



# IOM Operations on **INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT**

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# Acronyms

CADRE	Climate Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction and Education
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
EHA	Essential of Humanitarian Assistance
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
ES	Emergency Shelter
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas (Pakistan)
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HAP	Humanitarian Assistance Programme
HLP	Housing, Land and Property
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Pakistan)
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army (Uganda)
MCOF	Migration Crisis Operational Framework
MEND	Mass Evacuation in Natural Disasters
NAGs	Non-State Armed Groups
NDMO	Ministry of Climate Change and its Department for Disaster Management
NFIs	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PoC	Protection of Civilians sites
RRF	Rapid Response Fund
RWG	Return Working Group (Iraq)
SIGAT	Sistema de Información para la Gestión de Alojamientos Temporales ( <i>Information management system for temporary shelters</i> )
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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# Document Overview

This document provides practical examples of ongoing or recent activities of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) related to internal displacement.<sup>1</sup> In line with the internationally recognized *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* (1998), IOM's operational objectives are to: a) Bolster preparedness, resilience-building and address the root causes of displacement; b) Provide protection and assistance through timely and effective humanitarian responses; and c) Support and pursue durable solutions and sustainable recovery. Over the years, undertaking activities to fulfil these objectives has represented the largest share of IOM's work on the mobility dimensions of crisis. In 2015 alone, IOM operations reached 23 million people, the majority being internally displaced persons (IDPs) or in communities affected by—or at risk of—internal displacement, in 67 countries.

The examples provided in this document include activities in 50 contexts with operations ongoing up until September 2016 (or recently completed) related to internal displacement. The purpose is to illustrate the scope of IOM's global coverage as well as the diversity of activities in varied contexts—from emergency responses to slow onset disaster and climate adaptation contexts. Given the extent of IOM engagement on this issue, the assembled cases do not cover the full gamut of IOM experience relevant to internal displacement: operations may have ceased prior to the limited scope of this exercise, countries may have benefited from regional programming, or activities such as Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), resilience-building and addressing root causes are pre-emptive of internal displacement occurring or may also be incorporated in broader programming not exclusive to internal displacement.

The operating environments for addressing and responding to internal displacement issues are fast-paced and ever-changing. Therefore, the cases provided are understood to be quickly dated. For this reason, the document is intended primarily for illustrative purposes. Beneficiary numbers were mostly not included as the numbers are easily dated, and may be specific to a current aspect of the programme and not the ongoing nature of IOM engagement under that sector. Further, IOM engagement in internal displacement is long-standing and has considerably expanded in the past decade in response to need, making the cases too large to cover exhaustively. This document thus only draws from examples where activities were either ongoing or recently completed from 2015 through to the last quarter of 2016. However, in cases such as the protracted crises in Colombia, Syria, South Sudan and Afghanistan, or in cases where displacement is a frequent occurrence due to repeated disasters, recent activities may be contextualized through some previous or broader activity examples.

IOM undertakes activities towards meeting its operational objectives throughout a given crisis, in response to multiple cumulative complex crises, and pre-emptively in fragile or at-risk contexts. Therefore, the most practical way to showcase the diversity and range of IOM activities is according to the relevant sectors of assistance of its Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF).<sup>2</sup> To maintain consistency, the sectors of assistance under each case are ordered in line with the order listed in the MCOF Council document (MC/2355). The order does not reflect the size of the operation under that sector. The one exception is that MCOF groups camp management and displacement tracking together, however, as IOM increasingly rolls out its displacement tracking matrix (DTM) outside of camp settings and on broader internal displacement issues, and thus they are listed independently. IOM works closely with governments and partners, and within the framework of the cluster system. All of the activities were made possible only through the financial and partnership support of donor governments, the governments where IOM operations take place, as well as the multitude of partners at the international,

<sup>1</sup> The cases presented in this document were submitted by IOM country offices and/or prepared by the Organization's team of Regional Thematic Specialists who are placed in each of IOM's regional offices.

<sup>2</sup> The fifteen sectors of assistance under MCOF are: Camp management and displacement tracking; Shelter and Non-Food Items; Transport assistance; Health support; Psychological support; (Re)integration assistance; Community stabilization and transition; Disaster risk reduction and resilience-building; Land and property support; Protection and counter-trafficking; Technical assistance for humanitarian border management; Emergency consular assistance; Diaspora and human resource mobilization; Migration policy and legislation support; and Humanitarian communications. Not all of the fifteen sectors of assistance under MCOF apply to internal displacement situations.

regional and local levels.

The examples of this annex provide a short summary of the main internal displacement context and presents a very brief summary of key activities in the following contexts (50):

**AFRICA**

Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

**ASIA**

Afghanistan, Cambodia, Indonesia, Iraq, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Yemen, Viet Nam.

**AMERICAS**

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Paraguay, Peru.

**EUROPE**

Ukraine, UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo (hereinafter referred to as Kosovo/UNSC 1244)

**OCEANIA**

Fiji, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu.



## AFRICA



IOM is conducting biometric registration for IDPs in Maiduguri. Biometric Registration is part of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) implementation framework to track and monitor internal displacement in Nigeria.

## 1. BURUNDI

Since April 2015, ongoing socio-political instability in Burundi has resulted in internal and cross-border displacement. A very heavy rainy season (October 2015-May 2016) caused landslides and flooding, which resulted in further displacements. IOM's DTM identified 58,461 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) (11,698 households) as of July 2016. Among those surveyed, 66 per cent fled because of the socio-political situation, 33 per cent because of natural disasters and 1 per cent for other reasons. While 79 per cent are staying with host families, 16 per cent are renting a house, and the remaining five per cent are either in emptied or vacant houses or in camps.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Camp Management</b>	As the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) sector co-lead, IOM has ensured the coordination of the CCCM activities and supported the Burundian Red Cross in their camp management activities and has trained over 100 persons in CCCM, as well as built the capacity of CCCM and Shelter staff in Gender Based Violence (GBV) mainstreaming. IOM is also supporting the Government in mapping contingency sites that could possibly host IDP camps.
<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	Through its DTM, IOM set up a comprehensive system of information collection and sharing on internal displacement in the country.
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	As the Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) sector co-lead, IOM mobilised partners to map capacities and develop key tools, coordinate responses and mobilize resources through the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). IOM has distributed NFI kits, emergency shelter kits and semi-permanent shelter kits to beneficiary households in ten provinces. Following landslides and floods, IOM planned and coordinated the establishment of four IDP sites in two provinces.
<b>Psychosocial Support</b>	IOM also launched a psychosocial programme for displaced populations and affected communities in three provinces.
<b>Humanitarian</b>	Using an IOM designed online platform, the Community Response Map,

**communications** international and local humanitarian organizations launched a humanitarian hotline with a toll free number that orients callers towards humanitarian assistance and records queries and key information on needs, which are referred to the relevant humanitarian sectors.

## 2. CAMEROON

In 2016, the Far North Region, Cameroon, has been hosting an estimated 190,000 IDPs and 66,000 Refugees, the vast majority of whom were displaced due to the Boko Haram insurgency. Cameroon has the second highest number of persons affected by the crisis, after Nigeria.<sup>3</sup> Flooding and other natural disasters has also resulted in displacement (13%). The number of actors in this area is limited due to its complicated access, logistical constraints and security concerns. The region also hosts 39,833 returnees, to whom limited reintegration assistance has been provided.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	IOM rolled out DTM to support protection and coordination activities. DTM continues to provide regular updates on the numbers, locations and needs of IDPs in the region.
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	IOM continues to provide emergency shelter and NFI kits.
<b>Community Stabilization and Transition</b>	IOM further assisted 40 communities, providing beneficiaries with certified seeds and agricultural tools.

## 3. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Since gaining its independence in 1960, the Central African Republic has experienced waves of instability and violence. The young country's fifth coup d'état occurred in March 2013. By December of that year, a humanitarian crisis with an unprecedented scale of forced displacement and violence had erupted. Despite general improvements in the security situation, conditions in displacement sites remain dire, access to basic services is limited and high risk communities continue to experience periodic violent clashes. Additionally, food security, medical coverage, access to administrative and socio-economic services and infrastructure remain areas of critical need. The majority of the estimated 384,300 IDPs in the Central African Republic are in the prefectures of Bangui, Ombella, M'Poko, Ouham and Ouaka.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

In response to the crisis, IOM established its first office in the country.

<b>Camp Management</b>	IOM has been supporting CCCM at 23 IDP sites, including organizing monthly meetings in each site on camp governance matters.
<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	IOM implements the DTM to provide regular timely data to stakeholders on the specific needs and vulnerabilities of the displaced populations. IOM also published a report on the Migration Dimensions of the Crisis in the Central African Republic (2014), which provided a short-, medium- and long term contextual analysis to inform its own programming and support government planning.

<sup>3</sup>, located mainly (60%) in the department of Logon-Et-Chari



<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	IOM has delivered NFI and shelter kits
<b>Community Stabilization and Transition</b>	IOM has assisted social cohesion and short-term income generation through cash-for-work activities in 4 regions and 5 prefectures. It has further supported the restoration of basic services and refurbishment of damaged infrastructure.
<b>Protection and Counter-Trafficking</b>	IOM provided protection assistance to 1,300 individuals, including prevention and mitigation activities focused on sexual and gender-based violence, including capacity building for law enforcement and providing solar lights and locks for vulnerable persons in 2015.

#### 4. CHAD

Linked to the Boko Haram insurgency, which originated in northeast Nigeria and spread into the Lake Chad Basin, an estimated 121,000 people are displaced in Chad, of whom 85,284 have been registered. There are also more than 81,000 Chadian returnees from the Central African Republic, 60,927 of whom reside in temporary sites while others are displaced in host communities. The displacement has exacerbated the pre-existing vulnerabilities of host communities, many of which already needed humanitarian assistance prior to the spike in violence. A total of 85,284 IDPs received IOM assistance as of August 2016.

#### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	IOM continues to implement its DTM to provide a regular system of data collection and sharing on the displaced populations and their specific needs and vulnerabilities.
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	IOM has provided shelter and NFI kits.
<b>Psychosocial Support</b>	IOM has been undertaking psychosocial activities, such as counseling, referral services, information campaign, training of trainers, and recreational activities.
<b>(Re)integration Assistance</b>	As part of socio-economic reintegration support, IOM has undertaken skills training and livelihoods support activities.
<b>Community Stabilization and Transition</b>	In the Lake region, IOM assisted youths and their family members through transportation services and the construction of transitional housing. It has helped establish local peace councils and focused on increasing social cohesion, reconciliation and trust building within the community.

#### 5. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

The eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has faced intermittent violence for the past twenty years, which continues to force thousands of people, the majority of whom are women and children, from their homes. In particular, armed conflict throughout 2012 and 2013 between armed groups and government forces in the east has led to a protracted humanitarian crisis. Despite the 2013 peace agreement with one of the major rebel groups known as M23, the humanitarian situation remains precarious. Significant population movements are expected to occur as a consequence of upcoming local and presidential elections (tentatively July 2017). Country-wide, the number of IDPs is estimated to be 1.7 million (May 2016). Of these, about 1.2 million people are internally displaced in the Kivu provinces. North-Kivu hosts one of the most concentrated IDP populations in the world. Thousands of IDPs live in spontaneous displacement sites that lack management and coordination structures. However, as displacement sites are considered as an option of last resort, they host only

about a third of the IDPs, with the vast majority living in host communities.

#### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Camp Management</b>	IOM coordinates 28 of the 54 official displacement sites in North Kivu province. Enhanced coordination of humanitarian assistance in all displacement sites (managed by IOM and UNHCR), harmonization of information management tools, capacity building of partners, and restructuring of displacement sites among other activities. IOM assistance has engaged also in multiple activities related to the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), protection, NFIs, shelter and settlement.
<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	IOM has rolled-out its DTM, which provides an essential information management system for onsite coordination and management activities. This includes regular collection, analysis and dissemination of socio-demographic and needs information to support planning and humanitarian operations.
<b>Transport Assistance</b>	In November 2014, the provincial government of North Kivu decided to gradually close or consolidate displacement sites in North Kivu province. IOM supported the transfer and return of IDPs to their place of choice.
<b>(Re)integration Assistance</b>	Following the transport assistance, IOM also provided IDPs with “return kits” in areas of return or reintegration and supported income-generating activities.

## 6. ETHIOPIA

Resource based conflicts such as access to pasture and water among pastoralist and agro pastoralist communities regularly result in displacement in Ethiopia. The country also faces internal displacement due to flooding, drought, effects of volcanic activity, landslide and wild fire. IOM DTM figures estimate the number of IDPs at 747,147 people (516,005, conflict; 187,243, drought; 38,199, flooding; and 5,700, effects of volcano, July 2106). The El Niño and La Niña weather conditions, resulted in the displacement of 641,409 individuals (114,216 households) between August 2015 and July 2016, however just over half (53%) of these IDPs have returned to their places of origin.

#### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	In collaboration with government and humanitarian partners, IOM rolled out and continues to implement its DTM since 2012. The results are disseminated widely in Monthly Internal Displacement Updates (MIDU) and quarterly Internal Displacement Monitoring Report (IDMR). The data includes, but is not limited to sex and age disaggregated data; causes, locations and duration of displacement; sectoral needs, responses and gaps associated with the displacement; types of vulnerability and protection issues; status and intentions of return. IOM conducted training for DTM teams and national partners on GBV mainstreaming; and GBV and other protection risk indicators have been integrated into DTM assessments.
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	IOM in collaboration with the Federal and Regional Disaster Risk Management Coordination Commission, co-chaired the Emergency Shelter and NFI cluster at Addis Ababa and at sub offices level. IOM also provided shelter and NFIs to displaced persons and coordinated similar assistance among the efforts of shelter and NFI cluster members.
<b>(Re)integration Assistance</b>	IOM reinstated dialogue on durable solutions for IDPs living in protracted displacement in Somali Regional State through technical assistance to the regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) and by co-

chairing the Durable Solution Working Group that comprised of government, UN agencies and international and national Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). It has conducted a contextual analysis of the long term, sustainable or durable solutions on the needs and rights of IDPs and conducted a service mapping.

## 7. KENYA

Kenya is a relatively stable country in East Africa. However, spates of inter-communal conflict, floods, drought, landslides and in some cases policies and infrastructure initiatives (squatter evictions from forests) have resulted in internal displacement. Inter-ethnic clashes among pastoralist communities remain a prevalent issue in Kenya, continuing to cause security problems and displacement around the country. By the end of June 2015, 216,294 displacements were reported. In many cases reintegration of IDPs remains a challenge due to insecurity and lack of services in the area of return.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	IOM rolled-out DTM in seven counties.
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	IOM co-led the shelter and NFIs sector with the Kenya Red Cross Society and hosted regular monthly sector meetings.
<b>(Re)integration Assistance</b>	Shelter and NFI support was further directed toward IDPs resettling in Uasin Gishu, Marsabit, Wajir, Turkana and Garissa, Lamu and Mandera counties.
<b>Community Stabilization and Transition</b>	In addressing the root causes of displacement, such as pastoral and resource-based conflicts and protracted drought, IOM has been supporting livelihoods, health, WASH and small-scale infrastructure projects and expanding access to resources. It has conducted assessments to examine the effects of climate change, droughts and decreasing natural resources among mobile populations, and identified policy gaps in the protection of and facilitation for safer mobility. It has reinforced positive engagement between communities through the development of shared resources.

## 8. LIBYA

In 2011, protests in Libya, which begun in the context of the so-called Arab Spring, escalated into the country's first civil war. The resulting displacement peaked in October with the fall its leader Muammar Gaddafi, however ongoing instabilities have continued to displace persons throughout 2012 and 2013, escalating again in mid-2014 as a another civil war erupted. In August 2016, IOM DTM figures estimated about 350,000 IDPs present in 94 areas and 419 locations across the country. There are also 10,265 returnees, and 275,857 migrants affected by the crisis. While 84 per cent of IDPs reside in private accommodations, the remaining 16 per cent are in public settings, most heavily concentrated in schools, informal settings (tents, caravans and makeshift shelters), and unfinished buildings.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	IOM has set up a common system of information collection and sharing on the internal displacement situation in the country, regularly providing essential information on the location, needs, and vulnerabilities of the displaced populations in Libya.
<b>Shelter and</b>	During January-September 2016 alone, 17,783 individuals (3,211 households)

<b>Non-Food Items</b>	received NFIs, and hygiene kits.
<b>Health Support</b>	IOM undertakes health promotion and disease prevention on an ongoing basis, as well as capacity-building of local health authorities and other public health initiatives. It also provides referral services, psychosocial support and WASH promotion.
<b>Community Stabilization and Transition</b>	IOM is promoting community cohesion in the south of Libya by engaging IDPs in small businesses support, vocational training, and infrastructure activities, ranging from the development of recreational centres to large-scale infrastructure service rehabilitation. It is also supporting the peacebuilding processes through tribal mediation.

## 9. MALAWI

Malawi is experiencing a rise in floods, dry spells or both on an almost annual basis. Rainfall in January 2015 was the highest on record, caused significant flooding that displaced some 230,000 people in 15 districts mainly in the Southern Region. It exacerbated an already precarious situation for rural households. By March 2015, about 162,000 people (40,500 households) remained displaced in 202 open displacement sites. Regarding the 2017 seasonal rainfall, the Meteorological Department forecasts that Malawi will likely experience heavy rains and flooding, possibly again affecting the 15 disaster prone districts.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Camp Management</b>	As part of earlier preparedness activities, IOM tailored a CCCM Training Package and delivered training to 125 camp managers during the emergency period. Nineteen of these alumni have already been since called upon to further support camp management. In preparation for the 2017 seasonal rainfall, IOM is rolling out community level CCCM trainings, which targets 700 village or community Civil Protection Committees who often are deployed as camp monitors/managers in emergencies.
<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	IOM worked in close collaboration with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs and humanitarian partners to implement DTM in the six most affected districts of the country as of February 2015. The assessment mapped the displacement sites, including the gaps, vulnerabilities and mobility trends of the displaced population.
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	IOM constructed 2,750 emergency shelters in 3 districts to decongest IDP Camps and to support the return and relocation of IDPs from campsites. Locally trained carpenters assisted in the construction of the emergency shelter units and returning or relocating IDP households also received shelter kits enabling them to have temporary shelters while they rebuilt their homes.
<b>Community Stabilization and Transition</b>	IOM facilitated a European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) funded project through provision of recovery and transition support to the IDPs. The project focused on shelter support, livelihoods support, and WASH interventions to facilitate early recovery and reduce vulnerability.
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience-Building</b>	IOM also formalized a partnership with the Malawi Red Cross Society for continued collaboration in disaster risk management and future CCCM and enhanced awareness of CCCM and disaster risk management among stakeholders. In preparation for the 2017 rainfall season, IOM is facilitating a “protection mainstreaming in emergencies” workshop to build the capacity of civil society.

## 10. MALI

Long-standing insurgencies in northern Mali, intensified by a military coup in April 2012, resulted in almost half a million people being displaced. A peace agreement in June 2015 improved the security situation in some areas of the northern regions, allowing an increased number of people to return home. However, with limited government presence in the region since the coup, violence between armed groups has continued. As of August 2016, there are still approximately 33,042 IDPs, mainly in the Northern regions of Timbuktu, Gao, Menaka and Kidal; and attacks between armed groups continue to result in new displacement.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	IOM rolled out DTM in 2012 to establish regular data collection and information sharing. In 2014, the Government adopted and incorporated the DTM approach in its response and IOM has continued to provide technical support in its implementation.
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	IOM co-leads the Shelter/NFI cluster, and has provided shelter assistance and NFI distributions
<b>Health Support</b>	Three mobile clinics have been providing health care.
<b>Psychosocial Support</b>	IOM has provided psychological counselling and/or referrals psychosocial assistance.
<b>Community Stabilization and Transition</b>	IOM has administered cash for work programmes and other income generation activities, implemented social cohesion and reconciliation activities, and supported the government efforts in data gathering and analysis. It has further focused on rebuilding socio-economic infrastructure and basic social services.

## 11. MOZAMBIQUE

In Mozambique, simultaneous droughts and flooding among other variables have displaced tens of thousands of people. Droughts in the central and southern region have displaced about 2,152 and the impacts of the El Nino phenomenon are expected to increase this number. Heavy rains, strong winds and floods during 2014 and 2015 also displaced 83,377 households. Most IDPs are hosted by families instead of residing in the three camps established by the government.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Camp Management</b>	As part of preparedness activities, IOM provided training to National, Provincial and District Technical Councils for Disasters Management to improve CCCM knowledge, skills and capacity. IOM also delivered trainings in the districts hosting IDP camps, as well as communities as a way to empower locally owned and identified governance structures, needs and responsibilities.
<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	Under the leadership of Mozambique National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) and in coordination with partners, IOM conducted DTM field assessments in the 3 IDP camps to identify humanitarian needs and gaps of IDPs in camps, and to advocate for the rights of and access to assistance for displaced persons living with host families.
<b>Community</b>	With a view to increasing coping capacities of populations to prevent

<b>Stabilization and Transition</b>	displacement, 15 communities of the Maputo province received improved water availability. IOM also expanded its water conservation campaign to support of other government departments as well as to reach out to the private sector.
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience-Building</b>	IOM has supported the implementation of community-led multiple-risk assessments and worked on reinforcing communications, from working with local community radio stations, to developing radio journalist training modules, and training journalists on programme creation and reporting on climate change adaptation (CCA) and resilience.

## 12. NAMIBIA

As El Nino's effects have been the strongest in the last fifty years, southern Africa has been struggling with an intense drought throughout the 2015-2016 agricultural season. Namibia had already experienced a severe drought since 2012, affecting over a quarter of the population and causing farmers to destock. At the same time, there have been recurrent small-scale frequent floods as well as bush, veld and settlement fires, and outbreaks of disease. These incidents have led to various incidences of displacement; for instance, 126,400 persons were displaced between 2008 and 2012. Indigenous groups and women tend to bear the brunt of environmental impacts, having fewer resources and options for adaptation in-situ.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

Given the challenges of the recurrent natural disasters and climate change, IOM is actively engaged in prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities, particularly through strengthening the disaster risk management system of the region and undertaking activities to enhance national resilience.

<b>Camp Management</b>	In close coordination with national authorities, IOM led the CCCM capacity-building programme, and the subsequent development of a regional capacity building programme. IOM continues to work closely with the Government and UN agencies to respond to the current drought emergency, which affected over 500,000 Namibians in the country, through the provision of technical support for the conduction of inter-agency assessments, support for the implementation of the national strategy.
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience-Building</b>	IOM capacity-building has equipped the Government with disaster risk management tools, including a roster of 85 certified disaster risk management trainers, who further reached more than 8,500 individuals at community, regional and national levels. IOM is also supporting the government in policy development as well as country level assessments on the nexus between environmental change, climate change and migration, which will feed into the country's development strategies.

## 13. NIGER

As a direct result of the Boko Haram insurgency, there are about 241,256 persons displaced internally in the Niger, of whom 209,732 are concentrated in Diffa region. Consequently, displacement is adding significant pressure on the region's already scarce resources, exacerbating food insecurity, epidemics, and shelter shortages etc. The priority needs in the region include food security, access to basic services, protection and shelter/NFI assistance.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Camp Management</b>	IOM is planning to expand its information gathering capacities, which have been focused on migration flows, to provide regular updates on numbers, locations
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and needs of IDPs in the Diffa region.

<b>Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience-Building</b>	IOM co-leads the Shelter/NFI Working Group, and has delivered relevant assistance to IDPs, refugees and returnees.
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## 14. NIGERIA

The group known as Boko Haram first emerged in 2003, though its violent insurgency against the government began in 2009. Originating in Nigeria's northeast, it spread throughout the Lake Chad Basin region. Regional military offensives have managed to weaken Boko Haram. While the militant group has been losing much of the territory it had controlled, it continues to pose significant security threats. There are at least 2 million people displaced internally in Nigeria, of whom more than 1.6 million have been displaced due to the insurgency. The states most affected by Boko Haram are Borno (about 1.4 million IDPs); Yobe (135,442 IDPs) and Adamawa (163,559 IDPs). As the humanitarian community is gaining increased access to territories, they have identified another 800,000 or so people as being in need. This number is expected to grow as access continues to increase and a threat of famine grows.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Camp Management</b>	IOM has provided support through capacity building for CCCM, DTM and Shelter actors on GBV mainstreaming. IOM has launched pilot activities to enhance women's participation following an assessment to capture the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats linked to promoting women's leadership in CCCM interventions.
<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	IOM regularly publishes data and analysis regarding the overall displacement situation. In addition to tracking the displacement, IOM has also been implementing biometrical registration. GBV and protection risk indicators have been integrated into DTM operations.
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	Assistance to IDPs has included emergency shelter, blocks of communal shelter and reinforced shelter; NFI kits; and mosquito nets
<b>Psychosocial Support</b>	Throughout June-August 2016 alone, some 20,000 individuals, especially children and teenagers, received counselling and therapeutically focused recreational activities (such as informal education, sexual and gender-based violence awareness raising, case identification, health talks, focus-group discussions and integrated psychosocial livelihood activities, peer to peer support).

## 15. RWANDA

In May 2016, Rwanda faced floods and landslides, causing a number of deaths and destroying 2,317 houses, rendering some 13,500 individuals homeless. Another 1,366 houses were partially damaged. The majority of the displaced populations are being hosted by families, with insufficient WASH facilities. The host families also lost land and agricultural crops, adding to the already overcrowded and difficult conditions.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Camp</b>	IOM conducted CCCM assessments in the three IDP camps in Gakenke district;
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<b>Management</b>	and it constructed WASH facilities with gender-segregated mobile toilets and showers at the Minazi displacement site.
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	Shelter materials and labour were used to construct sanitation facilities, and NFI kits were distributed to improve personal hygiene for displaced families.
<b>Community Stabilization and Transition</b>	IOM supported cash-for-work efforts to support livelihoods, combining it with its shelter construction activities, in four most affected sectors.

## 16. SOMALIA

Somalia has been facing a complex, protracted displacement crisis for over 20 years. Since 1991, Somalis have been displaced internally and externally from both conflicts (inter-clan conflicts, Al-Shabaab, military offensives) and disasters (droughts and floods). Over 1.1 million persons are displaced internally, with the majority in protracted displacement in urban areas in southern and central Somalia. Humanitarian organizations have limited access to many locations with high numbers of IDPs. The majority of IDPs do not live in organized settlements but have settled on available land or in public buildings. In Mogadishu, there are about 400,000 IDPs in over 100 settlements. Eviction from public and private land by the government and non-government actors has been increasingly spurring secondary displacement. About 150,000 IDPs were evicted in 2015, and within the first 6 months of 2016, the number of new evictions stood at around 60,000. Displacement and durable solutions have recently become increasingly important items on the agenda of both the Somali government and the international community due to a government-led initiative (Solutions Alliance) and due to the volume of refugees returning from Kenya as the Government of Kenya is closing its borders to Somali refugees.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	IOM rolled out its Displacement Tracking Matrix to gather regular baseline information on IDP settlements and numbers. Two rounds of data collection have been completed and it is planned to expand DTM to cover displacement trends and flows in order to provide information to partners on needs and developing displacement trends. In preparation for the roll out of DTM activities, IOM conducted a capacity building workshop on GBV mainstreaming in DTM operations. GBV and protection risk indicators have been integrated into DTM operations to contribute to a more holistic understanding of protection risks.
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	IOM programmes have increased the access of IDPs to shelter and WASH services.
<b>Health Support</b>	IOM programmes have increased IDP access to health services.
<b>(Re)integration Assistance</b>	IOM is an active member of the IDP Solutions Alliance Initiative under the leadership of the Deputy Prime Minister of Somalia and the UN's Deputy SRSG. IOM is in further discussions with UN agencies and other partners on joint programming to support the attainment of durable solutions for IDPs and returnees, focusing on a community-led, localized approach to finding durable solutions.
<b>Community Stabilization and Transition</b>	IDPs, returnees and host community members have been receiving assistance in the areas of livelihoods (agriculture, microbusiness development, financial literacy training, apprenticeships, tools and start up kits) and community infrastructure (rehabilitation of water infrastructure) and social cohesion.
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction and</b>	IOM has been providing institutional capacity building in disaster management and coordination, as well as in displacement response.

## Resilience- Building

### 17. SOUTH SUDAN

Following decades of fighting, South Sudan formally became an independent state in July 2011. However, civil conflict then erupted in December 2013, displacing 1.6 million people internally, and some 830,000 to neighbouring countries. Although a peace agreement was signed in August 2015, the ceasefire has been repeatedly breached, and fighting has renewed and intensified in parts of the country. The country is facing an acute humanitarian crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity.

#### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

South Sudan is IOM's largest operation, with expansive operations in key locations such as Juba, Bentiu, Malakal, Wau, and Rumbek. IOM's humanitarian programmes operate within the framework of the Emergency Cluster Approach to ensure that response activities are coordinated and needs-based. IOM also plays an integral role in developing humanitarian responses and strategies as a member of both the UN and Humanitarian Country Teams. To date, IOM assistance and services have reached over 850,000 beneficiaries and it continues to ensure that the specific needs of all vulnerable individuals, particularly women, and girls, are met.

<b>Camp Management</b>	IOM co-leads the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster to ensure that all IDPs living inside protection sites have services coordinated through the humanitarian community. In this regard, IOM is responding to the needs of over 190,000 individuals who are currently residing in Protection of Civilians (PoC) Sites inside United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) bases, and over 200,000 others located in other sites. Activities include: emergency health care provision in PoC Sites; water, sanitation and hygiene response efforts in all PoCs and in hard to reach areas; logistics assistance for the humanitarian community to deliver goods and assets to beneficiaries; management of the Shelter/NFI cluster and pipeline, and through provision of frontline goods and items to vulnerable beneficiaries and communities. IOM has provided support through capacity building for CCCM, DTM and Shelter actors on GBV mainstreaming. IOM has launched pilot activities to enhance women's participation following an assessment to capture the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats linked to promoting women's leadership in CCCM interventions.
<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	IOM is undertaking biometric registrations and has been tracking mobility trends in the country. GBV and protection risk indicators were integrated into DTM operations to provide a more holistic understanding of protection concerns in displacement sites.
<b>Health Support</b>	IOM is providing ongoing medical consultations through static clinics in the Unity and Upper Nile States and through mobile rapid response team missions in Jonglei. To mitigate possible risk of outbreaks, IOM and partners also organized vaccination campaigns to prevent measles, cholera and polio.
<b>Psychosocial Support</b>	IOM is offering counselling and organizing community activities to address the psychosocial impact of the conflict through the Psychosocial Support (PSS) Mobile Teams that target adults, youth, women, men, widows, elderly and HIV positive mothers.
<b>Community Stabilization and Transition</b>	IOM continues to support longer-term development in South Sudan such as through quick impacts peacebuilding projects in key areas of the country, including the contested Abyei area. IOM further has been administering grants to local and international partners to provide quick and flexible responses to peacebuilding and conflict prevention priorities.

## 18. SUDAN

Over 2.2 million people are displaced internally in the Sudan due to conflict, disasters and the impact of climate change. The most-affected areas are the Darfur region, and South Kordofan and the Blue Nile states, where internal conflicts have been ongoing. In most of the IDP camps and sites, particularly those located in the rural areas, service provision does not meet the Sphere minimum standards for humanitarian assistance.<sup>4</sup> The country does not have a consistent durable solutions agenda to address displacement, which for many has become protracted given the prolonged and recurring nature of the crises in the country.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

IOM established a Rapid Response Fund (RRF Sudan) in 2013. The Fund enables IOM to have a high degree of flexibility to adapt its responses in volatile situations. It provides a streamlined and flexible grant application and disbursement process to internationally and nationally registered humanitarian organizations implementing life-saving humanitarian responses following sudden emergencies. With its accessibility to national and International NGOs, the RRF mechanism is able to respond with urgency to reach underserved populations. It has been used to urgent support to IDPs in the sectors of: NFIs; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; WASH; Health; Protection; Shelter and Settlement. The fund enabled support to reach 900,000 beneficiaries between January 2015 and June 2016.

<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	In 2015, DTM facilitated the registration, re-registration, and verification of 352,301 IDPs, returnees and affected populations in camps, villages, and other sites. IOM also maintains tracking hubs and focal points to monitor movement to and from camps. IOM activated five new emergency hubs in 2016, serving also as an early warning system for mass movements. In the same year, IOM and the UN Humanitarian / Resident Coordinator in the Sudan also agreed to establish a DTM working group.
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	IOM assistance in this area targeted 39 displacement sites/camps across nine localities in North, South, and West Darfur states. Distributions included NFI kits, and improved emergency shelter kits. IOM also prepositioned a contingency stock of 25,355 such kits for distribution.
<b>Health Support</b>	IOM health services have provided over 24,000 outpatient consultations and referrals (including treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases and vaccinations and immunizations), maternal and childcare, and care for malnutrition. It has also conducted training courses, and community and house-to-house health promotion campaigns. In 2015, IOM offered the only functioning primary health care facility in the camp in South Darfur. In 2015, IOM also supported the Ministry of Health through emergency preparedness activities in North, West, and South Darfur states during an outbreak of severe malaria and suspected Viral Haemorrhagic Fever.
<b>(Re)integration Assistance Community Stabilization and Transition</b>	IOM co-leads the Coordination and Common Services (CCS) with UNHCR as well as the Return, Recovery and Reintegration (RRR) Sectors, with UNDP. IOM's WASH interventions include the support for community infrastructure and productive assets such as rehabilitation or construction of water points, latrines, and emergency kits. Based on an institutional capacity gaps analysis exercise, it supported building the capacity of IDPs to manage the resources. It also focused on Government and community-led peace-building and reconciliation initiatives, promoting dialogue and awareness raising, and supported measures to strengthen local governance capacities.

<sup>4</sup> See Sphere standards for humanitarian assistance at: <http://www.sphereproject.org/>

## 19. UGANDA

Following the end of the conflict with the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in Northern Uganda, the number of displaced persons has been greatly reduced. However, estimates place the remaining number of IDPs to be 29,776 (December 2015). Elsewhere, tribal clashes continue to drive internal displacement. For instance, post-election clashes between the two tribes of Bakonzo and the Bamba (March 2016) displaced an estimated 17,000 people in Bundibugyo district. Further, disasters such as landslides, floods and storms in Western and Eastern Uganda continue to regularly displace thousands of people. Between 2013 and 2015, floods and storms displaced over 77,400 persons.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	IOM has supported several efforts to address the needs of IDPs through technical support and implementation of several surveys, mapping exercises, assessments, and registration exercises. Between 2006 and 2008, in partnership with different UN agencies, including UNDP, OCHA and UNICEF, IOM provided data management support on the needs of IDPs in Northern and Eastern Uganda. IOM developed the Cluster Information Management System (CIMS) and regularly collected information, through field assessments, for trends analysis and data comparison in relation to IDPs and their needs, service delivery levels, service accessibility, service providers and service gaps.
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	IOM provided NFIs to IDPs and households affected by floods in Eastern Uganda.
<b>(Re)integration Assistance</b>	In Northern Uganda, through its community based reintegration projects, IOM provided socio-economic support including access to jobs, small-business assistance, psychosocial counselling, and other basic services to people affected by the long LRA conflict, including ex-combatants, former abductees, defectors, IDPs, and capacity building for relevant local actors, to address the low economic opportunities, livelihoods insecurity, and vulnerability among communities.
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience-Building</b>	IOM continues to participate in Government and UN disaster risk management coordination meetings and inter-agency assessments for internal displacement interventions.

## 20. ZIMBABWE

In the past 15 years, Zimbabwe has experienced significant social, political, environmental and economic transformations, which has produced substantial voluntary and forced human mobility. The Fast Track Land Reform programme resulted in forced movement of former owners and farmworkers off of commercial land. Recent estimates put the total of former farm workers that vacated their places of habitual residence at about 300,000 individuals. Moreover, in order to curb the establishment of irregular urban and peri-urban settlements in 2005, the Government led an urban clean-up operation, resulting in the destruction of homes and livelihoods. According to a 2012 census, 700,000 farm workers and others remain in resettlement areas with no legal rights, and thus thousands are evicted each year. Natural disasters (floods, wind and hail storms etc.) displaced about 20,000 individuals each year. During electoral periods, politically motivated displacements increase country-wide and at all levels of society.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Multi-sectoral</b>	IOM works closely on camp coordination and camp management; provision of
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<b>Response</b>	emergency shelter; NFIs; emergency health screening; treatment and referrals; water, sanitation and health (WASH) support; psychosocial support; and post-assistance monitoring.
<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	IOM has been undertaking protection monitoring; rapid assessments; and other displacement tracking and monitoring activities, including profiling of IDP situations.
<b>Community Stabilization and Transition</b>	IOM supported the durable solutions of IDPs through livelihoods (enterprise skills development for youth, micro-irrigation support, and income-generating initiatives), education (support for the establishment of classroom blocks, teachers' houses, school furniture and reading materials), health and WASH activities.
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience-Building</b>	Building resilience to recurrent and future shocks, IOM has been supporting the Government to implement community-based disaster risk management. Emergency stakeholder coordination is facilitated through the National Civil Protection Committee and the United Nations Resilience and Disaster Risk Management Task Force. This helps ensure the provision of efficient emergency preparedness and response services from duty bearers to communities and individuals affected by human-made and natural hazards.



# AMERICAS



IOM CCCM specialist Jean Philippe Antolin, presents to the Minister of Interior of Ecuador José Serrano, an Action Plan for the Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations.

## 21. BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)

The Bolivia has been regularly affected by the El Niño and La Niña phenomena. As a result, there are changes in the frequency and intensity of climate events such as floods, droughts and cold waves, which cause landslides, overflow of rivers, fires and loss of available soil for productive activities. These adverse events affect the livelihoods of the most vulnerable population that live mostly in the rural areas of the country. According to data from the Vice ministry of Civil Defense, around 206,000 families have been affected by these events between 2008 and 2015.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Camp Management</b>	IOM established and managed camps and temporary shelters during the emergency situations that occurred in 2014 and 2015. In 2015, IOM further assisted local authorities to establish and manage temporary shelters, and provided direct assistance to families inside camps and shelters. Training on camp and temporary shelter coordination and management was provided to public servers of various levels of the government.
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	IOM delivered hygiene, food and home kits, and built latrines for affected families. In 2014, IOM established shelters and additionally delivered NFIs to people inside and outside these shelters.

## 22. CHILE

Flooding in the Atacama region (2015) affected approximately 61,000 individuals, leaving the flood-affected populations vulnerable to water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases. Local health networks reported rising needs in flood-affected areas such as acute respiratory infections, gastrointestinal/diarrheal diseases and skin diseases. Also displaced, the unregistered vulnerable migrants (from various countries, such as Colombia, Peru, El Salvador and the Bolivia) had lost their documentation in the process. Their homes had also been damaged or destroyed, their livelihoods totally or partially lost, and they were in need of humanitarian assistance. These groups were not

eligible for governmental assistance, nor were there legal instruments or norms to protect migrants affected by a natural disaster.

#### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Camp Management</b>	IOM contributed to the protection of affected persons in both IDP sites and communities.
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	In coordination with the Regional Secretariat of the Ministry of <i>Housing and Urban Development</i> (SEREMI) IOM set up basic operational procedures on the selection and tracking of beneficiaries related to house repairs, particularly with respect to cash grants. Working with implementing partners, Caritas and the Cruz Roja Chilena, IOM efforts assisted families with monitoring activities showing 97 per cent positive impact in ensuring the houses were repaired and habitable.

### 23. COLOMBIA

With peace talks beginning in 2012, Colombia passed a peace accord in November 2016. The Colombian conflict, typically traced to the early 1960s, had taken a heavy toll on some one million families in Colombia. It produced one of the world's largest IDP populations, with more than 800,000 displaced households (8,131,269 people registered by September 2016). Most displacements have involved a steady trickle of individuals or families moving to the cities. Intra-urban displacement is also a growing phenomenon, with vulnerable IDPs shuttling between poor and unsafe neighbourhoods. Children and adolescents from ethnic groups have particularly suffered from recruitment, domestic violence, displacement, malnutrition, sexual abuse, child abuse and mendacity, among others. Displacement in Colombia is also particularly complex as the country can also face severe weather events. Flooding linked with 'La Nina' phenomenon of 2010-2011 displaced 4 million people. Many people affected by flooding were previously been displaced by conflict, and vice versa, often making it difficult to clearly distinguish between conflict and disaster-induced displacement.

#### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

In coordination with Government institutions and international partners, since 2001, IOM has assisted more than 2 million people in situation of displacement and conditions of vulnerability.

<b>Shelter/Camp Management</b>	In December 2010 the Government of Colombia requested the activation of a joint Shelter/CCCM Cluster, led by IOM. The cluster provided direct assistance, supported national, municipal, and local authorities, and promoted inclusive temporary shelter coordination by training existing community leaders to become shelter managers. It developed the innovative web-based tool for the information management of temporary shelters, known as SIGAT (Sistema de Información para la Gestión de Alojamientos Temporales). SIGAT collates information on displacement events, conditions in emergency shelters, gaps in assistance, and the day to day changes in temporary shelters. Other IOM activities focused on enhancing collective centres, strengthening the skills and resources of families and community groups to undertake construction, care and maintenance in temporary shelters; and develop strategies, guidelines, and standardized tools for management of temporary shelters.
<b>Community Stabilization and Transition</b>	IOM has been co-leading the Early Recovery group within the IASC system. Most recent interventions have increased support towards income generation. Specific activities have involved i) returnee and relocation processes; ii) Strengthening community organizations to support ethnic groups; iii) Empowerment of women to exercise their rights and participate in peace and development initiatives; and iv) Develop and strengthen comprehensive

education models to support at-risk youth. With respect to Victims Law and reparations, in 2012 a new USAID funded Victims Institutional Strengthening Program (VISP) began, and has been extended to 2020. It supports the national, departmental and municipal levels for the timely and effective execution and implementation of the Victims Law.

**Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience-Building**

IOM provided a number support for the relocation of families in at-risk areas, and has helped with the restoration and equipping of infrastructure, including education facilities. It has also conducted disaster risk assessments, to help with preparedness.

**Land and Property Support**

IOM supports the Government land formalization and restitution processes and provides technical assistance to strengthen rural development processes. In September 2010, IOM and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Department signed an agreement to create a Land Restitution System. IOM also provided technical assistance aimed at strengthening INCODER (an institution of the Government of Colombia) to implement land policy and restore territories to victims of forced displacement and dispossession.

## 24. DOMINICA

On 27 August 2015, Tropical Storm Erika passed about 90 miles to the north of Dominica, producing intense rainfall across the island. The heavy rains caused flash flooding and landslides affecting most parts of the island. In early September 2015, the Government reported 574 persons as homeless, 713 evacuated and 411 in shelters. These figures are significant for Dominica, considering the country's total population of 72,324 persons (2016 census). Nine Special Disaster Areas were declared, and two of them – Dubique and Petite Savanne – were permanently evacuated and deemed by the Government too dangerous to re-settle. In addition, the country suffered significant damage to infrastructure and interrupted services for electricity, water and telecommunications across most of the island.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

**Camp Management**

Preparedness activities included training on CCCM to national and local authorities.

**Shelter and Non-Food Items**

IOM helped upgrade two communal shelters housing IDPs, particularly with respect to promoting privacy, safety and hygiene. This involved partitioning work, construction of new washroom facilities and wash troughs, upgrade of showers, installation of hurricane ties, laying of concrete walkways, minor safety repairs, guttering and installation of water tanks. IOM supplied NFIs for the shelters, such as water tanks, bunk-beds, mattresses, fans, refrigerators, a stove, one year's supply of cooking gas, shower curtains, etc. Supporting preparedness in shelter coordination, shelter management and disaster preparedness, IOM provided training to the Office of Disaster Management, the Department of Local Government and Community Development and the Dominica Association of Local Authorities. The alumni have since replicated the trainings across Dominica.

**Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience-Building**

In support of strengthening Government disaster response capacity, IOM also replaced critical office equipment to help restore the functionality of the offices so that Local Authorities could sustain disaster response services. IOM also provided MCOF training for national and local authorities to support contingency planning in disaster situations.

## 25. ECUADOR

Ecuador is vulnerable to a range of natural hazards, among them earthquakes, forest fires, and volcanic eruptions. A 7.8-magnitude earthquake hit the northern coastal area of Ecuador on 16 April 2016, which was followed by more than 2,200 aftershocks in the subsequent months. Some of the regions affected by the earthquake were some of the poorest and most vulnerable areas in the country. The UN Flash Appeal estimated 720,000 people were in need of humanitarian assistance, and over 25,000 people were identified as displaced in planned or spontaneous sites in the provinces of Manabí and Esmeraldas.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Camp Management</b>	In the months prior to the earthquake, IOM had been supporting CCCM preparedness in Ecuador regarding ongoing volcanic activity, and in response to flooding and displacement caused by the El Niño phenomenon. These activities provided an important base for the earthquake response. IOM provided CCCM support and site improvements. IOM also trained over 500 government officials on CCCM, to improve humanitarian assistance in 26 camps, which had a population of over 8,000 IDPs. IOM also implemented a pilot project as part of global CCCM activities to prevent Gender-Based Violence in camps and increase women participation, through empowerment and participation activities in two camps.
<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	IOM rolled out its DTM, identifying humanitarian needs of over 20,000 IDPs. GBV and protection risk indicators have been integrated into DTM operations to provide a more holistic understanding of protection concerns.
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	IOM distributed NFIs to affected population and is providing emergency shelter support.
<b>Community Stabilization and Transition</b>	Early recovery and livelihood activities used cash-for-work schemes for rubble removal. Women in camps were trained and supported to set up micro-enterprises and improve their income possibilities. Neighbouring missions had deployed key personnel to the emergency response and continue to support transition to recovery and durable solutions.

## 26. EL SALVADOR

El Salvador faces intermittent displacement as a result of heavy rains, flooding, and landslides. In November 2009, the combined effects of Hurricane Ida and a low pressure system from the Pacific causing heavy rains, resulted in massive flooding and landslides across 7 of the country's 14 departments. Over 120,000 people were affected and about 15,000 sought refuge in emergency shelters. Another tropical storm and unprecedented heavy rains that lasted over 10 days in 2011 again caused massive flooding and landslides in 181 of 262 municipalities (69%). The Government reported that over 500,000 people were affected, with some 60,000 people requiring evaluation and over 55,000 staying in emergency shelter.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Camp Management</b>	In both emergencies, IOM, as lead of CCCM cluster in natural disasters coordinated the humanitarian responses with the Ministry charged with information management and administration of temporary shelters in El Salvador. As part of the 2011 response, IOM worked with 16 municipalities to coordinate the distribution of kits, from kitchen ware to hygiene and repair kits, among others. In particular, IOM supported families in seven collective centres with ongoing humanitarian support for 3 months. It also supported structural
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improvements to a collective centre to make it more habitable, following-up with the provision of return kits.

- Displacement Tracking** As part of the 2009 response, IOM provided data collection and monitoring in 75 collective centres. The data assisted in the re-location of 30 per cent of the families in the centres, and ensured that immediate humanitarian needs were met, especially related to the immediate needs of pregnant and lactating mothers. Sectoral referrals covered health, protection, food, WASH and psychosocial support. As part of the 2011 response, IOM issued 6 monitoring reports, again ensuring that immediate humanitarian needs in the collective centres were identified and being met.
- Shelter and Non-Food Items** With respect to preparedness, IOM together with the Ministry of the Interior, Save the Children and UNICEF developed the country's first guide for planning, establishing and coordinating temporary shelters in El Salvador. The guide was officially launched in October 2013.
- (Re)integration** As part of the 2009 response, and with financial support from ECHO, IOM supported national and local authorities to build homes for re-located families. In partnership with UNICEF and in coordination with relevant government ministries, IOM distributed 300 kits to returning households.

## 27. HAITI

In 2010, a devastating 7.0 magnitude earthquake struck Haiti. About 1.5 million people were left internally displaced. Seven years later, there are still over 60,000 people living in 36 displacement camps. Sixteen of these camps are considered highly vulnerable to the negative impacts of future hazards. However, the country is exposed to a multitude of hazards, including hurricanes, torrential rains, floods and mudslides. Most recently, in October 2016, Hurricane Matthew was the first Category 4 hurricane to hit the country in over 50 years, displacing about 55,000 people. Apart from displacement, the country faces high levels of impoverishment and vulnerability. Forced evictions are a concern for the residents of displacement camps. Also, as almost half of the population is illiterate and the fact that Creole is the language most commonly spoken but most information materials are published in French or English, information related to hazards, risks and assistance available are often inaccessible.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

- Camp Management** As the CCCM Cluster lead, IOM leads the management of camps, in coordination with local organizations, authorities and camp committees, and community leaders. In addition, this leadership entails a responsibility to assist IDPs to access durable solutions within the framework of Government return and relocation strategies. In response to Hurricane Matthew, IOM deployed 11 multi-sectorial teams, including IOM staff and 3 CCCM partner teams in 21 camps, where 55,000 IDPs were already residing. The technical unit of WASH supports the return process through the upgrading of infrastructure in return and relocation areas, while keeping-up a minimum level of life-saving services in IDP camps.
- Displacement Tracking** Data management activities began in February 2010 to provide baseline for targeted and effective programmes in camps and in providing information to CCCM and other clusters. As efforts transitioned from emergency response towards return and reconstruction, data management activities narrowed to provide more specific information on population movement. However, with the 2016 Hurricane Matthew, emergency tracking, data entry and assessments were immediately rolled out.



<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	In preparation for Hurricane Matthew, IOM Haiti prepositioned staff in the country and led the first Shelter/NFI Working Group meeting within 48hrs of the storm making landfall. IOM Haiti maintains prepositioned NFI stocks in partnership with the Directorate for Civil Protection in various locations.
<b>Health Support</b>	IOM supports the National Plan for the Elimination of Cholera by maintaining ongoing surveillance, treatment and prevention activities, particularly associated with seasonal flooding and weakened WASH conditions in camps. IOM provides management in camps or community of suspected cholera cases through mobile teams, repair and support cholera infrastructure and trained focal points and health professionals.
<b>(Re)integration Assistance</b>	IOM works continuously towards providing durable solutions including the return of IDPs to their areas of origin and the decommissioning of camps with key Governmental officials.
<b>Community Stabilization and Transition</b>	IOM has undertaken a number of activities employing cash for work strategies and rehabilitating public buildings.
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience-Building</b>	IOM's DRR activities take place in IDP camps, surrounding urban communities and rural areas. IOM established a DRR unit, which implements activities related to emergency preparedness and response, support to Haitian fire and rescue services, evacuation shelters-related activities, soil conservation, and the construction of physical barriers from micro basins and gully plugs to planting of organic barriers such as perennial grasses and trees, including fruit and forestry tree species. All activities are conducted in a manner to promote capacity building of national and local authorities.
<b>Protection and Counter-Trafficking</b>	IOM's protection unit intervenes directly throughout the IDP camps providing immediate response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), child protection concerns, assistance to the most vulnerable, and preventive measures through awareness-raising campaigns. IOM has supported the construction and operation of a safe house in a confidential location and works closely with the Ministry of Women's Affairs to reinforce response for victims. Active in many return projects, IOM ensures that protection is crosscutting throughout the process, providing support for vulnerable IDP case management, logistical and material assistance, and mediation support during forced evictions. In the aftermath of the 2016 hurricane, IOM co-led with the local authorities the second meeting of a protection working group against human trafficking.
<b>Humanitarian Communications</b>	IOM developed a comprehensive two-way communication strategy, enabling greater accessibility to information before, during and after a disaster through awareness campaigns, alerts and warnings, including radio broadcasts of locally produced programmes, videos and comic. In addition, SMS transmission campaigns, public service messages, community suggestion boxes and a dedicated call centre allow for information on the population's concrete situation to feed back to the authorities.

## 28. PARAGUAY

Paraguay is prone to flooding, and internal displacement due to flooding has intensified in recent years. In 2012, about 80,000 persons were displaced, some 200,000 displaced in 2014 and about 130,000 in 2015. Since mid-July 2016, the Government of Paraguay, through its National Emergency Secretariat, is supporting "Operation Return". By September 2016, approximately 95 per cent of the



affected population had returned to their homes.

#### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Camp Management</b>	In the framework of CCCM, IOM supported workshops focused on addressing gender-based violence.
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	IOM has provided support towards waste collection of the Temporary Shelters Sites, such as shovels, wheelbarrows, mowers, among other waste removal tools. Since January 2016, IOM in partnership with the National Emergency Secretariat coordinate meetings among humanitarian international organizations and NGOs. The meetings focus on ensuring information exchanges and promote improved coordination. IOM participated in the inter-agency the Multi Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) Manual (April 2016).
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience-Building</b>	IOM provided logistical support for the region's first Ministerial and high-level meeting on implementation of the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas.

## 29. PERU

Peru is highly prone to natural disasters. In 2007, a 7.9 earthquake hit south of Lima, affecting 280,000 people and damaging or destroying about 35 per cent of the houses throughout the Ica, Pisco and Chincha provinces. The Loreto region in northeastern Peru is often affected by severe flooding. During the rainy season in 2012, 59,872 houses were reported damaged in Loreto. There were 123 collective centres registered in Maynas province where 15,122 persons were housed in tents, "maloca" houses (thatched roofs), schools or public areas. There were overcrowding and organization problems in the collective centres. The rest of the affected families stayed close to their damaged houses to take care of what has been left of their goods, some of them hosted by relatives or friends, and most living in precarious conditions. During the 2015 rainy season, the Regional Government of Loreto registered 7,081 persons hosted in collective shelters in the city of Iquitos. Limited access to safe water, deficiencies in sanitation, poor hygiene conditions, insufficient health services, loss of crops in rural areas and displacement to collective shelters were the main consequences of floods.

#### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	Following the 2007 earthquake, IOM provided tents and NFIs for 15,000 families in the provinces of Ica, Chincha and Pisco. Following flooding in 2012, IOM responded to the immediate needs of displaced persons in 123 collective centres (12,122 IDPs), including improving the living conditions in collective centres. In response to the flooding in 2015, IOM provided 1,000 families (4,192 individuals, 15 per cent more than projected) with repair kits and impregnated mosquito nets, and provided technical assistance in the implementation of the repair kits.
<b>Protection and Counter-Trafficking</b>	In 2012, with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), IOM implemented protection activities to prevent violence, sexual abuse and human trafficking.
<b>(Re)integration</b>	In support of returns of the displaced population, IOM further provided return kits and helped perform basic repairs of homes.

## ASIA



IOM staff distributing shelter kits to the flood affected people in Kayin State, Myanmar.

### 30. AFGHANISTAN

As of 31 December 2015, Afghanistan had approximately 1.3 million protracted IDPs, living mainly in urban/peri-urban areas. About 21 per cent of IDPs are living in areas inaccessible to humanitarian partners. Since the end of the International Advisory Security Force (ISAF) mission to Afghanistan in 2014, there is a deteriorating security environment across the country. In addition to insecurity, key issues for IDPs include land tenure security; shelter and meeting basic needs; food security; education; health and basic hygiene; natural disasters; limited livelihood opportunities and stunted economic development; and documentation and access to services which are compounding their tenuous situation. The Government established a national IDP policy in 2013, which is accompanied by Provincial Action Plans.

In addition to conflict related displacement, Afghanistan is prone to natural disasters including floods, drought, landslides, avalanches and earthquakes which often result in the destruction of housing, land and livestock. Through its Humanitarian Assistance Programme (HAP), IOM has annually recorded tens of thousands of families affected or displaced by a variety of natural disasters. In 2016 (Jan-Aug), the number of natural disaster-affected and displaced persons recorded by IOM was 8,686 families (53,118 individuals) including 150 families (1,050 individuals). In 2015, the number of natural disaster-affected and displaced persons recorded by IOM was 35,783 families (259,506 individuals), of these 1,162 families (7,252 individuals) were displaced, up from 17,306 families (117,275 individuals) in 2014. In 2015, an earthquake with a magnitude of 7.5 displaced 20,760 families (152,567 individuals).

#### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	Activation of the DTM in Afghanistan allowed IOM to regularly capture, process and disseminate complex information to provide a clear understanding of the changing location, vulnerabilities and needs of affected populations throughout IDP situations.
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	In 2016, through the HAP and in close collaboration with the Government of Afghanistan, the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) and other stakeholders, IOM delivered Emergency Shelter (ES) and

NFIs from 24 warehouses countrywide to 5,000 families (35,000 individuals). Between 2008 and 2011 IOM HAP delivered over 90,000 NFI kits country-wide, assisting some 90,000 families. Since 2012, IOM has assisted over 53,100 families (371,700 individuals) with the provision of ES and NFIs, including household kits, food rations, winterization materials, blankets and warm clothing, solar lamps, emergency shelter modules and family tents.

<b>(Re)integration Assistance</b>	IOM has assisted IDPs within its broader programming to assist returnees, IDPs and vulnerable Afghans and communities. Over the years, this has included reintegration assistance, notably through the provision of a package consisting of a lump-sum installation allowance to cover immediate reintegration expenses upon their return plus housing allowances where deemed necessary. Returnees have also received livelihood start-up packages or vocational and business start-up trainings. Other assistance support has also included transport, basic shelter requirements and access to basic community infrastructure. Cooperating with the Afghan Government and other partners, these efforts are designed to restore socioeconomic roots, dignity and hope to Afghan returnees and IDPs, as well as receiving communities through basic livelihoods.
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience-Building</b>	IOM has supported the building of flood retention walls, and, in addition to promote community-based disaster risk management, IOM helped strengthen the Natural Disaster Management Information System.

## 31. CAMBODIA

The 2011 flooding in Cambodia was the worst the country had seen in a decade. Eighteen out of 24 provinces in Cambodia were directly affected. The flood waters forced 51,594 households into displacement, being particularly vulnerable as they were among the poorest segments of the population. A total of 350,274 households were affected (over 1.64 million people, of whom 700,000 were children). Living conditions at the temporary sites were extremely rudimentary, congested, and unsanitary. The rescued livestock shared the same safe haven as displaced people, increasing the risk of contagious disease transmission. As a result of the floods, over 10 per cent of total crops were reported as destroyed, while the Government of Cambodia estimated the cost of the total damages to roads and bridges, schools, health centres and other infrastructure to be some USD 100 million. Heavy rains in 2013 caused flooding in at least ten provinces throughout the northwest and along the Mekong River in central Cambodia. About 374,242 people (81,357 households) were affected, and more than 43,741 people (9,509 households) evacuated. More than 67,000 houses, 513 schools and 283 pagodas were waterlogged.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	For the flooding in 2011, IOM distributed 5,800 emergency shelter packages <sup>5</sup> to the most vulnerable households in the three provinces, reaching approximately 29,000 flood-affected individuals. Packages included: tarpaulin, plastic sheet, rope, wooden poles, portable clay oven, one basic toolkit (hammer, saw, spade, hoe, knife, axe, etc). Similarly, following flooding in 2013, IOM provided shelter materials.
<b>Transport Assistance</b>	In order to improve access of displaced persons to assistance, IOM provided transport for affected families and labourers.

<sup>5</sup> Packages included: 4 x 5m tarpaulin, 4 x 3m plastic sheet, rope, three wooden poles, one portable traditional clay oven, one basic toolkit with all required tools for setting up tarpaulin shelter and usable in field or house repair work: hammer, saw, spade, hoe, knife, axe)

## 32. INDONESIA

Located on the Pacific Ring of Fire, Indonesia is particularly vulnerable to natural disasters. With the growing effects of climate change, natural disasters have become more frequent. The majority of the natural disasters (97%) in Indonesia are hydro-meteorological with floods being the most frequent disaster, and natural disasters are the primary contributor for the number of IDPs in Indonesia. Throughout 2011-2016, 288 natural disaster events have resulted in the internal displacement of 536,480 persons.<sup>6</sup> Of the 288 events, 43 percent occurred over in the 21 months of January 2015-September 2016. Flooding accounts for 70 per cent of the displacement. Flooding, however, typically results in shorter periods of displacement relative to other disasters e.g. volcano eruption, earthquake and tsunamis that may lead to protracted displacement. Indonesia has placed disaster management as one of its top national development priorities. Its 2007 Disaster Management law and supporting policy strategy, which extend beyond traditional disaster management to include prevention, mitigation, preparedness, rehabilitation and reconstruction. The Indonesian National Disaster Management Authority is further drafting a national policy on IDP management.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Camp Management</b>	With the National Disaster Management Authority, IOM has initiated a capacity building programme on CCCM. Tool development includes a training module, IDP management guideline and standard operating procedures. During natural disasters, IOM also provides assistance on the IDP relocation sites as well as other CCCM-related issues.
<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	IOM is undertaking capacity-building to facilitate the use of information management tools for displacement tracking. It also provides assistance in the areas of IDP data collection during different disaster events
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	IOM regularly provides NFI assistance during emergency response of different disaster events.
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience-Building</b>	Drawing upon village-based leadership structures, IOM DRR activities in Aceh Province strengthen national and community level capacities and support locally organized efforts to build resilience and better protect their own communities. IOM also regularly provides training and funding support for small-scale projects to build the capacities of NGOs on DRR. IOM is further supporting the technical capacity of newly established Regional Agencies for Disaster Management with respect to sub-national level policy, standards and institutional structures. Provincial and district-level capacity-building covers planning and budgeting, data management, information sharing, disaster mapping and inter-service coordination. IOM is also providing technical support in setting-up Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) in selected areas, which serve as information and coordination hubs during disasters.

## 33. IRAQ

A protracted armed conflict occurred in Iraq between 2003 and 2011. However, instability continued in the subsequent years, with the emergence of the extremist campaign of ISIS taking hold in 2013. December 2013 marked the beginning of a new phase in the Iraqi armed conflict that has resulted in multiple, rapid and massive population displacements, with over 3.3 million IDPs spread across Iraq's 18 governorates (as of August 2016). An ongoing military operation to retake Mosul city, expected to be the largest, could affect an estimated 1.5 million people. Large scale displacement out of Mosul city, either cumulatively over time or suddenly and in masse, is expected. In parallel, displacement continues across

<sup>6</sup> Indonesian Database of National Disaster Management Agency

central and northern Iraq. IOM has estimated that 340,000 Iraqis have been displaced since April 2016 as a result of military operations to retake villages near the northern city of Mosul, as well as successful military offensives in the Anbar in the central region.

## ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Camp Management</b>	IOM is providing humanitarian assistance to vulnerable IDPs, host communities, returnees and Syrian refugees living in Iraq. Assistance includes shelter support in camps and informal settlements; the distribution of NFIs; primary health care, child and maternal health care through both mobile medical teams and static clinics; strengthening CCCM through training, site care/maintenance, and deployment of mobile CCCM teams; transportation of assistance to safe areas; psychosocial support activities; as well as individual livelihood assistance (trainings and toolkits) and rebuilding of basic infrastructure and essential services in protracted contexts.
<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	Monitoring and assessing of movements, needs, conditions and intentions using IOM's DTM, as well as other migration-related research and analysis. GBV and protection risk indicators have been integrated into DTM operations to provide a more holistic understanding of protection concerns.
<b>Health Support</b>	IOM supports a coordinated response together with the Ministry of Health, health cluster and WHO, to strengthen existing primary health care and referral services, and prevent, diagnose and facilitate the treatment of infectious diseases. IOM conducts medical consultations through both mobile and static clinics, including maternal and child services, communicable disease screening and referrals and transport of patients to specialized services.
<b>(Re)integration</b>	Despite ongoing displacement in certain areas, elsewhere returns are taking place. Considering the complexity and challenges related to the return of IDPs, the Humanitarian Country Team has asked IOM to establish and chair the Return Working Group (RWG). The responsibilities of the RWG include definition of the principles of engagement of international organizations and NGOs in supporting return, coordination and exchange of timely information on conditions of returns and return movements and facilitating durable solutions.
<b>Community Stabilization and Transition</b>	IOM is preparing the foundation for durable solutions. Activities include enhancing livelihood and income generation through livelihood trainings, livelihood tool kits, small business development and revitalizing small-scale industries; community-led infrastructure rehabilitation and basic service restoration; supporting grassroots peace and security initiatives by creating opportunities for cooperation and dialogue between the community and the police; fostering social cohesion through psychosocial support, peacebuilding and conflict resolution training. IOM migration management activities focus on building the capacity of the Government to respond to the displacement crisis, including through resettlement of vulnerable IDPs through in-country processing to third countries, and facilitating reintegration of returnees.
<b>Land and Property Support</b>	IOM has been engaged in assessing the Housing, Land and Property (HLP) issues arising from the current displacement context. Two reports assessed respectively the HLP challenges faced by IDPs and returnees (returned IDPs). IOM is also working with the Iraqi authorities at different levels on addressing these challenges through improving the existing or developing new mechanisms for enabling access to HLP rights.



## 34. MYANMAR

For over fifty years, a protracted armed conflict between ethnic non-state armed groups (NAGs) and government forces, inter-communal violence and natural disasters have caused various episodes of internal displacement throughout Myanmar. Conflict and violence related internal displacement is estimated to be about 662,400 (March 2015). In 2012, inter-communal violence in parts of Rakhine State displaced some 143,800 people, who have been living in some 76 communal displacement sites. The Government and humanitarian agencies met the initial life-saving needs. By 2016, the number reaches around 118,000 people, and their prospects of return are unlikely. Meanwhile, the 17-year ceasefire between government forces and NAGs broke down in June 2011 in Kachin and Northern Shan States. Consequently, some 96,000 persons were displaced. Six years after the initial displacement, and with conflict and armed skirmishes continuing, humanitarian access to the conflict-affected population remains severely restricted, the prospects of returns for the IDPs is unlikely, and different incidents of fighting continue to displace populations.

Myanmar is one of the countries at highest risk of natural disasters in Southeast Asia. In July 2015, Myanmar was severely affected by floods, landslides, and Cyclone Komen. An estimated 1.2 million individuals were displaced, with many remaining in camps until June the following year. Some communities moved to Government appointed relocation sites within six month following their displacement, while others have not yet returned to their places of origin.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

In response to the flooding and landslides, which severely affected the country in 2015, IOM Myanmar opened additional sub-offices in Sagaing Division and in Chin State to support the displaced communities.

<b>Camp Coordination and Camp Management</b>	IOM is providing training and coaching to camp management agency staff, camp management committee members and camp focal points as well as to the Government, the UN and International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs). It produced a number of harmonized tools to monitor daily activities, needs and gaps in the camps. It is also providing in-camp mentoring support to the Camp Management Agencies in Kachin and Northern Shan States, contributing also towards the development of a community of practice. With respect to preparedness, many of the IDP camps are located in areas of high risk of natural disasters. In order to promote DRR awareness and plans in IDP camps, IOM has been supporting the translation and adaptation of various guides and manuals. IOM has been also piloting a Mass Evacuation in Natural Disasters (MEND) guide, particularly for use in IDP camps; and with a UN-Habitat-led consortium, is developing materials for the National Disaster Management Training Centre (NDMTC) for first responders from various government agencies, specifically on CCCM and IDP camp management. IOM also conducted CCCM Training of Trainers for national authorities.
<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	IOM launched its DTM for an in-depth analysis of needs and gaps in implementation and adherence of standards, principles and practices in the camps. Preparations to further roll-out the DTM in Rakhine and Kachin are underway. GBV and protection risk indicators are integrated into DTM assessments.
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	IOM has trained carpenters on principles of building back safer and assisted communities with shelter kits and in the construction of new schools (Rakhine State). In response to the flooding and landslides in 2015, IOM's shelter assistance is employing "build back safer" principles and practices that incorporate DRR features (Chin State and Sagaing Region).
<b>Health Support</b>	IOM has run a health programme through referral of medical cases, and



providing logistical support to medical emergencies as well as support to local initiatives and partners and communities through livelihood inputs, pond clean-up (Rakhine State).

<b>Transport and Relocation Assistance</b>	IOM transported IDPs from the displacement sites to their relocation areas and provided them assistance through psychosocial support, farming implements and seeds, and support to community infrastructure in the form of small road construction, repair and/or excavation of drainage aimed at stabilizing the communities as they recover from the impact of the floods (Chin State and Sagaing Region).
<b>Community Stabilization and Transition</b>	IOM has assisted displaced communities with livelihood support with cash for work activities related to the distribution of NFIs and reconstruction (Chin State and Sagaing Region). It also assisted communities to rehabilitate water infrastructure through hygiene promotion, cleaning ponds, distribution of hygiene kits and construction of water points (Rakhine State).
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience-Building</b>	IOM has supported community-based DRR, implemented trainings, supported the review of disaster management plans, and supported the roll-out of the Government's own "Disaster Management Course" and in developing early warning systems.
<b>Protection and Counter-Trafficking</b>	IOM is conducting counter-trafficking training for various stakeholders (Rakhine State). It also rolled out an information campaign for counter-trafficking in Myitkyina and Bhamo Districts raising awareness through information leaflets, songs and street level performances (Kachin and Northern Shan States). IOM has also provided support to include GBV and protection risk mitigation in Training of Trainer capacity building.

## 35. NEPAL

On 25 April 2015, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake, followed by strong aftershocks, struck Nepal causing thousands of casualties and large scale destruction. On 12 May, another strong earthquake of 7.3 magnitude worsened the already serious humanitarian situation. The natural disaster led to mass internal displacement within the 14 most affected districts. Over 8 million people were affected in 39 districts, causing nearly 9,000 casualties, more than 22,300 injuries, 600,000 houses destroyed as well as thousands of public infrastructures severely damaged. Afraid of returning to their homes, many people stayed in tents along roadsides, parks or gardens of friends and neighbours. In the aftermath of the natural disasters, 409 displacement sites were established, hosting 117,700 internally displaced individuals from 21,711 households. Approximately 21,000 IDPs remain in 78 active displacement sites. Therein, limited responsiveness on the part of the Government of Nepal to meet the needs, and its reluctance to develop long-term strategies to support durable solutions has aggravated the vulnerability of displaced populations remaining in the sites, and generated a degree of concern of long term displacement in the sites.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Camp Management</b>	The CCCM Cluster was activated on 29 April 2015. It operated for seven months with the Ministry of Urban Development as the lead and IOM as the co-lead agency. In close coordination with district level authorities, the Cluster focused on the delivery of services such as health, shelter, protection, education and WASH in camps or camp-like settings. To ensure minimum site management structures were in place in displacement sites, IOM and its implementing partners have been directly or remotely supporting activities in 91 sites across seven districts. This has helped enhance communication and protection mechanisms as well as helped improve the overall improvement of living
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conditions in displacement sites. IOM has provided capacity building for CCCM on GBV mainstreaming.

<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	IOM implemented eight rounds of DTM (April 2015 - August 2016) and conducted two Return Intention Surveys. The results fed into the development of strategic responses and informed multisector interventions. GBV and protection risk indicators were also integrated into the DTM operations.
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	For IDPs living in camp-like settings, IOM distributed relief items (such as plastic sheets and tarpaulins, CGI sheets and fixing kits, bamboo, rope rolls, solar lamps and lanterns, sleeping mats, blankets, winter clothes, stove kits and gas cylinders, construction tool kits, site maintenance tools, fire racks, sand buckets, fire extinguishers and cash grants). Jointly with partners, IOM assisted in improving displacement site conditions in terms of the construction and maintenance of bathing stations and latrines, installation of public lighting, site fencing, water tanks, building access paths and common spaces in 75 sites.
<b>Health Support</b>	IOM has also supported a wide range of health and psychosocial interventions and protection activities in the most affected districts.
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience-Building</b>	IOM has focused on strengthening existing plans and policies related to disaster preparedness

## 36. PAKISTAN

A protracted complex crisis in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in northwest Pakistan has led to large-scale population movements since 2008. Since March 2015, about 176,049 families (58% of the total IDP caseload) have returned to their villages of origin. As military operations in the area scale down, returns are underway and the government aims to have the remaining 42 per cent of IDPs returned by the end of 2016. Notably, 99 per cent of the remaining IDPs are in host communities either in neighbouring areas of KP or internally in FATA. Only 227 IDP families are living in a camp in KP.

Pakistan has experienced consecutive disasters over past years – some recurrent such as monsoon flooding, and others unpredictable in frequency and scale, such as earthquakes. In 2015 alone, Pakistan was hit by two major disasters, damaging almost 200,000 houses and requiring about 1,300,000 people to be evacuated from flooded areas. Independent assessments conducted by an IOM-led consortium for natural disasters confirmed that approximately 73 per cent of affected populations were displaced for 1-2 months to spontaneous sites, relief camps, and host families.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	Under the One Room Shelter Programme, which started in 2011 and involved 44 national and international partner organizations, IOM supported families to re-build their shelters. IOM also leads a consortium for natural disaster preparedness, response and recovery comprising of FAO, UNICEF, ACTED and HANDS. In response to the 2015 floods and earthquake, the consortium has delivered shelter and NFI assistance, and provided WASH, Food, Securities and Livelihoods (FSL) assistance. Preparedness activities have included contingency stock pre-positioning for potential shelter and WASH needs; trainings on multi-sector assessments for NGO partners covering 25 disaster-prone districts; and regular information management, and situation reporting. IOM has also conducted capacity building on GBV mainstreaming in Shelter operations.
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<b>Community Stabilization and Transition</b>	IOM has undertaken multi-sector recovery programmes for vulnerable populations across 280 communities. The programmes further emphasise building back better, DRR and CCA.
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience-Building</b>	In order to build resilience for future disasters, under its One Room Shelter Programme, IOM integrated DRR techniques and construction principles in the re-building process. It also actively engaged beneficiaries in the shelter reconstruction in order for them to acquire knowledge and skills. Under the programme, over half of a million people, including more than 130,000 women, benefited from 11,730 community training sessions.
<b>Humanitarian Communications</b>	IOM's Humanitarian Communications Programme, launched in 2009, supports both in camps and hosting communities of FATA. IDPs and returnees are provided with information on available assistance, eligibility requirements, return processes and mechanisms to address grievances. It also relays information outstanding needs and the situation on ground to government authorities. During 2015–2016, more than 80,000 individuals were reached through communication support.

### 37. PHILIPPINES

The Philippines is a highly exposed country to natural disasters and climate change. Further, for the past four decades, what began largely as a separatist movement in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), the country's second biggest and southernmost major island, has evolved into an ongoing conflict and violence between government forces and armed groups as well as inter-clan fighting, and criminal gangs. The culmination of natural and human-made disasters has led to situations where up to 5 million people have been internally displaced.

Three significant events in a three-month period in 2013 produced particularly high volumes of IDPs. In September 2013, a faction of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) attacked Zamboanga, resulting in 64,600 persons being internally displaced. Soon after, a 7.2 magnitude earthquake left 360,000 people without homes in October. In November, the impact of Super Typhoon Haiyan left a staggering 4 million people displaced internally, and leaving nearly 1.1 million houses totally or partially damaged. While the year 2013 marked exceptional levels of internal displacement, the subsequent years have been focused on a combination of response, recovery and preparedness to the seasonal threats of typhoons and the ongoing disputes in Mindanao.

#### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Camp Management</b>	IOM provided direct site management support and further provided training to some 7,700 individuals in camp management.
<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	IOM's DTM continues to be deployed in response to natural disasters and in contexts of conflict-related internal displacements.
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	As part of the Typhoon Haiyan Response, IOM acted as the co-lead of the Shelter cluster and provided emergency shelter kits and emergency NFIs. IOM held a global Shelter workshop on GBV mainstreaming, while pilot activities to enhance women's participation was subsequently launched following an assessment to capture the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats linked to promoting women's leadership in CCCM interventions. IOM has conducted training of the trainer events on evacuation preparedness for staff of national agencies that are the first responders to natural disasters. Another programme enhances a community evacuation centre network, in order to provide safer and more dignified space for evacuation for displaced persons.

<b>Health Support</b>	More than 200,000 people were assisted with health care support throughout the recovery phase.
<b>Community Stabilization and Transition</b>	Following its emergency response to Typhoon Haiyan, IOM provided 60,000 displaced families with a recovery shelter package, and built close to 4,000 transitional shelters and 640 timber houses to provide durable solutions. Debris clearing and construction operations in the affected areas formed part of cash for work programmes. IOM has been assisting the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao since 2008, as one of the few consistently present international agencies maintaining a humanitarian and stabilization presence. It also maintains standing cooperative agreements with the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao regional government, Bangsamoro Development Agency, and the Bangsamoro Transition Commission to help promote the peace process.
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience-Building</b>	IOM has provided DRR reinforcement of existing evacuation systems and networks and supported the construction of multi-purpose community building/evacuation centre.
<b>Protection and Counter-Trafficking</b>	IOM also undertook various trainings and capacity building on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) for partners and communities in the aim of improving displacement situations for vulnerable individuals. IOM multi-sectoral response also assisted victims of trafficking and exploitation.
<b>Humanitarian Communications</b>	IOM uses radio programmes, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials and other local media to convey humanitarian messages and information support to promote accountability for affected populations.

### 38. SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka is regularly prone to flooding and landslides. Most recently, much of the country suffered the effects of torrential rainfall (May 2016). Flooding covered many parts of the country and landslides created emergency situations. Approximately 85,000 people were displaced with 80 percent housed in emergency evacuation centres (such as public grounds, schools, and government buildings). Homes remained inaccessible under debris and water in the weeks following, and official landslide risk alerts prevented the affected families, who still had homes, from returning to them. Across the country, more than 4,000 houses were fully or partially damaged. The families affected by flood and landslide are of predominantly Sinhalese ethnicity, most of whom earn a living from the land growing tea, rubber, and spices such as cinnamon, cloves, and cocoa. While a small number have their own small farms, most are employed on plantations or on farms as daily paid labourers.

Resettlement efforts are also ongoing for the remaining IDPs affected by the country's internal conflict, which waged between 1983 and 2009 between the government armed forces and the armed group Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). According to the Government of Sri Lanka, the number of remaining IDPs reached 43,607 (September 2016). Most reside with other family members or host families with approximately 3,800 in government welfare centres. The social and political landscape is still impacted as populations return following the mass displacement.

#### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

Immediately following the flooding of May 2016, IOM opened an additional office, and re-assigned and hired staff close to the target areas.

<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	Following the floods of 2016, IOM provided emergency and transitional shelters, including tents delivered and erected at emergency sites and the provision of
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### **Community Stabilization and Transition**

transitional shelters. IOM also distributed NFI kits (jerry cans, cooking pots, utensils, mosquito nets, lamps, curtains, torches, and toiletries) as well as shelter kits and tools.

Ongoing efforts related to the former conflict-affected communities include increasing access to state provided resources for both individuals and neighbouring villages. Infrastructural renovations or construction targeted agriculture and irrigation, fisheries, dairy, traditional skills, community buildings, as well as the rehabilitation of irrigation systems, saltwater exclusion bunds and access roads. IOM also supported reconciliation activities and invested in creating sustainable livelihoods and income-generation activities, including through skills and vocational training, small-medium enterprise creation or expansion, career and business counselling support services, employment generation and referral and micro-credits.

## **39. SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**

The conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, which began in March 2011, has resulted in the forced displacement of almost half of Syria's population, including 4.7 million into neighbouring countries and 6.2 million internally. As the conflict continues, displacement has become increasingly dynamic with families displaced multiple times. Continuous high levels of internal displacement have occurred, with 5000 people displaced every day on average since January 2016. Based on Needs and Population Monitoring data (July 2016), the governorate of Aleppo reported the highest rate of displacement to locations both inside and outside the Syrian Arab Republic. Individuals fleeing Aleppo account for 31 per cent of the total number of IDPs and 36 per cent of those crossing out of the Syrian Arab Republic. This is reflective of heavy fighting across the governorate.

### **IOM Whole of Syria approach**

Since the onset of the crisis in 2011, IOM Syria has reached over 3.7 million individuals in all fourteen governorates through the provision of shelter; distribution of NFIs; access to WASH; health; psychosocial support; livelihoods, and protection assistance as well as capacity building to NGO partners on humanitarian principles and project management. IOM bases its approach on moving beyond emergency services, and supporting efforts of the population to regain self-sufficiency and sustainability. With a focus on addressing both acute vulnerabilities and longer-term recovery, in 2015, the Organization developed a resilience strategy. It promotes individual agency, self-reliance and coping mechanisms of affected populations and communities to more effectively address the conditions of their displacement and reduce their own vulnerability. The strategy frames three pillars of work: i) promoting livelihoods opportunities; ii) restoring/expanding basic infrastructure and essential services; and iii) supporting social cohesion and social networks.

As a member of the Humanitarian country team with strong operational presence in Syria, IOM is an active member of the Health, Protection, NFI/Shelter, WASH, Livelihood, Education and Logistic Clusters/Sectors. IOM humanitarian activities undertaken in response to the Syrian Arab Republic crisis are fully coordinated with partners, including UN agencies, INGOs and where appropriate with host countries governments. Activities proposed under this action are part of the priorities set in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP 2016). In Syria, IOM coordinates with relevant ministries and collaborates closely with local NGOs. IOM has signed 20 Memorandum of Understandings with local NGOs in various locations.

Around 40 per cent of IOM interventions are done through cross-line and hard to reach areas. IOM capitalized on its network of field staff for direct monitoring, and a network of local NGOs to optimize assistance delivery.

**IOM Turkey hub**, in close coordination with the NFI/Shelter cluster in Gaziantep is working through Syrian NGO partners to carry out needs assessment, organize the logistics for the transport beyond the border, warehousing, dispatch, distribution and post distribution monitoring. Since the beginning of the cross-border activities in July 2014, the IOM Turkey hub team has been organizing almost weekly movements targeting the northern governorates of Aleppo, Idlib and Hama. More than 390,000 beneficiaries have been reached through 121 shipments with 975 Syrian trucks crossing the Turkish/Syrian borders to deliver shelter, Non-Food and WASH items.

**IOM Jordan hub** is one of five UN humanitarian partners operating cross border through Ramtha since August 2014, alongside WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, and WHO. The first UN shipment from Jordan crossed on 7 August 2014 with food, NFIs, and WASH supplies. To date 1,702 trucks with humanitarian supplies from UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, WHO and IOM have crossed the border and have assisted over 4 million people in need in Southern Syria. Since the beginning of 2016, IOM through its partners have distributed over 10,000 Kitchen kits, winter clothing kit, sleeping bags and Sealing off kits.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	In collaboration with OCHA, IOM is undertaking Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM), a programme to identify needs, displacement events, and population mobility dynamics, with a network of over 200 enumerators and more than 16,500 key informants, covering 98 per cent of the country.
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	IOM delivers shelter assistance to IDPs, including: shelter upgrade of unfinished buildings, provision of sealing of kits and other shelter kits, public shelter repair, and construction of temporary housing. Living conditions of IDPs and affected population have been improved through the provision of NFIs, including winterization items to over 2.8 million individuals in all 14 governorates in Syria through IOM trucks and inter-agency convoys led by OCHA. IOM has increased access to safe drinking water as well as support to WASH infrastructure to over 360,000 individuals through installation of water purification equipment, provision of water jets to clear clogged sewers, water trucking and donation of water tanks and purification tablets.
<b>Health Support</b>	IOM fostered access to primary health care services through establishment of 18 health centres in Syria. In addition, IOM provided health kits to support patients with chronic diseases, and assisted persons with disabilities through the donation of wheelchairs, crutches, prosthetic limbs, and hearing aids. In all, over 194,000 individuals have received health assistance.
<b>Community Stabilization and Transition</b>	IOM implemented 19 livelihood projects and benefited 4,784 individuals through training to start-up businesses, and provision of in-kind grants; creation of workshops to produce NFIs, and to carry out land cleaning, and cropping through cash for work schemes.
<b>Protection and Counter-Trafficking</b>	This includes assistance to potential victims of trafficking in persons, emergency evacuation for stranded migrants, psychosocial support for affected population, and physical rehabilitation support for persons with disabilities. In addition, to enhance local NGOs protection services and outreach, IOM trained them. Altogether 232,000 individuals received protection-related assistance.
<b>Land and Property Support</b>	IOM assessed housing, land and property rights issues in order to inform the crisis response towards safeguarding property rights inside Syria and for adequately addressing HLP issues to support eventual durable solutions, reconciliation and peacebuilding programming.



## 40. TAJIKISTAN

Tajikistan is prone to many types of natural hazards, including floods, landslides, droughts, earthquakes and avalanches, among others. For instance, in 2015, in the eastern part of the country, rapid melting of glaciers in mountainous areas due to high summer triggered mudflows, and local communities faced unprecedented hardship. The mudflows caused considerable damage to buildings and infrastructure: schools, stores, and electricity lines were damaged, roads washed away and houses partially or completely destroyed.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

**Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience-Building** IOM efforts have helped establish an EOC, including providing necessary equipment and infrastructure improvement, harmonized and enhanced inter-agency coordination mechanisms for disaster response and strengthened capacities for education and training.

## 41. TIMOR LESTE

Apart from previous occasions of internal displacement and associated cluster responses, Timor-Leste faces high risks of droughts, typhoons, sea level rise, earthquakes and tsunamis. The combination of heavy monsoon rains and steep topography also makes many parts of the country prone to flooding, landslides and shifting riverbeds. Floods have resulted in decreased agricultural production, soil degradation, damage to infrastructure, displacement of communities and loss of property and livelihoods. The effects of climate change are expected to increase the frequency and intensity of disasters in the country, where it is likely to become hotter and drier, increasing the risk of droughts, and where rainfall is expected to become more concentrated and erratic, increasing the risk of floods.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

**Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience-Building** IOM has engaged in DRR activities for many years in the country. The response focused on improving national and community level capacity for risk management, in order to increase their capacity to assess the DRR needs of the country, as well as their capacity to plan and allocate resources for risk reduction activities. In collaboration with local partners and NGOs, IOM supported and strengthened the capacity of local disaster management committees, and supported communities in the development of DRR materials, contingency plans and other preparedness initiatives. Motorbikes, computers, cameras and community radio equipment, among other things, were provided in support of establishing early-warning systems. Throughout its interventions, IOM involved youth leaders, women and other community representatives, in order to empower them to undertake key roles in disaster preparedness and response, including serving as first aid providers in the event of emergency.

## 42. VIET NAM

Located in the tropical monsoon area of South East Asia, Viet Nam is one of the most hazard-prone countries in the Asia-Pacific Region and is susceptible to typhoons, floods, droughts, seawater intrusion, landslides, forest fires and occasional earthquakes. The massive concentration of the population along the coastline and in the low lying deltas means that disasters have a heavy toll on lost lives and damaged livelihoods. According to the government, about 320,000 households are living in natural disaster risk areas, with 10 to 12 per cent of these households facing a very high risk, requiring urgent relocation.

In order to provide households in most affected areas with a safer living environment, many

government-led resettlement programmes have been undertaken since 1996. Under these programmes, the Government makes available residential sites with basic infrastructure (such as road, school, clinic, recreational centre) with financial resources provided by the State but also mobilized from private sector. As of December 2013, 71,000 households in climatic disaster prone areas had been safely resettled. While the government-led resettlement efforts have undeniably helped in protecting people from disasters, the process of resettlement has confronted challenges related to planning and best practices. In some cases, many households did not move into the planned resettlement location, resulting in unoccupied or partially occupied resettlements. In some other cases, some resettled households left their resettlement location prematurely and returned to live in their previous place of residence.

#### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

**Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience-Building** Under the framework of the UN Joint Programme 'Support to the National Target Programme on the New Rural Development' and upon the Government's request, IOM is conducting an empirical study on the motivation of households to relocate, household decision making and people's current participation level in the resettlement process. The study covers both households who fled natural hardship (landslide and flooding) that have been relocated to safer places by the Government between 2010 and 2014, as well as those households waiting to be resettled. The study further advocates for a better community inclusion approach and strives to better integrate the resettlement agenda into both the migration, environment and climate change nexus and the rural development programme.

### 43. YEMEN

While a protracted insurgency had long been playing out in the north of the country, the current crisis in Yemen began with civil protests in 2011. The country has since descended into a civil conflict, specifically since 2015, being waged between several groups, including a growing number of extremist groups. The conflict has led to a severe humanitarian crisis. The conflict has displaced about 2.8 million people. About 765,000 have returned to their areas of origin, but have not yet fully re-integrated into their community; while estimates place the number of still displaced at 2 million persons.

#### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

**Camp Management and Shelter and NFI Cluster (joint)** IOM co-leads the Shelter/CCCM Cluster to ensure that all IDPs living inside collective sites have access to the required level of assistance and protection. IOM provides emergency shelter and NFI kits to IDPs and conflict-affected populations. Since the beginning of the crisis, IOM has provided IDPs with shelter and NFI support. NFI kits contain mattresses, blankets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, sleeping mats, plastic sheets and ropes. IOM supported IDPs and conflict-affected communities through food voucher system. Each food vouchers allow each family to receive essential monthly food supplies. IOM WASH support to communities include daily water trucking to displaced and conflict-affected communities, provision of water tanks and jerry cans, rehabilitation of sewage and water networks, provision and installation of water pumps, provision of water purification tablets, water filters, and hygiene kits, as well as gender-responsive hygiene promotion campaigns.

**Displacement Tracking** IOM, jointly with UNHCR, leads the Task Force on Population Movement (TFPM), a technical working group of the Yemen Protection Cluster, and jointly conducts mobility tracking assessments, using the global DTM tools and methodologies.

**Health Support** IOM is implementing a cholera awareness campaign to teach all non-health IOM

staff how to protect themselves and their families from becoming infected. On average, between 650,000 to 800,000 litres of water are trucked daily to hospitals and health units, and community water sites to support IDPs and conflict-affected individuals.

**Community  
Stabilization and  
Transition**

IOM supported IDPs and conflict affected communities through basic rehabilitation of water facilities, including replacing old pipes, connectors, faucets, and provision of new pump units, benefiting both IDPs and conflict affected communities. IOM carried out several rehabilitation works for IDPs hosting facilities including schools, health facilities and public buildings. Further, in coordination with the local authorities, IOM rehabilitated the sewage networks of Aden city through the removal of blockages and debris. To support the prevention of displacement, which could result over competition over scarce resources, IOM installed small networks to facilitate access to potable water, supported the development of Water Management Committees, in order to engage members of the local community in decision making processes. It also implemented community level quick impact projects, provided in-kind grants for female headed households and established a small grants mechanism for small-scale infrastructure work. Following the devastating Cyclones Chapala and Megh, IOM sponsored a cleaning campaign in coordination with the local Cleaning and Improvement Fund as well as local Youth Initiative. The campaign, which started on 10 December, lasted for 12 days and targeted three major districts.

## EUROPE



Vulnerable IDPs in Kharkiv, Ukraine, receiving cash assistance from IOM. IOM provides winterization assistance, cash for rent payments, NFIs, hygiene, medicine, special nourishment and support to collective centres refurbishment.

## 44. UKRAINE

Since March 2014, following the events in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the start of conflict in the Donbas, an estimated 3.1 million people are considered to be in need of urgent humanitarian assistance. This includes a large volume of IDPs, which the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine estimates to be 1.7 million IDPs (19 September 2016), and which the humanitarian community estimates to be between 800,000 and 1 million IDPs. The humanitarian community places this figure in government controlled areas, including across the contact line, which separates the self-proclaimed 'Donetsk people's republic' and 'Luhansk people's republic' from the rest of Ukraine. Urban and rural areas of the regions of Donetsk, Lugansk, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhzya accommodate the largest numbers of IDPs. The Humanitarian Appeal for Ukraine (2016) has specifically targeted 200,000 of the most vulnerable IDPs.

## ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	Drawing from IOM's DTM approaches, as well as other migration-related research and analysis, IOM launched the National Monitoring System (NMS) in March 2016 to monitor and assess movements, needs, socio economic conditions and intentions. IOM also contributed to the development of the National IDP registration system by improvements to the National IDPs database (software and hardware equipment, provision of IT equipment) to 24 local and central office of the State Migration Service of Ukraine and equipment for one of the governmental checkpoints on the contact line, operated by the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine.
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	Over 100,000 IDPs and conflict affected population in 21 regions have received assistance such as winterization, cash for rent payments, NFIs, hygiene, medicine, special nourishment and support to collective centres refurbishment.
<b>Community Stabilization and Transition</b>	IOM has promoted social cohesion and improved access to social services in 70 IDPs host and return communities in 7 regions, and provided training on community development. To improve access to social services, IOM has refurbished infrastructure such as culture clubs, libraries, medical facilities and

schools. In support of livelihoods, IDPs and local community members were provided with micro-business and self-employment trainings, with those successfully defending their subsequent business plans receiving grants for micro-business, self-employment (2,637) or vocational training.

#### 45. KOSOVO/UNSC 1244

Seventeen years since the end of the 1999 conflict, an estimated 88,000 persons remain vulnerable as displaced persons, including over 16,000 IDPs in Kosovo. Government Authorities in Kosovo continue to support the return process through housing and other type of return support.

##### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>	IOM has been providing both food and NFIs to 400 IDP households, and additionally supported the reconstruction of houses and/or provided minor shelter repairs for returning families.
<b>Community Stabilization and Transition</b>	IOM has been implementing community infrastructure projects in IDP return locations in order to boost reconciliation between returning and receiving communities. It also has provided capacity-building of local and central level government staff in order for government structures to manage and monitor larger return projects, as well as training for municipal staff to manage and monitor rights-based return and reintegration. Individual Income Generation assistance through the provision of grants, and community project initiatives to support returning families' participation in the local economy and social life.



## OCEANIA



IOM is promoting peacebuilding in Enga, one of the most dangerous parts of the Highland Regions of Papua New Guinea, where tribal fighting is impeding development.

## 46. FIJI

Category 5 Tropical Cyclone Winston caused significant destruction in February 2016, causing widespread destruction to property, agriculture, infrastructure and livelihoods. Forty per cent of the population (350,000 persons) were deemed to be very badly affected. In the months that followed, as relief supplies arrived, affected persons congregated in homes that had some structure standing and they joined the plastic sheets/tarpaulins relief items to create some sort of shelter. The men slept outside, forming a security chain whilst the women and children slept in the make shift shelters. Some villages had their inhabitants move in significant numbers to the capital city Suva and they camped in the yards of their clan members in Suva. They have since returned to their villages. In response to the cyclone, there is no long-term displacement, only temporary relocation.

## ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

**Displacement Tracking** IOM adapted its standard DTM tools and methodologies to fit to the particular context of population movement and relocation in Fiji, in order to regularly track and assess the needs of affected populations, including covering protection concerns. With a view to preparedness, IOM conducted capacity-building of the adapted DTM for the Fiji Bureau of Statistics enumerators to enable them to carry out this activity should another disaster hit.

**Shelter and Non-Food Items** IOM provided shelters hardware-roofing iron, timber and nails to Koro Island. IOM supplemented government assistance in providing building materials.

## 47. MARSHALL ISLANDS

The Republic of Marshall Islands, home to some 52,000 people, can be affected by natural disasters such as typhoons and severe droughts. In recent years, it has also started to see the effects of climate change through an increase in erosion and king tides, particularly in the outer islands. The effects of climate change is expected to continue and to significantly increase the frequency of natural disaster, testing the country's resilience. This, combined with rising sea levels, could have a substantial impact in future displacements, as well as the country's capacity to manage emergencies. In March 2014, 800-900 persons were displaced in the Republic of the Marshall Islands due to damages caused by king tides. Families were placed in schools, nearby churches and host families.



While most families were able to return home and reconstruct within 4 days, some families chose to relocate within the same islands. Climate Change experts predict that the region, but particularly The Republic of Marshall Islands will become more and more inhabitable over the years to come.

#### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

IOM has implemented three separate Climate Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction and Education (CADRE) programmes across the Pacific region as well as Preparedness through its Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response (PREPARE) programme. Activities under these programmes include (results are based on the full regional approach):

- |                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Shelter and Non-Food Items</b>                      | As most communities do not have reliable evacuation shelters, CADRE will work to train appointed community leaders on emergency evacuation management, including a component on shelter. Through its PREPARE program, IOM is in the process of developing and rolling out the Essential of Humanitarian Assistance (EHA) Training Curriculum for community and key stakeholders. The EHA curriculum comprises of a number of training modules to provide key stakeholders with basic humanitarian knowledge for emergency response. The curriculum includes a comprehensive session on management evacuation centres and minimum standards.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience-Building</b> | IOM provided capacity building in adaptation and preparedness to community leaders. Under the CADRE, IOM has worked with Departments/Ministries of Education to incorporate climate change and adaptation into the curriculum, created informational and educational materials around CCA, conducted trainings for students and teachers, and worked with principals to create school emergency management plans. At the community level, CADRE has worked in mostly hard-to-reach communities to establish disaster committees, and then build the capacity of those committee members to plan and prepare for disaster. IOM increased resilience in 60 targeted communities, through supplemental education and trainings on CCA and DRR in schools. Under the PREPARE programme, IOM has also worked with the national disaster agency in the development of terms of references and contingency plans to be used during emergencies. |

#### 48. MICRONESIA (FEDERATE STATES OF)

The Federate States of Micronesia, with a population of 104,000 inhabitants, is regularly impacted by natural disasters such as typhoons and severe droughts. The effects of climate change are also growing, evidenced by an increase in erosion and severe storms, particularly in outer islands. When disasters strike, populations tend to remain in their communities and seek shelter with host families and churches. During Typhoon Maysak (2015), vulnerable families sought refuge in evacuation centres (schools) and/or with host families. After the storm, most affected families were able to return home or remained with host families throughout reconstruction efforts. Although there has not been significant displacement in any of the states, schools and key stakeholders have been preparing to support populations if the need arises in future disasters.

#### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

IOM has implemented three separate CADRE programmes across the Pacific region as well as Preparedness through the PREPARE programme. Activities under these programmes include (results are based on the full regional approach):

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|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
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**Disaster Risk  
Reduction and  
Resilience-  
Building**

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## 49. PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Man-made disasters and natural hazards continue to negatively impact Papua New Guinea. In January of both 2013 and 2016, flooding and landslides resulted in major displacements in affected Momase and Highlands region. A prolonged dry season later in 2016 led to decreased agricultural productivity, loss in livelihood and income sources, reduced access to water supplies for household consumption and increased mobility in search of livelihoods sources. Rural populations were the most heavily affected. The natural hazards affected over 52,000 individuals across 13 provinces.<sup>7</sup> Tribal conflict has also resulted in major displacements, particularly throughout 2013-2016, which affected about 30,555 individuals.<sup>8</sup> Tribal conflict in Papua New Guinea usually arises from land disputes, sorcery related violence, petty crimes and election related violence. Though there are national efforts to improve documented incidences on emergencies and disasters, profiling information on internal displacements remains a gap.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

**Displacement  
Tracking**

IOM activities included gathering assessments namely rapid assessments, initial assessments and baselines. Efforts further resulted in the establishment of a web-based Information Management System (IMS), to help the Government record all disaster incidences and number of people displaced, to which roll-out activities are ongoing at the national, provincial, district, local and ward levels.

**Disaster Risk  
Reduction and  
Resilience-  
Building**

IOM also undertakes interventions to increase community resilience to disasters so as to minimise future displacement. By August 2016, IOM has implemented such interventions in at least 150 project sites and the mission has physical presence through the establishment of offices in 12 of the 22 Papua New Guinea provinces. Intervention by IOM includes peace-building and conflict management, establishment of resilient portable water sources and community-driven DRR among displaced communities. IOM has worked closely with national authorities regarding the development of an IDP policy and adaptation strategy for communities displaced by climate change related hazards. Community based climate modelling through planning for a possible migration and resettlement aims to reduce the shock of climate change and facilitates

<sup>7</sup> Emergency and disaster incidences in Papua New Guinea

<sup>8</sup> IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix

proper migration as an adaptation strategy. IOM complements government efforts in reducing climate change related displacement through strengthening shelter and essential infrastructure along cyclone prone communities.

## 50. VANUATU

Vanuatu is a country of more than 80 islands with a population of 270,000 (national statistics, 2015). In 2015, Tropical Cyclone Pam was the strongest cyclone to hit Pacific Islands in more than a decade. The storm and its subsequent storm surges created widespread and devastating damages across the small islands, displacing over 4,000 people. The issue of displacement in the country is complex, with no up to date track record of displaced populations. Informal settlements are visible in surroundings areas of all major urban settings. The causes of displacement are mixed, going back as far as colonial days. Natural disasters (cyclones, volcanoes, floods, landslides, river flow diversions, earthquake tremors) lead to frequent displacements that are difficult to track, due to a lack of technical capacity and resources across the 80 islands. As such, displaced populations are often unattended, increasing their vulnerability. Other causes of displacement relate to economic, land ownership and accessibility issues, as well as slow onset situations, such as the impacts of El Nino as well as rising sea levels.

### ACTIVE MCOF SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

IOM activities support the Government's Ministry of Climate Change and its Department for Disaster Management (NDMO). Following the tropical cyclone Pam (2015), IOM advocated for the country's first ever IDP working group under the frame of a national protection cluster. IOM co-chaired the group with the NDMO, and the group later integrated into the NDMO's structure as a CCCM Unit.

<b>Camp Management</b>	With a view towards preparedness, IOM is assisting the NDMO to finalize the national MEND Guide for four volcanic islands. The guide focuses on precautionary evacuation as lifesaving, provides the key tools for the tracking and management of displacements, and addresses the minimum standards to ensure the (humane) dignity of displaced population. IOM is also supporting national contingency planning and a national recovery framework. It is assisting the Government in developing different guides and tools on preparedness planning and to strengthen its capacity to track and manage displacements. An Operations and Management guidelines was developed for the management, registration and profiling of the displaced population in the evacuation centres. It also guides the different clusters/departments in their consideration of the basic needs of displaced populations in their contingency plans.
<b>Displacement Tracking</b>	Implementation of DTM in the aftermath of cyclone Pam helped to identify the locations, numbers, protection risks and priority needs of displaced populations.
<b>Health Support</b>	IOM works alongside the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO) to provide targeted health assistance to displaced families, conduct pre-departure medical screening and measles vaccination for children under-five. IOM also provided assistance in the registration of households on the devastated Mataso Island and performed fit-to-travel health checks of residents prior to evacuation to Port Vila. IOM continues to refer patients and ensure that vulnerable patients do not face additional transport costs to return home, where possible remain accessible to outpatient care, and support the Ministry of Health to conduct public health assessments and event based surveillance monitoring to monitor public health risks and ensure any issues would be identified at the earliest possible stage.
<b>(Re)integration</b>	Responding to the Government's request for assistance in developing a national framework for durable solutions, IOM is supporting the government with

technical assistance, and the project contributes towards improved understanding of the rights of displaced populations and towards strengthening the linkages between the emergency response, recovery, and development.



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