

South Pacific Islands Crisis Response Plan 2023 - 2025

Priority Country – SG Action Agenda on Internal Displacement | Cohort Country - Early Warnings for All



Wrecked cooking area in the village of Emae after Cyclone Pam. © IOM 2015/ Joe Lowry

January - December 2024

Published December 14, 2022

IOM VISION

In partnership with the governments of Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, IOM will comprehensively address the vulnerabilities and drivers of displacement before, during and after crises. This includes the support to national and local authorities to effectively prevent, respond to and manage displacement; efforts to enhance resilience in at-risk communities to prepare for climate change and disaster-related human mobility; provision of comprehensive, targeted and life-saving humanitarian assistance to affected populations in times of disaster and ensuring continuation of essential services; and pursuit of pathways to durable solutions for communities displaced by disasters and affected by the long-term impacts of climate change.

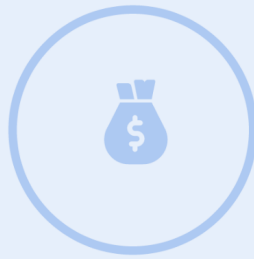
CONTACT INFORMATION

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PRIMARY TARGET GROUPS

1. Internally displaced person
2. Local population / community
3. Internal migrant

FUNDING REQUIRED: \$21,050,000



NOT
PUBLISHED



NOT
PUBLISHED



75,000

PEOPLE TARGETED



36

ENTITIES TARGETED

IOM PROPOSED RESPONSE

Saving lives and protecting people on the move

\$13,250,000

FUNDING REQUIRED

not published

FUNDING CONFIRMED

29,100

PEOPLE TARGETED

Driving solutions to displacement

\$7,800,000

FUNDING REQUIRED

not published

FUNDING CONFIRMED

69,100

PEOPLE TARGETED

BREAKDOWN OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (USD) 2024

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITY AREAS	2024
Saving lives and protecting people on the move	
Shelter and settlements	\$2,550,000
Provision of water, sanitation and hygiene in emergencies	\$500,000
Camp coordination and camp management	\$2,500,000
Mental health and psychosocial support in humanitarian response	\$300,000
Protection	\$500,000
Displacement tracking	\$1,250,000
Emergency preparedness	\$5,650,000
Driving solutions to displacement	
Livelihoods and economic recovery	\$2,000,000
Provision of water, sanitation and hygiene in transitional and post-crisis situations	\$500,000
Peacebuilding and peace preservation	\$300,000
Adaptation and disaster risk reduction	\$2,500,000
Health system strengthening	\$2,500,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED	\$21,050,000

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.

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 among countries, civil society, development partners, communities, and citizens, at the 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 strongest effects on vulnerable groups, including older persons, women, children, victims of trafficking (VoTs) and persons with disabilities, particularly in displacement settings. Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu continue to experience relatively high infant mortality rates, and as such the continuation of essential services is crucial in the event of a disaster or emergency, particularly those related to health, protection, shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) for evacuees, internally displaced people (IDPs) and host communities. Research shows that gender-based violence (GBV) increases in prevalence and severity in communities experiencing a disaster or humanitarian emergency (which is of note as the South Pacific faces some of the highest prevalence of GBV in the world), and the environment in the aftermath of these events puts women at an even greater risk of GBV (CARE 2022). The deterioration of community and institutional protection mechanisms, coupled with the disruption of services, destruction of infrastructure, separation of families and displacement facilitate increased protection risks.

COORDINATION

IOM provides support to governments and communities in Fiji, the Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu, with Samoa and Tuvalu as new additions to this CRP in 2024, and IOM has strong partnerships with each government and their respective line ministries, humanitarian and civil society actors, and local communities. These close working relations will 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 Nations' Pacific Joint Country Team for the Pacific region, the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) and as of 2022, the IOM-led regional cluster on Evacuation Centre Management and Displacement (ECMD) has been activated under the UN PHT. The ECMD Cluster in the Pacific is a Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) type Cluster tailored to the Pacific context. The ECMD Cluster has been established 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 task force 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 disasters and the regional lead of the ECMD Cluster, IOM has a commitment to the Member States of Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, 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 to both 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 hazards and conflicts. IOM's key objective in the Pacific region is to support governments with disaster risk reduction, resilience, and 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. In 2022, IOM provided support to the Kingdom of Tonga's recovery efforts from the Hunga-Tonga Hunga-Ha'apai (HTHH) disaster. These programmes focus on preventing displacement, disaster risk reduction (DRR), health (including mental health and psychosocial support), reducing the adverse impacts of climate change, emergency preparedness and response, transition, and recovery from disasters and the effects of climate change, and ensuring resilience and durable solutions.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND EMPOWERMENT







IOM emphasizes accountability to affected populations (AAP) in its disaster management strategies in the South Pacific. IOM collaborates with affected communities, often through the community governance structures (both formal and informal) such as the iTaukei Mataqali in Fiji, to understand needs and priorities, ensuring responses and DRR initiatives are grounded in their experiences, respectful of culture, and reflective of needs of the most vulnerable groups in any community. Through the establishment of feedback mechanisms and extensive community consultations, IOM facilitates and maintains two-way communication throughout all interventions, whether a response, piloting a durable solution, or an initiative that seeks to build community resilience. This strategy to community feedback at all stages of implementation is exemplified by IOM's engagement with organizations for people with disabilities (OPDs) and community members with disabilities in the design of multi-purpose evacuation centres. IOM partners and engages in dialogue with OPDs and community members at the design phase, but also throughout construction to promote the relevance of the intervention, while maintaining cost efficiency and humanitarian standards. While this CRP has not been developed specially through community consultations, all the initiatives that comprise this plan are based on the extensive networks and partnerships that IOM maintains across communities in the South Pacific.

ENGAGING WITH THE GOVERNMENT







IOM actively supports the leadership of PIC governments in emergency response and disaster risk reduction. Key to this support is emphasizing government-led initiatives and directly engaging through the cluster system, in particular that of the ECMD Cluster. For example, IOM works directly with governments in the South Pacific to develop and refine standard operating procedures (SOPs) in areas such as evacuation centre management, relocation, and displacement management tailored to local contexts for emergency and with community engagement. In collaboration with local authorities, IOM strives to provide specific tools and resources per the needs of the National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) of Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu and the National Emergency Management Office (NEMO) of Tonga in order to facilitate and support efficient responses to crises. Furthermore, in the disaster preparedness phase, IOM develops training programmes and capacity-building workshops, aiming to enhance government capabilities and community resilience. By integrating these concrete plans and tools, IOM ensures the South Pacific governments and their communities are better prepared for potential disasters.

IOM RESPONSE

CROSS CUTTING PRIORITIES

-  Data and evidence
-  Protection mainstreaming
-  Gender equality
-  Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse
-  Disaster risk and climate change
-  Law and policy

KEY OPERATING MODALITIES

-  Participation and empowerment
-  Conflict sensitivity
-  Integrated programming
-  Collaboration and partnership
-  Localization
-  Cash-based interventions

SAVING LIVES AND PROTECTING PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

Funding Required
\$13,250,000

People Targeted
29,100

People Targeted Description

In PICs, there is 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. In 2024, IOM will continue to:

- Support most vulnerable community members to have meaningful access to an adequate standard of living, including food, water, sanitation and hygiene, housing, health services and education, sustainable livelihoods and employment and support the respective NDMOs and NEMO;
- Strengthen the capacity of national and local government authorities and relevant ministries, NGO staff and volunteers, civil society, and community members to support preparedness and reduction of disaster risk particularly for most vulnerable communities, including trainings on evacuation centre management.

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

- Provide non-food items (NFIs), shelter, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support to internally displaced persons (IDPs), disaster-affected communities and host communities in a safe and ethical manner;
- Provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services for members of displaced communities;
- Provide support, under the Evacuation Centre Management and Displacement (ECMD) cluster, for temporary assistance and protection activities to displaced persons and communities as well as to communities that undertake pre-emptive evacuation;
- Support the National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) in Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, as well as the National Emergency Management Office (NEMO) in Tonga, and humanitarian organizations.

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 are critical to ensuring the preparation of PICs is informed and effective. As such, IOM plans to:

- Engage with communities and local government actors (including cluster members) from Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu through Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) training in alignment with data protection principles;
- Improve the capacity of relevant government ministries in Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu, research organizations and regional bodies to collect sex- and age-disaggregated data and evidence relevant to drivers of migration and displacement, climate change, planned relocation, and disasters. This will also strengthen data partnerships in alignment with IOM's data protection principles.



SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS

In partnership with national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Red Cross, 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 disabilities and other vulnerable groups;
- Providing 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 as well as distribution of assistance through cash/ voucher modalities;
- Providing participatory settlement planning for temporary or longer-term shelter/housing and safe and dignified transportation to support voluntary return or relocation/resettlement (particularly in the case of those that remain displaced as a result of the Hunga-Tonga Hunga-Ha'apai (HTHH) disaster in Tonga);
- Providing information education and communication materials and training on house stabilization and risk reduction;
- Reviewing local supply chain options for emergency NFI procurement, and the establishment of long-term agreements.

Funding Required
\$2,550,000



PROVISION OF WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN EMERGENCIES

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

- Conducting comprehensive needs assessments, with special consideration to persons with disabilities

Funding Required
\$500,000

- and other vulnerable groups;
- Consulting communities to inform the provision of water, sanitation, and hygiene services. WASH services will be supported by local procurement (within country or region) of WASH items such as water distribution pipelines, water pumps, water storage, and water quality and treatment technologies for safe use and disposal;
- Capacity-building of HN and WASH clusters, NDMOs, NEMO and local communities to improve WASH services, including through awareness-raising and hygiene promotion .



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Under the regional cluster on ECMD and in collaboration with NDMOs, the NEMOs, and relevant government emergency response actors, IOM will help address the needs of internally displaced persons and disaster-affected communities, where possible utilizing traditional knowledge and culture, through:

Funding Required
\$2,500,000

- Supporting national disaster management (and other) agencies in formulating national evacuation management policies, standard operating procedures, and standards for evacuation centres;
- Ensuring that the needs of vulnerable groups are considered during preparedness and emergency response through community feedback mechanisms and community dialogues on resilience, as well as establishing linkages to referral mechanisms to be shared at evacuation centres;
- 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

In partnership with NGOs, local civil society organizations (CSOs), NDMOs and NEMO, IOM will advocate and support the integration of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services and activities in emergency response and for communities displaced by disasters as well as by the long-term impacts of climate change, through;

Funding Required
\$300,000

- Community-based and interdisciplinary psychosocial mobile teams (PMTs) facilitating socio-relational activities, such as sport and play, art-based and creative activities, cultural activities and rituals;
- Establishing temporary Psychosocial Support Hubs in displaced communities to host activities organized by the PMTs and as a contact point for community members;
- Training of service providers and community focal points/health workers in psychological first aid (PFA), as well as developing capacity-building activities focused on mainstreaming MHPSS during community evacuation procedures and processes;
- Providing individual and group counselling to displaced communities and the establishment of peer support groups to foster communal resilience and recovery;
- Setting up a referral system to MHPSS services, including specialized mental health care.



PROTECTION

In partnership with national disaster management and social services authorities, IOM will seek to integrate risk mitigation activities, and more broadly protection principles, throughout all response interventions, particularly those targeting evacuation centres and displaced communities, given the heightened risks in these settings. This will promote safety and dignity, reduce the risk of causing harm and support meaningful and inclusive access to assistance. Specifically, IOM activities will include:

Funding Required
\$500,000

- Implementing community capacity-building activities, such as trainings on referral pathways and community-based awareness raising, in alignment with the Guidelines for Addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and other Protection Risks among displaced communities;
- Strengthening GBV risk mitigation in evacuation centres in line with IOM's Institutional Framework for



Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Crises through protection-oriented interventions, such as awareness-raising on referral pathways and capacity-building of community/traditional leaders in EC management;

- Promoting disability inclusion through meaningful access to services in evacuation centres, working with local OPDs on rolling out accessibility audits, promoting inclusion of people with disabilities in community preparedness and early warning through accessible communications and dialogue;
- Awareness-raising and referral mechanisms to support protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) in evacuation centres and other displacement settings.

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

IOM plans to build the capacity of NDMOs, NEMO, and national NGO counterparts on data collection, data analysis and data management, including through training on the use of IOM's DTM to support data-driven crisis response interventions. In the event that the national governments have limited capacity or time, IOM will look to implement DTM directly in support of governments and affected populations. Activities will include:

- Providing support for nationally owned displacement tracking mechanisms and climate mobility monitoring, to address emergency displacement and long-term mobility challenges resulting from sudden onset climate-related and geo-physical hazards, as well as slower onset displacement. This will be done through systems strengthening, capacity-building and direct implementation in partnership with disaster management authorities;
- Building the evidence base and guiding support by increasing understanding of climate mobility trends and projections through research: distinguishing types of mobility and the drivers of mobility in the region, examining impacts linked to losses and damages, generating statistics and proposing research efforts related to disaster risk reduction to partners.

Funding Required
\$1,250,000



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

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

- Rehabilitating/constructing multipurpose evacuation centres where gaps in emergency shelters are identified in high-risk and remote communities and retrofitting and upgrading community buildings to meet minimum standards of criteria for evacuation management;
- Ensuring that identified protection risks in evacuation centres are addressed and referral systems for child protection and GBV are put in place.

Funding Required
\$5,650,000



In addition, through the regional 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 for information management;
- Strengthening localization and national capacities by organizing and providing displacement and evacuation management for partners (including government counterparts, NGOs, and community groups) to improve the overall understanding and 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 safely refer child protection and trafficking cases during a response to a disaster;
- Ensuring first responders are trained on how to manage disclosures of GBV incidents in a safe and ethical manner;
- Strengthening approaches to accountability to affected populations (AAP).

Funding Required

\$7,800,000

People Targeted

69,100

People Targeted Description

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 the two countries with the highest relative average annual disaster displacement worldwide. In this context, IOM will scale up its efforts to:

- Protect vulnerable communities that have been impacted by displacement due to climate change impacts and disasters through durable solutions and access to essential services; such as those living along coastal communities, in low-lying areas and in flood-prone areas. This will include persons 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 including key ministries and agencies within the Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu governments and civil society to protect vulnerable communities that have been impacted by displacement or have the potential to face a displacement situation given their exposure to natural hazards and climate change, including reduction of disaster risk particularly for most vulnerable communities.

Conflict related to access to land rights, socioeconomic development and political dissent continues to occur across the Pacific. In 2024, IOM plans 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 and attention to gender, youth, human rights, and protection considerations.



LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY

In support of the United Nations Secretary General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, 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 Tonga as a result of the HTHH disaster. By 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:

- Supporting community-based micro-credit schemes for traders and business start-up grants/packages, such as the provision of fishing boats, or other livelihood equipment, seed money or income-generating assets, to resume or kickstart small businesses;
- Supporting community-government meetings with broad participation aimed at resolving common issues of concern and pushing for community-driven development;
- Skills development trainings and cross-community knowledge sharing sessions focused on enhanced economic production and sustainable livelihoods.

Funding Required

\$2,000,000



IOM



PROVISION OF WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN TRANSITIONAL AND POST-CRISIS SITUATIONS

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

- Strengthening management mechanisms at NDMOs and NEMO to allow them to deliver the human right to water and sanitation to affected populations, particularly during drought;
- Supporting community governance capacity-building for community-led management of WASH services, particularly during drought and in remote areas with limited access to safe drinking water;
- Supporting access vulnerable communities to have improved access to water;
- Supporting hygiene promotion activities under Objective 1, with long-term behaviour change strategies to improve public health and hygiene practices.

Funding Required

\$500,000



IOM



PEACEBUILDING AND PEACE PRESERVATION

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, specifically as they relate to land use, given rising sea levels and land ownership laws across the South Pacific. This will look to strengthen community capacity to promote peaceful resolutions and respond to threats that might lead to violent conflict in high-risk areas. Activities will include:

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

Funding Required
\$300,000



ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

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 quality, timely and relevant information prior to and during hazard escalation, in line with the Early Warnings for All Initiative;
- Adaptation of community infrastructure to enhance resilience, particularly WASH infrastructure at the community level.

Funding Required
\$2,500,000



HEALTH SYSTEM STRENGTHENING

Ensuring communities are equipped with skills to manage evacuations in a safe, orderly, and coordinated manner is key to reducing the 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 with respect to communicable diseases, alongside awareness-raising activities in coordination with NDMOs, NEMO, and national NGO counterparts;
- Strengthening health system capacities and climate resilience in close cooperation with national and local stakeholders to support uninterrupted provision of health services in the context of shocks to allow for continuity of care. Initiatives include training health workers and improving health infrastructure, such as climate-resilient health facilities with robust WASH and energy solutions;
- Upgrading critical evacuation centres, community health centres used in emergencies and other displacement sites to improve 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, evacuees, other people on the move and host communities in assessing risks, monitoring, and reporting mechanisms, planning, and implementing mitigation measures;
- Enhancing targeted and context-specific risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) to facilitate health promotion, hygiene sensitization, and awareness-raising activities; training community leaders for equitable healthcare access;
- Conducting Population Mobility Mapping (PMM) exercises in target locations, including at points of

Funding Required
\$2,500,000




entry, transit, exit and in areas with high mobility flows to enhance preparedness.

CONTRIBUTES TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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