordination cluster, and in collaboration with NDMOs, and the NEMO, IOM will support addressing the needs of internally displaced persons and disaster-affected communities, where possible utilizing traditional knowledge and culture, through;

- Supporting national disaster management (and other) agencies in formulating national evacuation management policies, standard operating procedures, standards for evacuation centres; ensuring that the needs of vulnerable groups are considered during preparedness and emergency response; strengthening of cluster system;
- Providing capacity building to governments and NGO partners on the development of national cluster systems and implementation of an exit strategy for evacuation centres, return and reintegration of IDPs, and recovery planning for the displaced communities.

Mental health and psychosocial support in humanitarian response

Funding Required

\$75,000

In partnership with NGOs, local CSOs, NDMOs and NEMO, IOM will provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities to communities displaced by disasters and the long-term impacts of climate change, through;

- Community-based and interdisciplinary Psychosocial Mobile Teams (PMTs) facilitating sociorelational activities, such as sport and play, art-based and creative activities or cultural activities and rituals;
- Establishment of temporary Psychosocial Support hubs in displaced communities to host activities organized by the PMTs and as contact point for community members;
- The training of service providers in Psychological First Aid (PFA);
- Provision of individual and group counselling to displaced communities and the establishment of support groups;
- Setup of a referral system to MHPSS-services (such as for GBV survivors).

Objective

Driving solutions to displacement

\$450,000

Funding Required

20,000

Target Beneficiaries

Climate change projections, even those within 1.5 degrees of global warming, suggest that PICs are facing several critical security threats that are likely to intensify the drivers of migration, displacement and planned relocation of Pacific islanders and communities. Tonga and Vanuatu are two countries with the highest relative average annual disaster displacement worldwide. IOM anticipates to:

- Protect vulnerable communities that have been impacted by displacement due to climate change impacts and disasters through durable solutions and essential services; such as coastal communities, low lying areas and flood prone areas and so on. This will include households with disabilities, older persons, female headed households and other vulnerable women, large families with a minimum of eight household members, and single parents;
- Support entities includes the key ministries and agencies within the Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu governments, and civil society.

Conflict related to access to land rights, socio-economic development and political dissent continues to occur across the Pacific. IOM anticipates to:

- Support communities to manage local conflict, reduce violence and strengthen social cohesion
- Protect migrants and displaced persons that are vulnerable to conflict with conflict-sensitive attention to complex social dynamics attentive to gender, youth, human rights and protection considerations

Durable Solutions

Funding Required

\$200,000

IOM will collaborate with national and local authorities to develop and support progress towards the achievement of durable solutions for communities displaced by disasters and the long-term impacts of climate change. This will include people who remain displaced in Vanuatu as a result of the Ambae eruption. In Tonga, this will include the implementation of the strategic roadmap for emergency management. Through utilizing a rights-based, participatory, and inclusive approach, adhering to the pillars of [IOM's Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations \(PRDS\)](#) framework, IOM will achieve this by:

- Providing participatory settlement planning for temporary or longer-term shelter/housing and safe and dignified transportation to support voluntary return or relocation/resettlement
- Strengthening gender-based violence (GBV) prevention through awareness-raising and protection interventions
- Supporting community-based micro-credit schemes for traders and business start-up grants/packages, such as initial seed money or income-generating assets, to resume or create small business

- Supporting community-government meetings with broad participation aimed at resolving common issues of concern

Provision of water, sanitation and hygiene in transitional and post-crisis situations

Funding Required

\$50,000

Provision of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential to well-being of displaced persons. IOM will support by:

- Providing sustainable access to water and sanitation services to internally displacement persons through the support of improved water and sanitation infrastructure;
- Strengthening management mechanisms at NDMO and NEMO that enable beneficiary communities to respond to their needs and endure future shocks ;
- Providing awareness raising and health advise to promote behavioural change seeking hygiene.

Peacebuilding and peace preservation

Funding Required

\$200,000

Drawing upon its experience supporting community-led conflict mitigation approaches within different conflict situations, IOM will work with communities to address underlying drivers of conflict and to strengthen community capacity to promote peaceful resolutions and respond to threats that might lead to relapse into conflict or violence including. Activities will include:

- Developing community peace for development plans (CPDP).
- Delivering training for inclusive community facilitation teams on peacebuilding and development planning.
- Establishing and supporting diverse Community Facilitation Teams for leadership in development and peace initiative.
- Developing referral pathways for protection and access to justice to support the Do No Harm principle

Objective

Strengthen preparedness and reduce disaster risk

\$2,000,000

Funding Required

12,000

Target Beneficiaries

In PICs, there is already ample evidence to indicate that cautious planning and adequate preparation is required to avoid the worst impacts of unplanned movement as a result of climate change effects and disasters caused by hazards. IOM anticipates to:

- Support most vulnerable community members to have improved access to adequate standard of living, including food, water, housing, health services and education, sustainable livelihoods and employment and the respective National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) and National Emergency Management Office (NEMO);
- Strengthen capacity of national and local government authorities and relevant ministries, non-governmental organizations (NGO) staff and volunteers, civil society, and community members to support preparedness and reduction of disaster risk.

Emergency preparedness - rename

Funding Required

\$1,200,000

IOM, in partnership with the NDMOs, will support evacuation management by:

- Constructing multipurpose evacuation centres where gaps in emergency shelter are identified in high-risk and remote communities;
- Ensuring that identified protection risks in evacuation centres are addressed and referral systems for child protection and GBV are put in place;
- Retrofitting and upgrading community buildings to meet minimum standards of criteria for evacuation management;
- Ensuring that local vendors for NFIs and shelter materials have been identified and mapped.

In addition, through the regional Evacuation Centre Management and Displacement (ECMD) cluster under the humanitarian architecture of the PHT, IOM will support emergency preparedness by governments and cluster partners in the region by:

- Providing technical advice and support of information management;
- Strengthening localization and national capacities through organizing and providing displacement and evacuation management for partners (including government counterparts, NGOs community groups) to improve the overall understanding as well as capacity to carry out displacement/evacuation coordination, management, and administration activities. Displacement/evacuation training will aim to build the technical knowledge and capacities of displacement/evacuation practitioners to contribute to an effective settlement response and raise standards in the sector;
- Ensuring first responders are trained on how to prevent and respond to a disclosure of GBV incidents in a safe and ethical manner and ensuring accountability to affected populations (AAP).

Disaster Prevention

Funding Required

\$600,000

Community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) planning provides a holistic approach, encompassing the whole cycle of disaster risk management, in consultation with vulnerable groups within target communities. IOM plans to build the functional CBDRM capacity of government partners and target communities through:

- Mapping and assessing high-displacement risks areas;
- Improving the capacity of targeted disaster-prone communities in applying Disaster Risk Management strategies;
- Ensuring vulnerable communities in disaster-prone areas have better-quality information about potential hazards.

Health components of preparedness and risk reduction

Funding Required

\$200,000

Ensuring communities are equipped with skills to manage evacuations in a safe, orderly, and coordinated manner is key to reducing health-related impacts of displacement. IOM plans to carry out the following activities:

- Developing and updating key guidance documents, protocols and population mapping concerning the preparation, management and coordination of evacuation centres and displacement sites in respect to COVID-19, alongside awareness raising activities;
- Upgrading critical evacuation centres and other sites of displacement to improve site safety and hygiene. This will include the development of tools and guidance for site planning, including for contingency spaces, and quarantine areas;
- Prioritizing the engagement with internally displaced persons and host communities in assessing risks, monitoring, and reporting mechanisms, planning, and implementing mitigation measures; including capacity-building of leaders and set-up of new volunteer networks to facilitate hygiene sensitization and awareness raising activities.

Objective

Contribute to an evidence-based and efficient crisis response system

\$700,000

400

Funding Required

Target Beneficiaries

Climate change and disaster related programmes and policies need to be underpinned by data, evidence, and research – applying mixed-methods and participatory methodologies. Ensuring that national ownership of data and research is in place, that collection and management of evidence is robust and well-integrated in the region, and that analysis and utilisation capabilities are adequate, is critical to ensuring the preparation of PICs is informed and effective. IOM anticipates to:

- Support direct beneficiaries from Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu to will receive displacement tracking matrix training (including cluster representatives in Tonga that will train as trainers);

- Improve capacity of relevant government ministries in Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu, research organizations and regional bodies to collect sex and age data and evidence relevant to climate change and disasters.

Displacement tracking - rename

Funding Required

\$600,000

IOM plans to build capacity of NDMOs, NEMO, and national NGO counterparts on data collection, data analysis and data management, including through training on use of IOM's DTM to support data-driven crisis response interventions, such as:

- Providing support for nationally owned displacement tracking mechanisms and climate mobility monitoring, to address emergency displacement and long-term mobility challenges relating to climate change;
- Building the evidence base and guiding support through increasing understanding of climate mobility trends and projections through research: distinguishing types of mobility in the region, impacts linked to losses and damages, generating statistics.

Support services for response actors - rename

Funding Required

\$100,000

IOM will provide support to NDMOs, NEMO, and national NGO counterparts and first responders and humanitarian partners as required, including by:

- Supporting engagement and preparedness of emergency operation centres;
- Ensuring the set up of referral pathways for protection services, including child protection and GBV;
- Renewing emergency communication systems;
- Reviewing of standard operating procedures.

OPERATIONAL PRESENCE

17

International staff and affiliated work force

31

National staff and affiliated work force

4

IOM Field Offices