

South Pacific Islands Crisis Response Plan 2023 - 2025



January 2023 to December 2025

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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

Email: iomfijiallusers@iom.int

PRIMARY TARGET GROUPS

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

IOM PROPOSED RESPONSE

OBJECTIVE	FUNDING REQUIRED		
	2023	2024	2025
 Saving lives and protecting people on the move	\$6,665,000	\$13,250,000	\$16,110,000
 Driving solutions to displacement	\$1,115,000	\$7,800,000	\$8,010,000
 Total funding required	\$7,780,000	\$21,050,000	\$24,120,000

TARGETS	2023	2024	2025
People targeted	43,000	75,000	43,000
Entities targeted	60	36	14

BREAKDOWN OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (USD) 2023 - 2025

ACTIVITY AREAS		2023	2024	2025
Shelter and settlements	PRIORITY	\$650,000	\$2,550,000	\$4,550,000
Camp coordination and camp management	PRIORITY	\$1,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Durable Solutions		\$650,000		
Protection	PRIORITY		\$500,000	\$1,000,000
Livelihoods and economic recovery			\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Data for action, insight and foresight	PRIORITY	\$650,000	\$1,250,000	\$1,250,000
Disaster risk management	PRIORITY	\$3,150,000	\$8,150,000	\$8,150,000
Movement assistance				\$150,000
Water, sanitation and hygiene		\$465,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Health		\$165,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Mental health and psychosocial support		\$100,000	\$300,000	\$300,000
Peacebuilding, violence and conflict reduction		\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000
Humanitarian border management and search and rescue				\$300,000
Support services for response actors		\$650,000		
Cross-cutting priority Protection-centered				\$120,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED		\$7,780,000	\$21,050,000	\$24,120,000

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 the 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, and communities, 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 occur frequently 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 persons (IDPs) and host communities. Women in the Pacific region experience some of the highest levels of violence in the world as research indicates that approximately 60 per cent of women and girls have encountered violence perpetrated by an intimate partner or family member (SPC 2023). The incidence of physical and sexual violence against women and girls tends to rise significantly during crises, such as disasters. The deterioration of community and institutional protection mechanisms, coupled with the disruption of services, destruction of infrastructure, separation of families and displacement increase protection risks. Although the Pacific region is typically characterized by high levels of social resilience and low instances of armed or violent conflicts, communal tensions and interpersonal violence are also prevalent.

COORDINATION

IOM provides support to governments and communities in Fiji, the Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. 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, 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;
- Strengthen capacity- of governments and non-governmental organizations (NGO) 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 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.

As the ECMD lead, IOM assists the coordination of referrals to clusters including Shelter, Health, Education, Gender and Protection,

Food Security and Agriculture, and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene to address the immediate needs in evacuation centres and affected communities. As a member of the Pacific UNCT Gender Theme Group, IOM will engage and coordinate with other agencies in humanitarian responses when necessary. For Pacific regional protection initiatives, IOM coordinates with the Regional Protection Cluster under the PHT. IOM's coordination support through the Displacement and Evacuation Center Management (DECM) cluster is critical in addressing the immediate needs especially of the most vulnerable persons such as pregnant women, lactating mothers, persons with disabilities and older persons, including IDPs. 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 multi-stakeholder Pacific Resilience Partnership task force for the implementation of the [Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific](#).

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 (DRR), resilience, and preparedness activities and enable a more effective operational response to crises and emergencies 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. Additionally, IOM has the capacity to provide technical support to policy development on migration, environment and climate change issues, and integrate human mobility dimensions in national climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks and policies, addressing needs of vulnerable groups including women, children, youth, persons with disabilities and the elderly in displacement settings to facilitate peaceful and orderly migration and avert vulnerability and conflict. 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 focused on preventing displacement, DRR, health (including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)), reducing the adverse impacts of climate change, emergency preparedness and response, transition, and recovery from disasters and the effects of climate change, while strengthening resilience and promoting durable solutions.

ENGAGING WITH GOVERNMENT

IOM actively supports the leadership of PIC governments in emergency response and DRR. 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 evidence-based and gender-mainstreamed standard operating procedures (SOPs) in areas such as evacuation centre management, relocation, and displacement management tailored to local contexts for emergency response. In collaboration with national and local authorities, and civil society organizations (CSOs) and community leaders, 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-strengthening workshops, aiming to enhance government capabilities and community resilience. By integrating these concrete plans and tools, IOM aims to ensure that South Pacific governments and their communities are better prepared for potential disasters. Additionally, IOM works with law enforcement and non-law enforcement government agencies to strengthen their capacity on countering human trafficking as well as on protection of vulnerable groups including women, children, youth, persons with disabilities and the elderly in displacement settings. IOM also supports the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS) with the development of the [Pacific Regional Framework on Climate Mobility](#) and supports PIFS with the related implementation

plan, which will guide actions and resources in relation to climate mobility in the Pacific.

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

LOCALIZATION: A KEY OPERATING MODALITY

IOM's approach to localization in the South Pacific underscores the importance of co-design and co-implementation with local and national actors (LNAs), in alignment with the Grand Bargain commitments and in partnership with the governments of Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. IOM's strategic initiatives focus on enhancing support for National Clusters relevant to the IOM-led regional cluster on ECMD, fostering decentralized coordination among national clusters and country offices. This methodology ensures that responses are not only context-specific but also locally driven, effectively leveraging local capacities and knowledge to address the vulnerabilities and drivers of displacement before, during, and after crises. IOM in the Pacific strives to enhance the capacity of local governments and women-led civil society organizations throughout the Pacific Islands Countries to improve protection measures during emergencies. This approach prioritizes adherence to rights-based and gender-sensitive approaches. In the Pacific, IOM is committed to strengthening local and community-based disaster response mechanisms by providing technical assistance and facilitating training for the NDMOs, other national authorities, CSOs and community leaders, thereby enhancing their disaster preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities. This collaborative approach ensures that humanitarian responses are co-designed and co-implemented with local actors, empowering them to take the lead in managing displacement and human mobility challenges while IOM fulfills a supportive role consistent with the principle of "as local as possible, as international as necessary." Through these efforts, IOM not only delivers life-saving humanitarian assistance and ensures the continuation of essential services during crises but also plays a critical role in fostering long-term resilience within at-risk communities and pursuing durable solutions for individuals displaced by disasters and affected by the long-term impacts of climate change.



Objective 1

SAVING LIVES AND PROTECTING PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

FUNDING REQUIRED

\$16,110,000

ENTITIES TARGETED

22

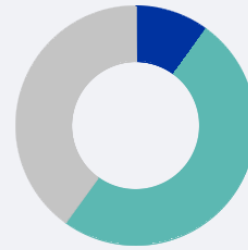
PEOPLE TARGETED

29,100

PRIMARY TARGET GROUPS

Internally displaced person
Local population / community
Internal migrant
International migrant

LONG TERM OUTCOMES



- 10% Human suffering is alleviated
- 50% Threats and vulnerabilities are reduced
- 40% The quality of humanitarian assistance is enhanced

Intended outcomes

IOM in the Pacific aims to address the challenges of climate change and hazard-induced displacement in close collaboration with the Pacific governments, local communities, and a range of national and international partners. Our focus is on reducing threats and vulnerabilities, while promoting dignity and rights of people affected by natural hazards. This will be done through provision of relief materials such as shelter kits and non-food items (NFIs) to affected populations in response to disasters, movement assistance (by trucks, boats) for crisis affected people, equitable access to assistance, protection, and services in displacement sites, better evidence and gender-sensitive data collection and analysis on climate related disaster displacement, as well as improved gender-responsive disaster management coordination mechanisms. . This involves using IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), rapid and risk assessments, supporting gender-sensitive evacuation center management, leading displacement management clusters, engaging local groups, and integrating traditional disaster management mechanisms. Given the risk and vulnerability of PICs to natural hazards, IOM also focuses on ensuring appropriate border management preparedness and responses for humanitarian crises caused by hazard-induced or human-made disasters. This will contribute towards enhanced humanitarian border management processes for seamless travel, security and safe human mobility at the time of crisis.



Objective 2

DRIVING SOLUTIONS TO DISPLACEMENT

FUNDING REQUIRED

\$8,010,000

ENTITIES TARGETED

22

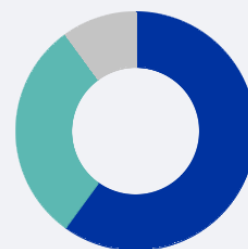
PEOPLE TARGETED

69,100

PRIMARY TARGET GROUPS

Internally displaced person
Local population / community
International migrant

LONG TERM OUTCOMES



- 60% Adverse drivers of displacement are minimized
- 30% Displaced people are resilient and self-reliant
- 10% Displaced people benefit from solutions

Intended outcomes

Given the Pacific region's high vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change, IOM aims to contribute to sustainably addressing the risks and drivers of displacement. The focus will be on reducing shock impacts, supporting preparedness, prevention, recovery, and resilience building from disasters or adapting to the long-term effects of climate and environment change in the Pacific region. IOM plans to prepare for and mitigate disasters, enhance state capacities, and ensure inclusive collaboration with affected communities in displacement planning. IOM will provide relocation support for displaced people including long-term shelter/housing

and safe and dignified movement assistance to support voluntary return or relocation IOM also aims to enhance early warning systems at the national, local and community levels through capacity strengthening on disaster-related information management systems and enhancing coordination mechanisms. This will also be achieved through the development of effective and harmonized climate-related human mobility policies and legal frameworks. Moreover, IOM will continue to support the implementation of the UN Secretary General’s Action Agenda on Internal Displacement to advance durable solutions. These efforts directly support IOM's commitment to supporting progress towards durable solutions for displaced people to be resilient and self-reliant to displacement, while addressing the root causes and effects of forced migration, including impacts of climate change and disaster-related risks.



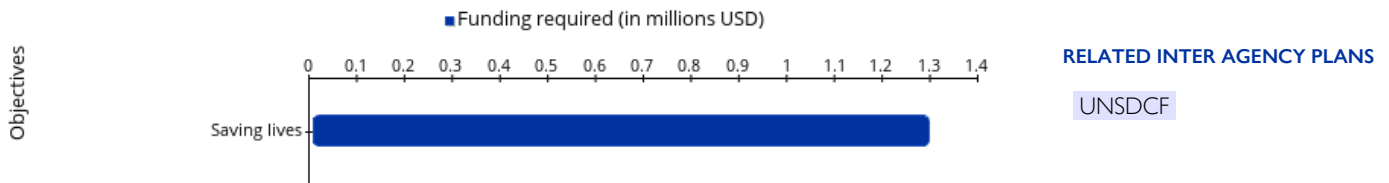
In collaboration with NDMOs and social services authorities, IOM seeks to integrate gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation measures in line with its [Institutional Framework for Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Crises](#), as well as a broader integration of protection mainstreaming principles into all humanitarian preparedness, response and recovery efforts, especially those that support displaced and host communities. This protection-centred approach is the foundation of all planned work as it relates to saving lives and protecting people on the move as well as addressing the drivers of displacement. By integrating protection principles and prioritizing protection efforts, IOM aims to enhance safety, dignity, and inclusive access to humanitarian assistance while reducing harm. IOM in the Pacific region is committed to address the prevention of and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) through enhancing SEA risk mitigation measures, community sensitization and community engagement. IOM also strives to ensure that accountability to affected populations (AAP) is integrated into its South Pacific disaster management strategies, working closely with communities through inclusive participation of diverse groups of people, particularly the most vulnerable and marginalized, to align initiatives with their experiences and needs. IOM ensures affected populations and communities have access to relevant information about IOM activities and processes, and they have the opportunity to provide feedback. IOM implements feedback mechanisms and consultations with affected communities for continuous two-way communication throughout interventions, reflecting the vulnerable populations’ specific requirements.

ACTIVITY AREAS



Data for action, insight and foresight

PRIORITY



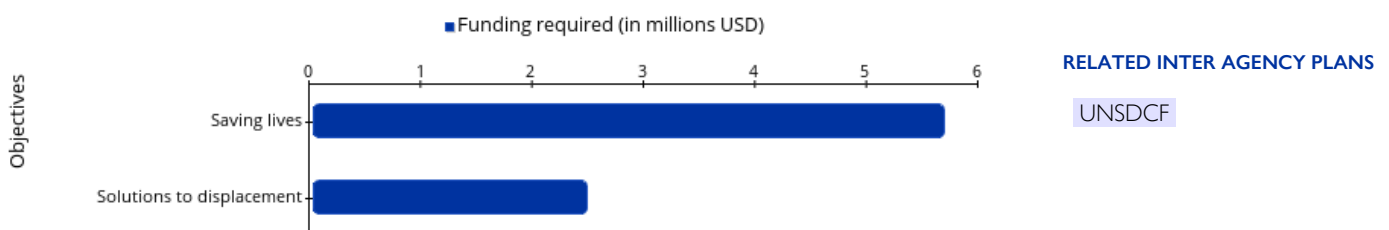
IOM supports the capacity strengthening of NDMOs, NEMO, and national NGO counterparts on data collection, data analysis and data management. This includes training on the use of IOM's DTM to support data-driven crisis response interventions. Should national governments face limitations in capacity or time, IOM will directly implement the DTM, offering support to both governments and affected communities. Key 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 slow-onset displacement. This will involve systems and capacity strengthening, DTM and direct implementation in partnership with disaster management authorities;
- Building the evidence base to guide support and intervention by enhancing understanding of climate mobility trends and projections. This includes data analysis and research on drivers of mobility in the region, examining impacts related to losses and damages, generating relevant statistics and promoting DRR research initiatives in collaboration with partners.
- Strengthening local capacity to understand, prevent and prepare for future climate induced displacement through climate mobility assessments including the IOM's Risk Index for Climate Displacement.



Disaster risk management

PRIORITY



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

- Rehabilitating/constructing multipurpose evacuation centres where gaps in emergency evacuation centres 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.

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:

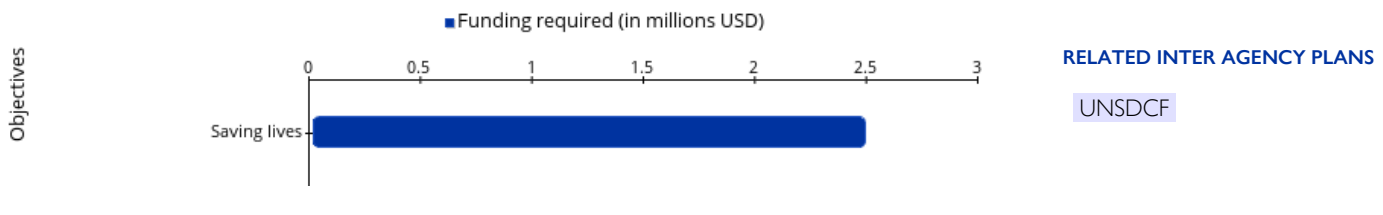
- Providing technical advice and support for information management;
- Strengthening localization and national capacities through organizing and providing displacement and evacuation management for partners (including government counterparts, NGO community groups) to improve the overall understanding 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 safely refer child protection cases and disclosures of GBV incidents in a safe and ethical manner and ensuring AAP.

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.

 **Camp coordination and camp management** PRIORITY

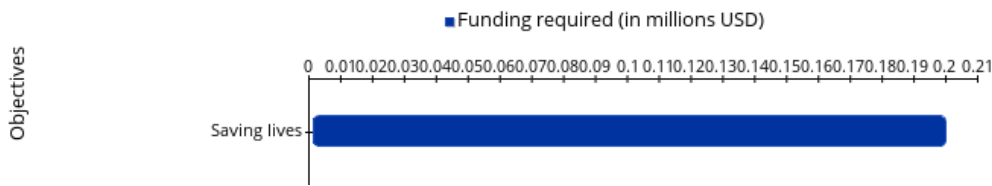


Under the regional cluster on ECMD and in collaboration with NDMOs, the NEMOs, and relevant government emergency response actors, IOM will help address the needs of IDPs and disaster-affected communities, where possible utilizing traditional knowledge and culture, through:

- Supporting NDMOs and other agencies in formulating national evacuation management policies, evidence-based and gender-mainstreamed SOPs, data and information management system and standards for evacuation centres;
- Ensuring that the needs of vulnerable groups are considered during preparedness and emergency response and linked to protection referral mechanisms, and strengthening of the cluster system;
- Providing capacity-strengthening 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;
- Providing capacity strengthening on GBV risk mitigation and relevant supplies to mitigate GBV risks in alignment with the Guidelines for Addressing GBV and other Protection Risks in Evacuation Centers;
- Strengthening GBV risk mitigation in line with IOM’s Institutional Framework for Addressing GBV in Crises through awareness-raising and protection interventions in evacuation centres and displacement sites.
- More detailed activities linked to the evacuation center management interventions can be found under the disaster risk management section.



Movement assistance



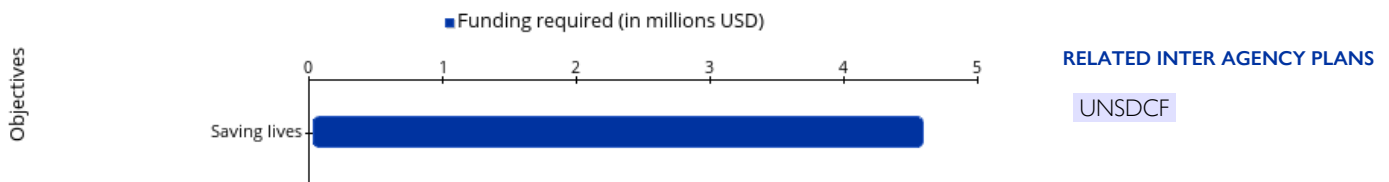
As part of IOMs continued support to national and local stakeholders engaging in emergency response management in line with IOMs role in ECMD, IOM will support communities impacted by natural hazards by:

- Providing safe and dignified movement assistance to communities affected by natural disasters to move from impacted areas or areas of imminent risk to areas of safety and supporting displaced communities to relocate or return to areas of origin as part of durable solutions to displacement with special consideration to persons with disabilities, older persons and other vulnerable groups.



Shelter and settlements

PRIORITY

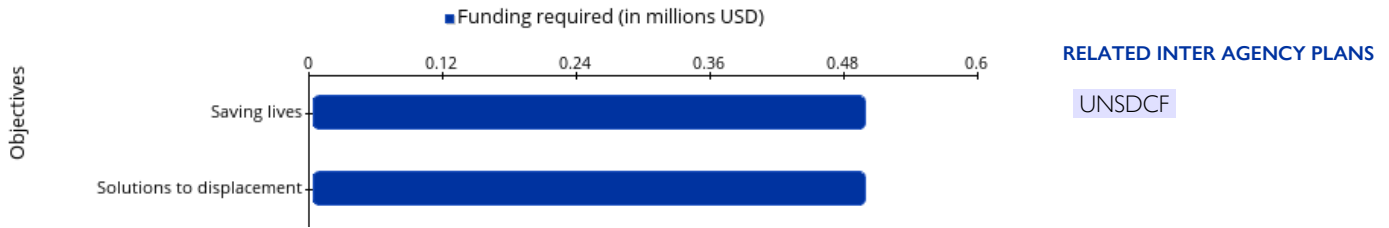


In partnership with national NGOs, and in collaboration with NDMOs, the NEMO and regional/national Shelter Clusters, IOM will address the shelter needs of IDPs and disaster-affected communities, by:

- Conducting comprehensive needs assessments, with special consideration of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups;
- Prepositioning and distribution of NFIs and emergency shelter materials procured locally within the region, which can be used by households to fortify their residences, or distribution of assistance through cash or voucher modalities;
- Providing participatory settlement planning for temporary or longer-term shelter/housing to support relocation/resettlement with special consideration to persons with disabilities, older persons and other vulnerable groups;
- Providing relocation support for communities in Fiji including long-term housing and public infrastructure under the Technical Working Groups for planned relocation;
- Providing information, education and communication (IEC) materials, and training to community members, including duty bearers that manage evacuation centres within the community, in close coordination with government on house stabilization for tropical cyclones; and
- Reviewing local supply chain options for emergency NFI procurement, and the establishment of long-term agreements for preparedness.



Water, sanitation and hygiene



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 IDPs and disaster-affected communities, through:

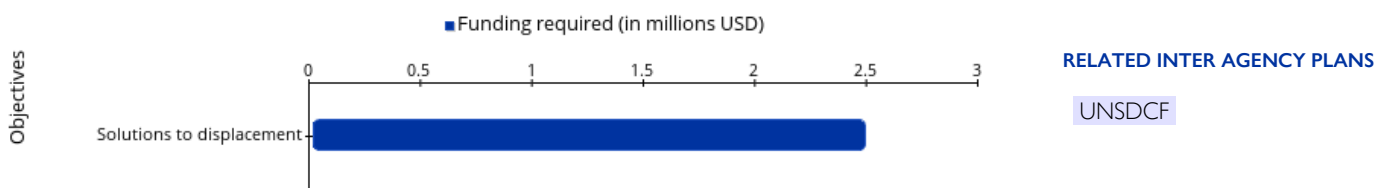
- Conducting comprehensive needs assessments, with special consideration to persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups;
- Consulting communities and subsequent distribution and installation of required WASH materials to be procured locally within the region, such as water transported via gravity-fed or pumped pipes or water trucking, water storage containers, specific technology for safe disposal of wastewater depending on the characterization of wastewater, and water purification technologies;
- Capacity-strengthening of HN and WASH clusters, NDMOs, NEMO and local communities to utilize WASH materials including awareness-raising campaigns and hygiene sensitization.

The provision of WASH is essential to the well-being of displaced persons. IOM will provide this support by:

- Providing sustainable and safe access to WASH services to IDPs through the support of improved water and sanitation infrastructure including water purification technology where applicable;
- Strengthening management mechanisms at NDMOs and NEMO that enable vulnerable communities to have improved access to water given the droughts and poor access to fresh water in some island communities across the South Pacific;
- Providing awareness-raising and health advice to promote behavioural change-seeking hygiene practices.



Health



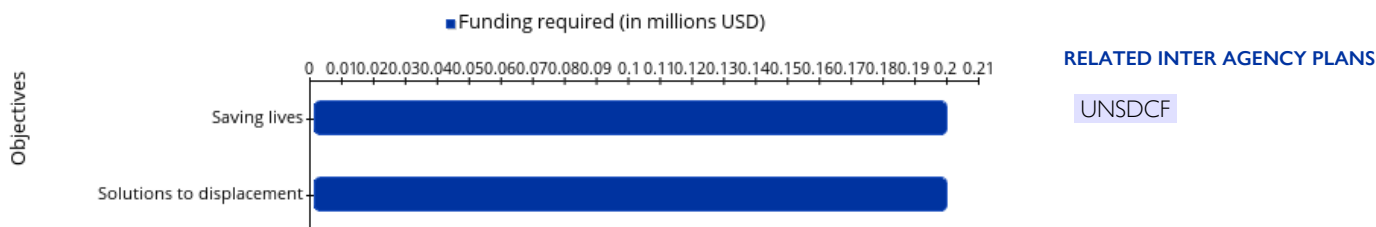
Ensuring communities are equipped with skills to manage evacuations in a safe, orderly, and coordinated manner is key to reducing the health-related impacts of displacement. IOM plans to carry out the following activities:

- 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 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 engagement with IDPs 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 to facilitate health promotion, hygiene sensitization, and awareness-raising activities; training community leaders for equitable healthcare access; and
- Conducting Population Mobility Mapping exercises in target locations, including at points of entry, transit, exit and in areas with high mobility flows to enhance preparedness and response.



Mental health and psychosocial support



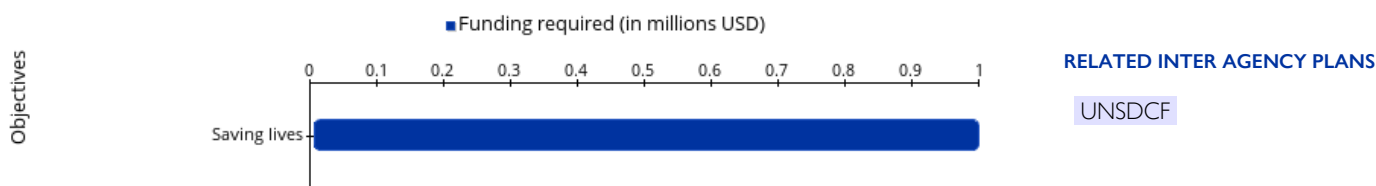
In partnership with NGOs, local CSOs, NDMOs and NEMO, IOM will advocate for and support the integration of MHPSS services and activities in emergency response and for communities displaced by disasters as well as by the long-term impacts of climate change, through;

- Community-based and interdisciplinary psychosocial mobile teams (PMTs) facilitating socio-relational activities, such as sport and play, art-based and creative activities or 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 in Psychological First Aid;
- Providing individual and group counselling to displaced communities and the establishment of peer support groups;
- Setting up of a referral system to MHPSS services, including specialized mental health care; and
- Integrating MHPSS in livelihood activities in recovery, climate change and solutions to displacement.



Protection

PRIORITY



In partnership with NDMOs and social services authorities, IOM will provide protection support, 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 inclusive and safe access to assistance. Specifically, IOM will focus on:

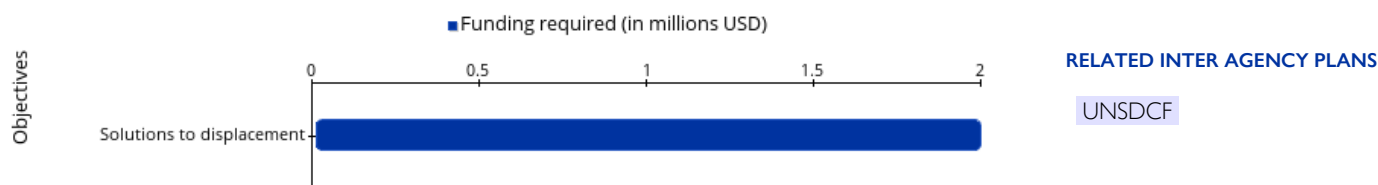
- Implementing community capacity-building activities, such as trainings on referral pathways and community-based awareness raising initiatives, in alignment with the Guidelines for Addressing GBV and other Protection Risks amongst displaced communities;
- Strengthening GBV risk mitigation in evacuation centres, in line with IOM's Institutional Framework for Addressing GBV in Crises through protection-oriented interventions, such as awareness-raising on referral pathways and capacity building of community/traditional leaders in evacuation center management;
- Promoting disability inclusion through meaningful access to services in evacuation centres, working with local organizations for people with disabilities (OPDs) on rolling out accessibility audits, promoting inclusion of people with disabilities in community preparedness and early warning through accessible communications and dialogue; and
- Strengthening of referral mechanisms to support protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) in evacuation

centres and other displacement settings.

- Specialized protection activities on child protection and trafficking in persons (TiP) in displacement settings through capacity strengthening for law enforcement and non-law enforcement officials on counter-trafficking laws, victim identification and referral procedures, and trauma-informed, victim-centred approaches.



Livelihoods and economic recovery

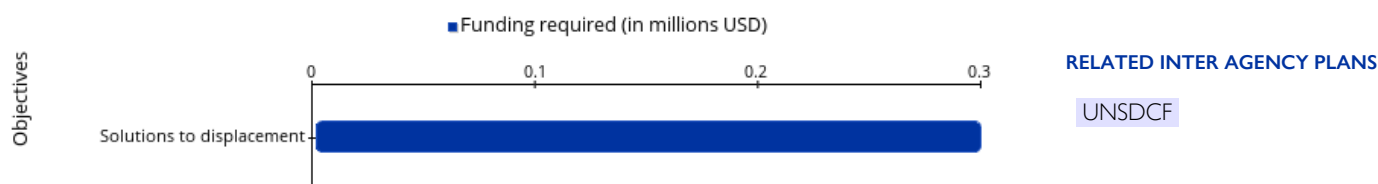


In support of the UN SG's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, IOM will collaborate with national and local authorities to develop and support the livelihood activities which will support progress towards durable solutions for communities displaced by disasters and the long-term impacts of climate 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 framework](#), IOM will achieve this by:

- Supporting community-based micro-credit schemes for traders from disaster-affected local communities and business start-up grants/packages, such as 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 in livelihood and economic recovery.



Peacebuilding, violence and conflict reduction

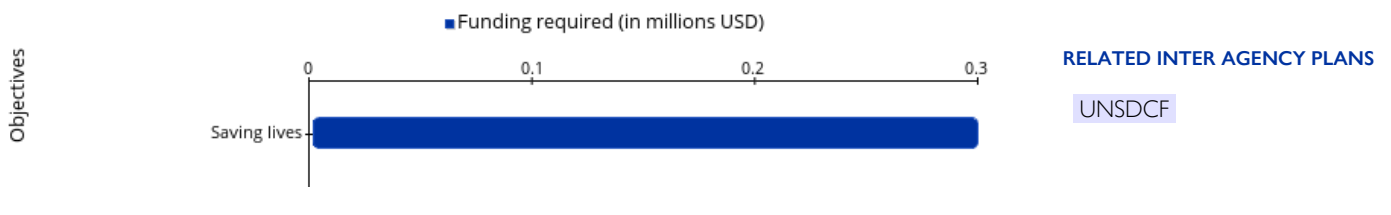


Drawing upon its experience supporting community-led conflict mitigation and violence prevention and addressing conflict drivers, IOM will work with communities to strengthen community capacity to promote peaceful conflict resolution and mitigate the risks that might lead to displacement. IOM and its partners will incorporate best practices from the Community-Based Planning toolkit and the IOM Conflict Sensitivity Global Strategy. Activities will include:

- Assisting in the development of community peace for development plans ;
- 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; and
- Developing referral pathways for protection and access to justice, aligning with the Do No Harm principle and a conflict-sensitive approach.
- Integrating cultural sensitivity and using community-based planning to promote community dialogues through addressing needs of vulnerable groups including women, children, youth, persons with disabilities and older persons to facilitate peaceful and orderly migration and avert vulnerability and conflict.



Humanitarian border management and search and rescue



In partnership with the PIC governments and other key stakeholders, IOM is ensuring that PICs have strengthened capacities, policy frameworks and data management to protect and assist migrants in situations of vulnerability, promoting safe migration and border management:

- Supporting border control capacity for responding to humanitarian crises through capacity building training and inter-agency coordination mechanism.
- Providing sustainable technology and automated no-contact equipment to support safe border management

CONTRIBUTES TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

13 CLIMATE ACTION

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

CONTRIBUTES TO GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION OBJECTIVES

1 DATA

2 MINIMIZE DRIVERS

4 LEGAL IDENTITY AND DOCUMENTATION

5 REGULAR PATHWAYS

7 REDUCE VULNERABILITIES

10 ERADICATE TRAFFICKING

11 MANAGE BORDERS

12 SCREENING AND REFERRAL

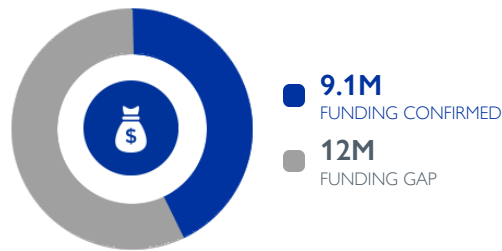
15 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

16 INCLUSION AND SOCIAL COHESION

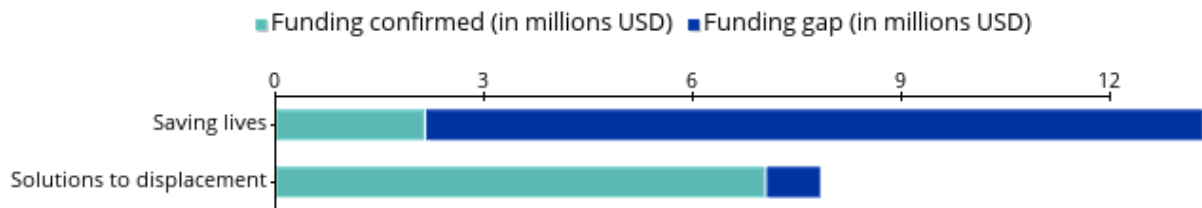
22 SOCIAL PROTECTION

PREVIOUS YEARS: ACHIEVEMENTS

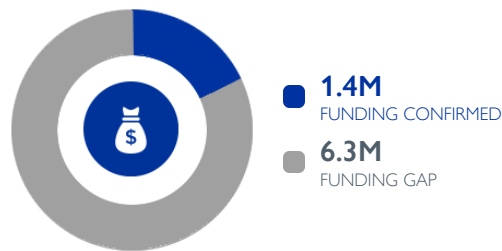
2024



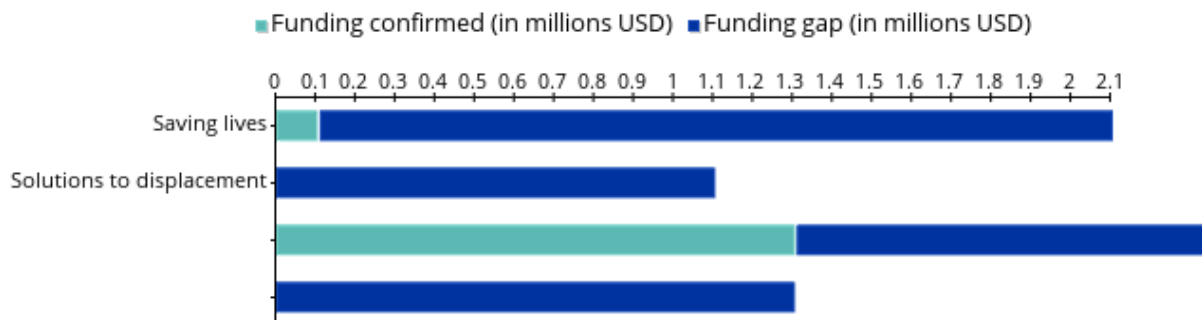
BREAKDOWN BY OBJECTIVE



2023



BREAKDOWN BY OBJECTIVE





 GCRP



 www.iom.int

 rmd@iom.int

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
17 Route des Morillons, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland
+41 22 717 9111

