

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

EMERGENCY AND POST-CRISIS PROGRAMS

This document provides an overview of the programmatic scope, geo-graphical coverage and reach of IOM's work in relation to emergencies and post-crisis contexts in Asia and Pacific.

DEPARTMENT OF OPERATIONS AND EMERGENCIES



The IOM Department of Operations and Emergencies oversees the full spectrum of IOM's migration crisis related activities. It coordinates IOM's participation in humanitarian responses, provides migration services in emergencies or post-crisis situations and promotes stabilization, transition and recovery at the individual and community levels.

In addition the department coordinates with and advises other migration services within the Organization on areas such as health, climate change, humanitarian border management and counter-human trafficking when relevant to crisis contexts. It further oversees individual specialized initiatives related to humanitarian principles, protection mainstreaming and protection from sexual abuse and exploitation.

IOM HQ and regional offices provide technical support to field efforts, particularly in responding to forced migration and large-scale population displacement including protracted internal and cross-border displacement; deliver strategic recommendations on both policy and operational issues; and provide guidance to field operations on project development and implementation as well as agency coordination.

In IOM's regional office for Asia and the Pacific, based in Bangkok, the Senior Emergency and Post-Crisis Specialists are responsible for project review and endorsement as well as providing technical and strategic guidance and on the ground support to field offices, including during emergency times. These Specialists closely coordinate with headquarters to ensure that the work in the region is informed and aligned with global frameworks, strategic priorities and programmatic updates.

Facts and Figures

IOM was established in **1951** and joined the UN as a Related Organization in **2016**.

Globally, IOM has:

174
Member States

an additional 8 holding
Observer Status

590
offices

413
field locations (2018)

15,311
staffs (June 2020)

2,225
Active Projects (June 2021)

Budget
USD 2.39 billion
(2020)

Total Revenue
USD 2.13 billion
(2019)

Since 2015 IOM has assisted **5.2**
million people per year in over **40**
countries

IOM in the Asia and Pacific region:

35
Member States

2
Observer States

5 Sub-regions
Pacific, East Asia, South Asia,
Southeast Asia, Southwest Asia

30
country offices

Activities in **40**
countries

2,965 staffs
(332 international and 2,624 national)

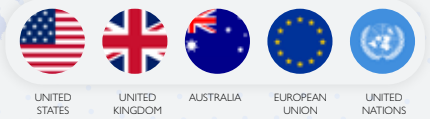
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION

ACTIVE EMERGENCY AND
POST CRISIS PROGRAMMES

USD 339 M

TOTAL
DONORS 45

TOP 5 DONORS



UNITED STATES

UNITED KINGDOM

AUSTRALIA

EUROPEAN UNION

UNITED NATIONS

AFGHANISTAN
USD 38.7 M

NEPAL
USD 2.6 M

REPUBLIC OF KOREA
USD 1.4 M

PAKISTAN
USD 62.4 M

BANGLADESH
USD 143 M

MYANMAR
USD 3.9 M

THAILAND
USD 13.9 M

PHILIPPINES
USD 12.8 M

MICRONESIA
USD 21.3 M

MARSHALL ISLANDS
USD 1.0 M

SRI LANKA
USD 0.5 M

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
USD 4.0 M

INDONESIA
USD 28.5 M

TIMOR LESTE
USD 2.1 M

SOLOMON ISLANDS
USD 1.2 M

Fiji
USD 1.2 M

VANUATU
USD 0.6 M

Budget (USD)



This map shows 2020 Active Emergency and Post-Crisis Programmes in Asia-Pacific countries. The boundaries and names shown and the designation used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

The Asia and Pacific region regularly faces both sudden and slow-onset disasters which can affect hundreds of millions of individuals annually and result in significant displacement and damage to infrastructure. According to the IDMC 2020 Global Report on Internal Displacement, 21.9 million people were displaced in Asia and the Pacific due to conflict and disasters in that year alone, representing 54.1% of global displacement in 2020. Specifically, 97% of all displacement in Asia and the Pacific in 2020 was caused by disasters.

While regional and national disaster management capacities have been established and enhanced, they are often overwhelmed due to the frequency and scale of the impact on people's lives, livelihoods and infrastructure. In 40 countries in Asia and the Pacific, IOM is committed to supporting regional institutions and Member States to reduce exposure and vulnerability to risks, enhance communities' resilience and augment the capacity of crisis response agencies.

IOM supports capacity building and long-term risk reduction efforts in order to strengthen national responses and assure the operational presence required for rapid reaction and scale-up during sudden onset disasters. This enables life-saving responses, the ability to provide real time displacement monitoring, support for recovery efforts and the identification and establishment of durable solutions for affected communities.

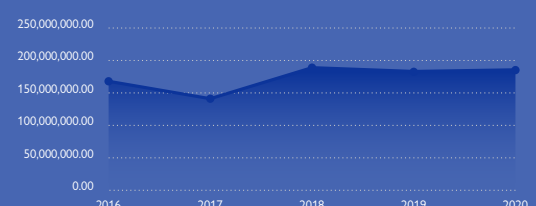
NUMBER AND SCOPE OF IOM PROJECTS IN ASIA AND PACIFIC IN 2019 | 2020

\$192,359,453 in total value of IOM EPC Projects in 2020 (**59%** of total IOM expenditures in the AP region)

46 active Crisis and Emergency Response projects in **11** countries*

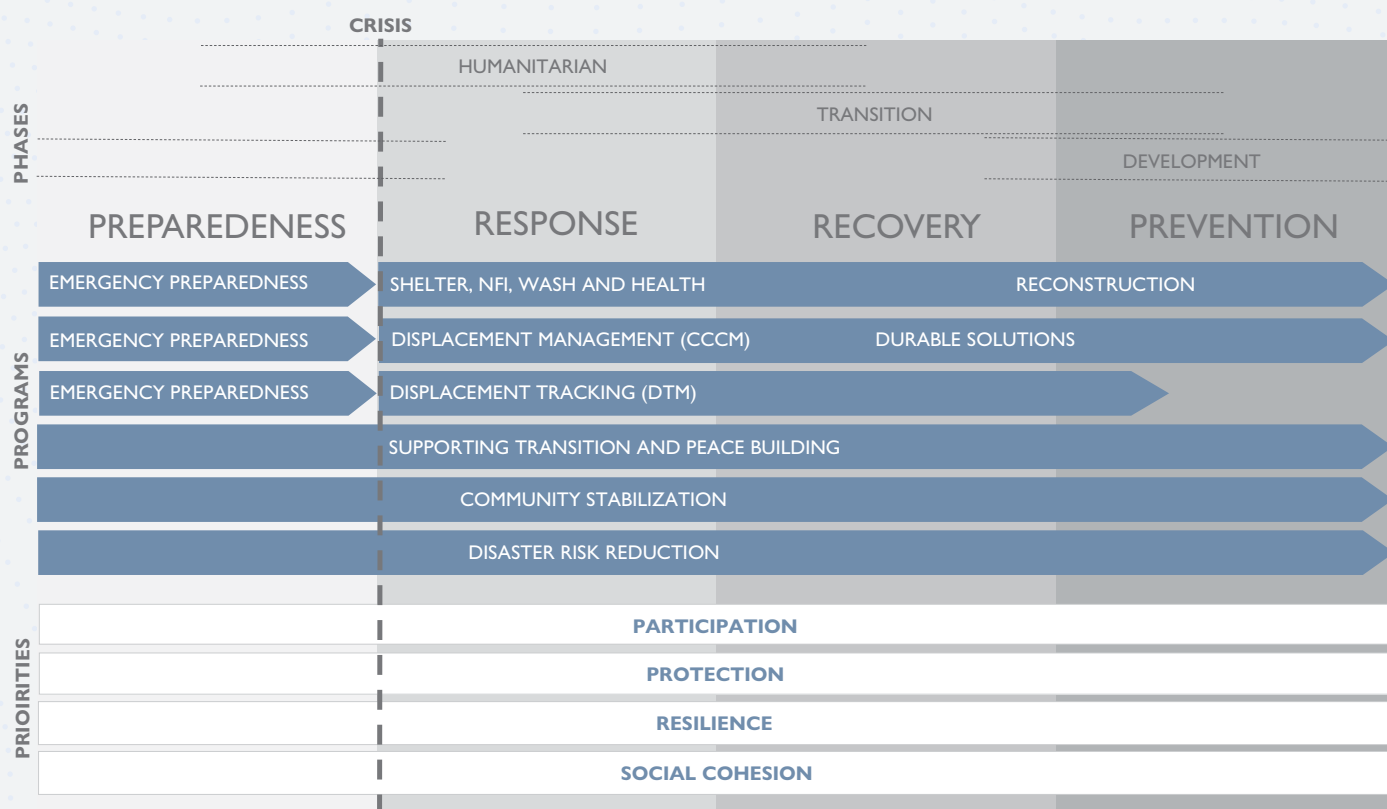
33 active Post-Crisis and Stabilization projects in **13** countries*

TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURES (USD)



AREAS OF INTERVENTION

IOM Emergency and Post-Crisis (EPC) programs are situated along all phases of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. These phases of crisis operations, the types of IOM programming, and IOM's key institutional priorities are illustrated below.



The **EPC Unit** ensures that IOM missions in Asia and the Pacific are prepared to respond to migration crisis needs as part of a larger regional focus on building resilience and address needs across the **humanitarian-development-peace nexus**. Emergency preparedness, response, recovery and prevention programming must operate in complementarity in order to address acute humanitarian crises at their onset, and evolve to assist recovery and enable organizational learning to reinforce continual improvement to prevention, mitigation and preparedness actions. This ensures that communities and governments are supported during emergencies, and that local and national entities are assisted in strengthening resilience and preparedness in the face of future crises.

The EPC Unit strives to effectively implement a range of programs while mainstreaming a set of critical priorities such as protection and resilience. As illustrated above, different types of programs such as shelter interventions and community stabilization may be implemented at a certain point or points in this continuum, or throughout all stages of IOM operations, while IOM's critical priorities and principles remain a constant, informing and shaping all programming throughout its progression. Core technical capabilities of the unit include coordination, data analytics including GIS, protection and gender based violence, shelter, WASH, camp management, conflict and stabilization, peacebuilding and disaster risk reduction.

The EPC Unit serves as the core deployment team to scale up life-saving, humanitarian crisis response activities in Asia and the Pacific. It also provides technical advice and policy guidance to field offices on contingency plans and logistics relevant to field responses to sudden onset, and protracted and complex emergencies. In parallel, the unit is responsible for IOM's resilience programming to reduce, mitigate and prevent the negative impacts of crises. These programs deal with risks and vulnerabilities, as well as post-crisis effects on human mobility and displacement. IOM helps to ensure sustainable return and reintegration of displaced populations and works to address the drivers of future displacement. The IOM sectors of assistance are guided by the **Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF)**, a framework for analysis and planning to better prepare for, respond to, and recover from migration crises and address particular mobility dimensions in crisis.

The Asia Pacific EPC Unit also supports regional and thematic stakeholders in decision-making related to humanitarian affairs and strengthens partnerships with organizations within and outside of the humanitarian architecture. To enable improved evidence-based decision making for response and recovery, the EPC includes a dedicated Information Management function focused on mobility tracking, operational data gathering and analysis in areas of forced migration and complex mobility (**Displacement Tracking Matrix [DTM]**).

EPC PROGRAMS



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM | MANAGEMENT OF DISPLACEMENT)

[CCCM](#) seeks to improve the living conditions of displaced persons and migrants in transit. The program does so by monitoring displacement flows, facilitating the effective provision of assistance and protection services in displacement sites, advocating for durable solutions and ensuring organized phase-out and closure of camps. IOM, as co-lead of the Global CCCM Cluster for Natural Disasters, continues to develop standards, policies and tools in close consultation with various partners at the field level. Further, through capacity building efforts, technical support and coordination, IOM seeks to strengthen the preparedness of national authorities and humanitarian partners to respond to disasters and transition phases.



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

[DTM](#) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. The data and analyses regularly provide information on population groups, locations, movements, and multi-sectoral needs and gaps, to support strategic response planning, operational implementation and delivery of humanitarian assistance. DTM supports preparedness and migration crisis response by strengthening national and local capacities, including enhancing predictive analytics, ethical data collection and accountable data use. The DTM strives to support the nexus between humanitarian, development and migration programming through the expansion and enhancement of its tools, systems and processes, including policy support and development-focused migration data gathering and information management.



DURABLE SOLUTIONS

While, traditionally, [durable solutions](#) for IDPs are seen as achieved through sustainable 1) reintegration, 2) local integration or 3) relocation/resettlement, IOM recognizes much-needed incremental approaches to durable solutions that focus on identification and mitigation of potential risks and reinforcing mobility opportunities. IOM's [Progressive Resolution to Displacement Situations \(PRDS\)](#) provides a framework to mitigate the impacts of displacement while addressing root causes, which aligns with local, national and international durable solutions instruments. The PRDS emphasizes the centrality of mobility and protection and outlines four programmatic areas of intervention: protection, safety and security; adequate standard of living; sustainable livelihoods and employment; and inclusive governance.



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (S/NFI)

IOM implements a variety of different [S/NFI](#) programs that collectively cover all response phases and use a combination of assistance modalities including in-kind distributions, cash-based interventions, construction/repair and logistics, and heavily incorporate preparedness and disaster risk reduction mainstreaming. These programs emphasize the process of working with the affected populations by building on local coping strategies and local expertise. IOM is one of the largest operational shelter actors worldwide, is part of the Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) of the Global Shelter Cluster and has a shelter coordination role in 24 countries. Global Stock Warehouses for NFIs have been established in Nairobi, Manila and Panama for NFI prepositioning to support emergency operations.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

[WASH](#) emergency programs focus on the immediate provision of water, sanitation and hygiene services to affected populations. The projects construct and/or rehabilitate water supply systems, distribute point-of-use household water treatment supplies and provide emergency water trucking when required. Based on sanitation needs, IOM constructs latrines and bathing facilities in addition to establishing sustainable waste management systems. Interventions are strengthened through systematic promotion of hygiene, including community-tailored messages to better prevent and respond to waterborne-related disease out-breaks. The projects also aim to establish appropriate operation and management approaches to ensure that the populations in need have unrestricted and equitable access to the services.



HEALTH, MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

IOM also provides [health, mental health and psychosocial support](#) to individuals and communities affected or recovering from crisis, with the oversight of the Migration Health Division. This partnership of units is particularly important both for primary health care and referrals, but with key linkages on areas such as gender based violence services to survivors and health systems strengthening to support return and durable solutions.

EPC PROGRAMS



CASH BASED INTERVENTIONS (CBI)

Cash transfers have long been a major part of IOM operations. However, technological advances and developments within the banking sector have led to a renewed focus on cash as a tool for delivering assistance. CBI assistance is a “transfer modality” tool and a means to a programmatic outcome. It is not a separate stand-alone sector and when implemented [CBI](#) is done in association with technical assistance to beneficiaries. IOM produced cash distribution guidelines with specific focus on mitigating the risks of gender-based violence and organized a global workshop for field staff aimed at reviewing and improving IOM’s financial and administrative systems in relation to cash-based interventions.



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)

IOM’s work on [DRR](#) and environmental degradation contributes to the efforts of Member States to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Situating mobility and displacement at the centre of their operational strategy, IOM’s DRR activities include reduction of disaster-induced displacement by directly addressing the dimensions of mobility in prevention and preparedness activities. This includes disaster risk assessments, awareness raising, structural protection measures, planned relocations and environmental protection. IOM DRR programs also aim to mitigate the impacts of displacement through risk-informed responses, to strengthen resilience by “building back safer” in recovery and reconstruction efforts, and to expand and fortify partnerships to support integration of mobility perspectives in global risk reduction efforts.



STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY

[Stabilization](#) programs aim to create conditions for the recovery of normal social, economic and political life by contributing to the restoration of basic rights and security, and promoting social cohesion, functioning state governance, non-violent political processes, effective social policy, livelihoods and service delivery. These projects work across multiple sectors to achieve broader stability and stress flexibility towards evolving needs. Corresponding activities include: restoring and delivering essential services, reconstruction, rehabilitation of community infrastructure, early recovery activities, strengthening local governance, economic and livelihood recovery, community empowerment and information campaigns. IOM takes a community-centered approach—working closely with local government and community leaders—to address the root causes and longer-term consequences of crises.



TRANSITION AND PEACEBUILDING

[Transition and Peacebuilding](#) programming contributes to preventing and resolving conflict and supports sustainable peace and reintegration. Responses focus on understanding root causes of conflict, managing potential conflict triggers and addressing the social, economic, resource and/or political dynamics that drive conflict. Specific attention is paid to gender and youth, as well as incorporating thematic work in human rights and protection, land, property and restitution, transitional justice, health, psychosocial support and livelihoods. IOM’s peacebuilding toolbox is comprised of several distinct sub-sets, including support for community-based conflict management and reconciliation processes: Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, Preventing Violent Extremism, Community Violence Reduction, Community Policing and Security Sector Reform, and Elections Support.



LAND PROPERTY AND REPARATIONS (LPR)

IOM [LPR](#) programming covers two main, often interlinked streams: land and property issues, and reparations for human rights violations. It promotes the development and implementation of policies and mechanisms for addressing various types of rights violations, thereby facilitating solutions to displacement, social cohesion and development. LPR contributes to protection, supports the prevention and response, and complements the transition and recovery activities of the department. IOM provides technical assistance and capacity building on due diligence standards, awareness raising and dispute resolution mechanisms, as well as development of land and property compensation policies.

SPECIALIZED INITIATIVES IN ASIA PACIFIC



ASIA PACIFIC DISASTER DISPLACEMENT WORKING GROUP (AP DDWG)

IOM co-leads the AP DDWG with the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), a working group that includes over 50 members – including UN, NGOs, multilaterals, academics and other inter-governmental and coordination entities and networks – from Asia, Pacific and globally. The AP DDWG holds quarterly general meetings, with task teams that bring together development and humanitarian actors with a focus on disaster displacement, to enhance capacity and coordination for risk reduction, mitigation, prevention, resilience and solutions. Active since 2019, the group currently reports to the Issue Based Coalition (IBC) on Building Resilience in the UN regional coordination platform. Since 2019 the group has overseen the release of a study on [reducing the risk of protected recurrent displacement](#), hosted and supported consultations for the [High Level Panel on Internal Displacement \(HLP-IDP\)](#) and the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs, and is currently working on specific regional initiatives around environmental displacement, COVID and Displacement, and awareness raising and training videos for [Addressing Disaster Displacement in Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Practice: A Checklist](#). The working group plans to ensure that displacement takes a centre stage in 2022 discussions at the [Global Platform on DRR](#) in Bali and the [Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on DRR](#) in Brisbane.



GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

IOM implements GBV activities in line with the [Institutional Framework for Addressing GBV in Crises](#), which guides IOM's comprehensive approach on GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and response. IOM works towards mitigating GBV risks in crises, supporting survivors by facilitating access to survivor-centered and multisectoral services, and addressing GBV root causes by working closely with communities to progressively transform the conditions that perpetuate GBV. The Regional Protection and GBV Specialist for Asia-Pacific participates in key regional and global inter-agency working groups-including the regional GBVAoR/REGA ad-hoc GBVIE Working Group, the GBV Guidelines Implementation Support Team, the regional PSEA Task Team, and the Asia Pacific UNiTE Working Group—to share information and resources and identify key areas for coordination. The Regional Specialist also provides technical inputs on protection and GBV to Country Offices developing new proposals and concept notes, as well as on project implementation. Capacity-building support is provided to IOM staff and implementing partners through virtual trainings on basic concepts of [GBV in Crises](#) and GBV risk mitigation, including responding to GBV disclosures and safe referrals. Support in the development of communication materials is also provided to Country Offices to highlight IOM's GBV-related programming. The Regional Protection and GBV Specialist also provides webinar sessions on PSEA to RO and Country Offices and, together with the AP PSEA Task Team, delivers webinar sessions and technical support to UNCTs in the region on PSEA.



DTM REMAP

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Regional Evidence for Migration Analysis and Policy (REMAP) project, which commenced in October 2018, strengthens the evidence-based formulation and implementation of humanitarian and development policy and programming on human mobility, migration and forced displacement in [Afghanistan](#), [Bangladesh](#), [Iran \(Islamic Republic of\)](#), [Iraq](#) and [Pakistan](#). With overall coordination from the DTM REMAP Support Team in ROAP, the project is building a robust and comprehensive evidence base in each of the project countries by collecting (longitudinal) data through the five key DTM REMAP methodologies and operational activities: 1) Mobility Tracking (MT), 2) Flow Monitoring (FM), 3) Survey on Drivers of Migration (SDM), 4) Returnee Longitudinal Studies (RLS) and 5) Community Assessments (CA). The outcomes from the five operational activities, drawn from DTM's core components, allow for multi-layered, longitudinal data analysis on the national and regional levels. Working closely with relevant national and regional stakeholders, the DTM REMAP project, with its multi-layered, longitudinal data, aims to strengthen national and regional policy formulation and to enhance targeted and evidenced based national and regional humanitarian and development planning.



THE GLOBAL SOLAR AND WATER INITIATIVE

Through support from USAID, IOM leads a project that aims to create an enabling environment to mainstream the use of solar energy solutions in WASH projects and beyond, to improve cost efficiency of water access and other services for displaced population and crisis-affected host communities. The project is a continuation of an established 2016 partnership between IOM and OXFAM, that started in the East African Region and that will be managed from now on from Bangkok for the Asia-Pacific region, till December 2021. The project builds evidence of suitability of solar solutions, strengthens knowledge on solar and water solutions among WASH actors, and develop capacity building options and technical support, with a focus on hard-to-reach places and first phase humanitarian emergencies. A dedicated solar helpline served by a varied pool of experts is available at solarquery@iom.int and to date has responded to queries and requests from more than 128 organizations across 47 countries worldwide. All materials, design tools and manuals are openly available in a dedicated IOM-OXFAM-UNICEF website at www.thesolarhub.org.

APPROACHES AND PRIORITIES

IOM work is guided by institutional priorities that abide by global agreements, frameworks and policies that were devised collectively with humanitarian and development partners aiming to deliver better services to the institutions and people supported by the organization and enhance collaboration with member states. These priorities are embedded in policies and guiding documents and translated into a set of approaches to promote consistent and principled programmes and operations.

PROTECTION

IOM adheres to the IASC Protection Policy definition: “All activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law”, and is committed to the IASC Statement on the Centrality of Protection in Humanitarian Action. IOM actively participates in the Global Protection Cluster and is a core member, chair or active participant of its sub-thematic groups such as gender-based violence (GBV), child protection and anti-trafficking. IOM has strengthened its protection portfolio and increasingly funds programmes specifically to integrate or mainstream protection, or to carry out specialized protection activities. IOM's [Protection](#) programming cuts across preparedness, response, recovery, transition and peacebuilding phases of the Organization's response and includes work on both policy and programming, including child protection in emergencies, GBV and support to persons with disabilities (PWD).



© Julie Batula

PARTICIPATION

Similar to our protection efforts, IOM integrates community participation and engagement in all phases of its programming in humanitarian, transition and development contexts. The inclusive nature of participation is crucial to developing and implementing relevant and robust programming. Participatory processes must be meaningful and ensure that affected communities have a leading voice in influencing and shaping the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects. Particular attention is given to the most marginalized and vulnerable groups in order to adequately identify the most sensitive and effective strategies best suited to the context. Accountability and Participation are guided and ensured by IOM's Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Framework, which underscores IOM's commitment to the Grand Bargain Agreement and the “participation revolution”.



© Amanda Nero

RESILIENCE

In order to ensure a community's ability to withstand, accommodate and recover from hazards and shocks in a sustainable manner, IOM endeavors to mainstream effective approaches that strengthen the resilience of vulnerable persons and communities. Through [resilience-building activities](#) led by local and national authorities such as emergency preparedness and DRR bodies, vulnerable communities prone to natural and man-made crises are able to effectively cope in the face of stressors, functionally adapt to emergencies, and anticipate and prepare for upcoming difficulties. By doing so, they have the ability to mitigate structural and socio-economic damage that may be caused by natural or conflict hazards.



© Julie Batula

SOCIAL COHESION

While there is no universal definition, social cohesion is usually associated with such notions as solidarity, togetherness, tolerance and harmonious co-existence. IOM targets [social cohesion](#) particularly in relation to forced migration, including displaced and migrant communities and host communities, and communities at risk of conflict induced displacement. In fragile contexts, programmes support community based processes to define a common vision and a sense of belonging, focusing on the capacity to co-exist peacefully and resolve conflicts without resorting to violence.



© Amanda Nero

CONFLICT SENSITIVITY

[Conflict sensitivity](#) is IOM's commitment to understand the contexts in which we operate and specifically how our presence and actions interact with the context to create negative (i.e. divisive) or positive (i.e. connective) impacts on individuals, and conflict dynamics within and between social groups. Conflict sensitivity is relevant for all IOM's interventions in conflict-affected environments. This approach requires detailed analysis, design and monitoring of the possible impacts that IOM programming may have on existing or latent tensions in a conflict affected environment.



© Ismail Haydar

POLICIES AND FRAMEWORKS

IOM has developed a body of policies and frameworks that inform its work at global, regional and country levels and aligns it with key global and inter-agency instruments that promote a principled and accountable foundation for IOM's role in humanitarian and development contexts.

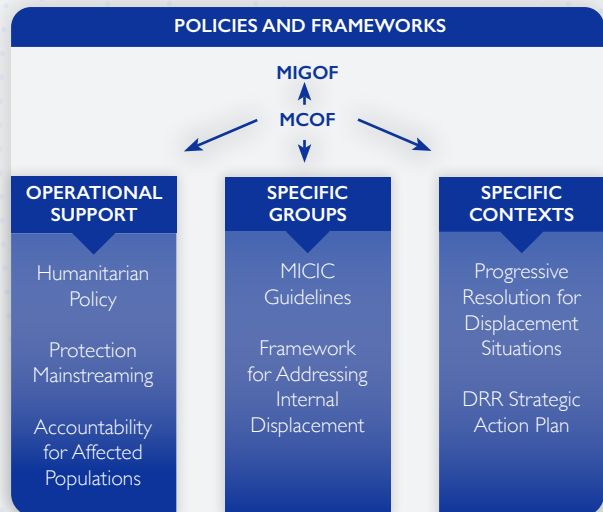
THE MIGRATION GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK (MIGOF)

The [IOM Migration Governance Framework \(MiGOF\)](#) sets out a structure in which States and IOM can collectively work to address migration issues. It provides a comprehensive and informed approach with which migration stakeholders can effectively identify the essential components for facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people through planned and well-managed migration policies. The MiGOF emphasizes the advancement of the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society; underlines the importance of effective responses to the mobility dimensions of crises; and highlights that migration should take place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner. The MiGOF further guides IOM's work in capacity building, policy advice, planning and reporting.

THE MIGRATION CRISIS OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK (MCOF)

The [Migration Crisis Operational Framework \(MCOF\)](#) anchors IOM's approach to crisis response. It sets out the overall basis for policy-level work, and underlines IOM's other crisis-related policies, frameworks or tools that are developed to strengthen specific aspects of IOM's response (specific themes and contexts, for different population groups, or supporting operational modalities). MCOF can also be used as a tool for strategic planning and contextual analysis.

The scope of MCOF draws on humanitarian, peacebuilding, transition, recovery and development activities and migration management services. The strategic qualities of MCOF are that it is comprehensive, inclusive and holistic. It sets out 15 sectors of assistance that should be considered for their relevance to all affected or potentially displaced populations and vulnerable mobile groups, regardless of their migration status all across the crisis spectrum. This is applicable before (at-risk, prevention, risk reduction, preparedness), during (humanitarian responses, mitigating impacts of protracted crisis), and after (transition, recovery) migration crises. Fundamentally, the sequential focus of before, during and after should be used to ensure programmatic continuity and coherence across what is often referred to as the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.



HUMANITARIAN POLICY

IOM is among the largest organizations providing humanitarian assistance. IOM Council endorsed the [IOM Humanitarian Policy—Principles for Humanitarian Action \(PHA\)](#) in November 2015. The policy spells out IOM's role and responsibilities in humanitarian contexts, reaffirms the Organization's commitments to key humanitarian principles, and lays out the key elements of humanitarian protection, partnership and accountability. It articulates the principles that IOM and implementing partners must adhere to in the delivery of humanitarian protection and assistance. Reaffirming the principle of HUMANITY, IOM's priority is to alleviate human suffering and preserve human dignity. Upholding IMPARTIALITY, IOM strives to be strictly non-partisan in its humanitarian action. Respecting NEUTRALITY, IOM does not take sides in hostilities or engage in controversies of an ideological, religious, racial or political nature. Emphasizing INDEPENDENCE, IOM is committed to remain independent of the political, financial or other objectives that any others may have in areas where humanitarian action is being implemented to ensure that programmatic responses are based on evidence and independent analysis.

PROTECTION MAINSTREAMING

The '[Guidance Note on how to mainstream protection across IOM crisis response \(or the Migration Crisis Operational Framework sectors of assistance\)](#)' was issued in 2016. The guidance note outlines the responsibility of all IOM staff involved in integrating protection in the design, development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of responses before, during and after crises. Its guidance aims to: minimize unintended negative consequences throughout the project cycle; prioritize safety and dignity of affected individuals and communities; ensure meaningful access to aid and services without discrimination; and foster participation and empowerment. It was developed in line with the Protection Policy of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), Protection cluster, humanitarian and other standards and newly developed tools.

POLICIES AND FRAMEWORKS



FRAMEWORK FOR ADDRESSING INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

The [IOM Framework for Internal Displacement](#) elaborates the needs of, and policy and programming priorities for internally displaced persons and affected and/or at-risk communities. IOM is among the largest actors working on internal displacement, with its work spanning prevention and risk reduction, emergency response, mitigation of impacts of displacement, the progressive resolution of displacement situations (with the Progressive Resolution for Displacement Situations Framework), and transition and recovery. The principles of engagement, commitments, approach and operational objectives contained in the Framework set the foundation for all aspects of IOM's work on internal displacement. The goal of the Framework is to support operational effectiveness in the identification and implementation of responses to internal displacement as part of its coordinated partnerships.



FRAMEWORK FOR ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

The IOM Framework for Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) is an important new initiative for good practice as well as an important resource to be shared and used with IOM's partners. The Framework covers: leadership; information sharing; participation; feedback; complaints; monitoring and evaluation; and learning and improvement. The framework takes its policy and procedural guidance from: International Humanitarian and Human Rights law, IASC 2011 Commitments on Accountability to Affected Populations, WHS 2016 Grand Bargain Commitments, Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, Rights-Based Approach to Migration, People-centered Approach to Migration; and donor requirements. All these commitments should be integrated throughout all implemented project cycles.



IOM INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR ADDRESSING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN CRISES (GBVIC)

IOM is committed to ensuring that the safety, dignity and well-being of all crisis-affected persons, especially women and girls, includes equitable access to services that are prioritized, integrated and coordinated across all IOM crisis operations. The [GBVIC Framework](#) articulates why and how IOM tackles GBV specifically in crises and defines IOM's vision and scope through three institutional approaches: mitigating risks, supporting survivors, and addressing root causes. The model presents key outcomes and strategic interventions, which—based on operational capacities and strategic advantages, and depending on the GBV programming needs and gaps in a given context—can guide IOM's decision making on the most impactful GBV intervention. The Model defines the essential, non-specialized interventions (those that can be undertaken without GBV-specialized expertise in the country) that, at a minimum, must be implemented in all crisis operations.



GUIDELINES TO PROTECT MIGRANTS IN COUNTRIES EXPERIENCING CONFLICT OR NATURAL DISASTER

Starting from the principle that States bear primary responsibility for protecting migrants (any non-national living, working or transiting through a country affected by a crisis) in conflict or disaster situations, the [Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster \(MICIC Initiative Guidelines\)](#) provide practical, non-binding, voluntary guidance for States, private sector actors, international organizations and civil society to protect migrants in the event that the country in which they are living, working or transiting is affected by a crisis. The Guidelines can be used to plan, prepare and assess actions and to improve responses for the benefit of migrants, their families and societies. The MICIC initiative complements existing protection frameworks and broadly fits within relevant MCOF sectors, ensuring that responses are appropriate for the specific characteristics and needs of migrants.



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN

IOM's work on DRR and environmental degradation contributes to the efforts of Member States to implement the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 by advancing mobility-based strategies in efforts to reduce risk and build resilience. [IOM's Strategic Action Plan on DRR](#) promotes a unified, organization-wide approach to DRR and maps out key DRR initiatives and capacities, including hazard mapping, multi-hazard risk assessments, community-based disaster risk management, planned relocation, resilient livelihoods development, early warning systems, DRR policy and strategy, disaster preparedness and hazard-informed emergency response.

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

EMERGENCY AND POST-CRISIS PROGRAMS

DEPARTMENT OF OPERATIONS AND EMERGENCIES

