



**First Meeting of the Transitional Committee on the Operationalization of
the New funding arrangement for Responding to Loss and Damage**

28 March 2023, Luxor, Egypt

I. What are the triggers that unlock IOM's support?

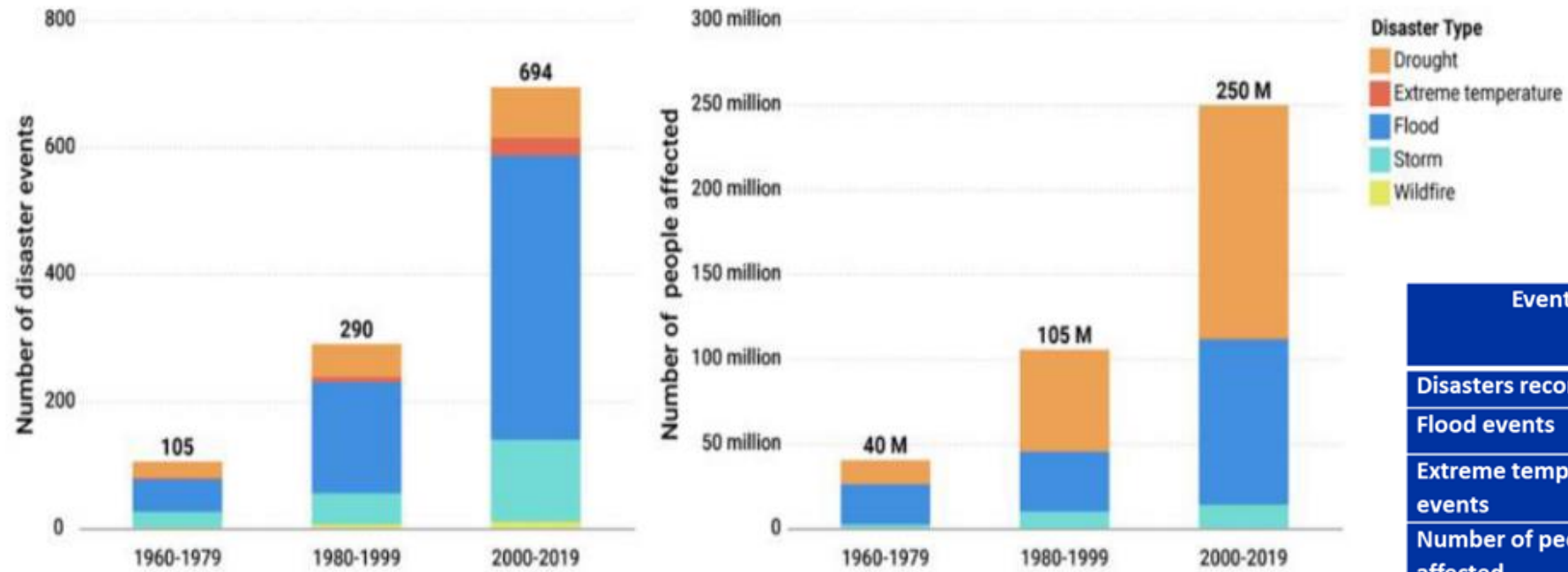
IOM is one of the largest humanitarian organizations in the UN system and **a recurrent partner of government in preventive action/anticipation/disaster risk reduction, humanitarian action, solutions for displacement, reconstruction/sustainable development.** IOM post disasters reflections further note with concern a “perceived “ global growth of disaster needs over the last decade.

This is reflected on trends for disaster events and the global number of affected people (next slide) as **in the last 12 months alone** events in **Malawi, Mozambique, Vanuatu and Pakistan seem to attest.**

IOM sees increased requests for cooperation and support that are complemented by:

- **Global risks assessments** – IPCC reports, Ecological Risk Index, and other
- **Specific fragility/vulnerabilities of communities/countries** (based on local needs assessments, capacity assessments like CADRI, country preparedness exercises, etc)
- **Requests received** by communities or local, national authorities or donor bilateral cooperation
- **IOM mandate**, including as the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) for disasters

Number of climate-related disasters and people affected in 2021 HRP countries over time



Event	Increase between 1980-1999 and 2000-2019
Disasters recorded	83% increase
Flood events	134% increase
Extreme temperature events	232% increase
Number of people affected	21% increase
Global economic costs	82% increase
Climate related disasters and affected people	100% increase (and more than 600% increase prior (1969-1979))

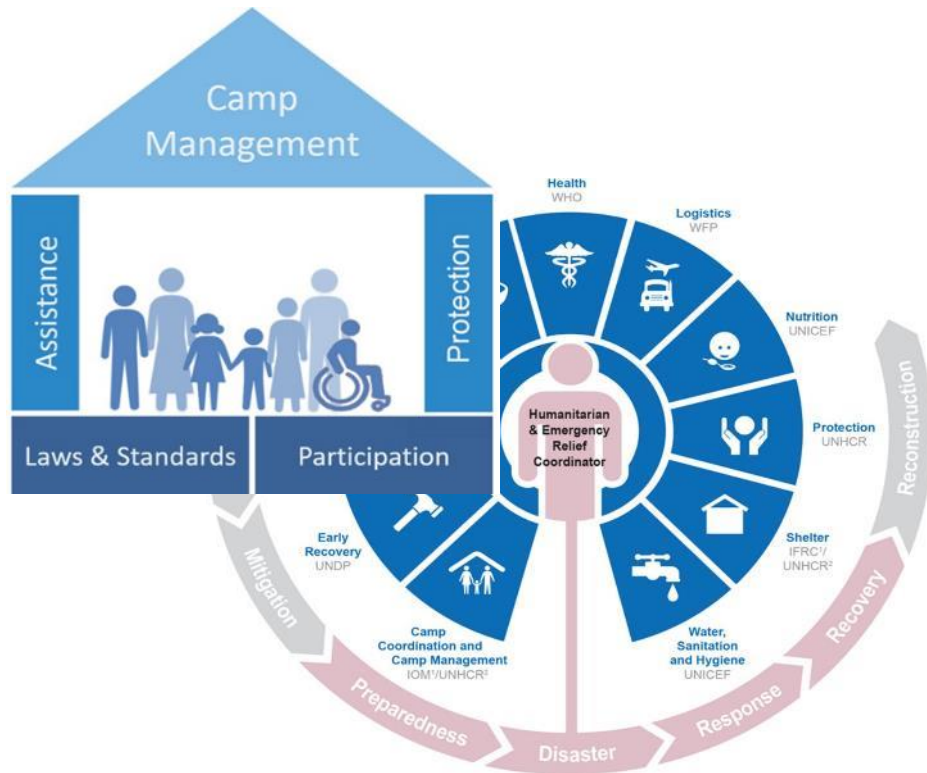
Sources: CRED, UNDRR, Human Cost of Disasters (2000 – 2019).
 In OCHA: Preliminary Messages from Forthcoming OCHA report on Humanitarian Action and Climate Crisis.

2. What is IOM doing to provide support for addressing L&D?

IOM invests in supporting governments and communities before-after disasters globally:

- **How:** Development of protocols, trainings and capacities to avert, minimize and address climate displacements, manage emergency response operations; post disaster reconstruction; risk reduction and losses mitigation and prevention; and other areas of complementary work
- **For Who:** governments and their officials, local communities and individuals
- **Where:** from Azerbaijan to Somalia, Pakistan, Bangladesh the Pacific and the majority of post disaster scenarios
- **Why:** As one of the key actors on humanitarian assistance, with dedicated responsibilities as the global co-lead on displacement focused on disasters, **IOM believes no person should be displaced and impacted by preventable disasters. In 2021 alone 22.3 million new displacements triggered by weather. This trend is predicted to continue**, as is the prolongment of displacement **while resources** to mitigate and address the same or to provide humanitarian assistance **become stretched among multiple locations of increased vulnerability.**

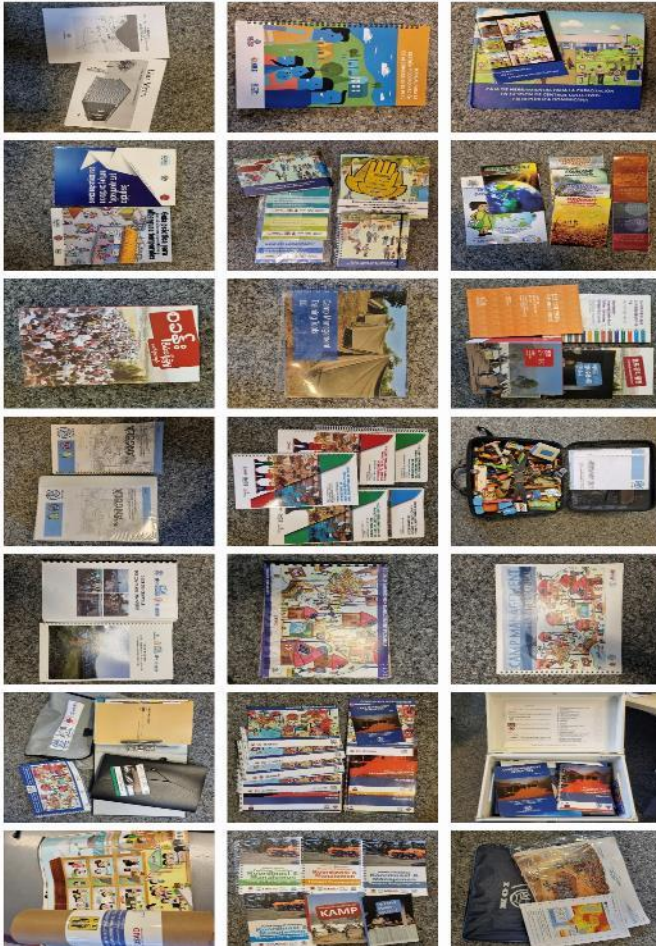
DISPLACEMENT MANDATE



In 2005, under the IASC cluster approach system, **IOM and UNHCR were appointed co-leads of the Global CCCM Cluster respectively for disasters and conflict-induced displacement management.**

- The CCCM Cluster works to ensure that **communities affected by or at risk of displacement, have their rights and dignity respected and have access to the assistance, information, and protection they require.**
- **Coordinate and monitor humanitarian assistance** in temporary sites hosting displaced populations overseeing care and maintenance in displacement
- Advocate and **help identify durable solutions for displaced populations, and the extent of what loss and damage intervention are needed for such and to transition from displacement to recovery**
- Works to **build capacity of local authorities and community leaders to prevent, prepare and respond to displacement.**

CLIMATE DISPLACEMENT PREVENTION/RESPONSE



Over the last decade IOM has invested in supporting governments to develop protocols, trainings and capacities to manage climate displacements and emergency response operations **before and after disasters** in countries around the world to reduce loss and damage and human suffering.

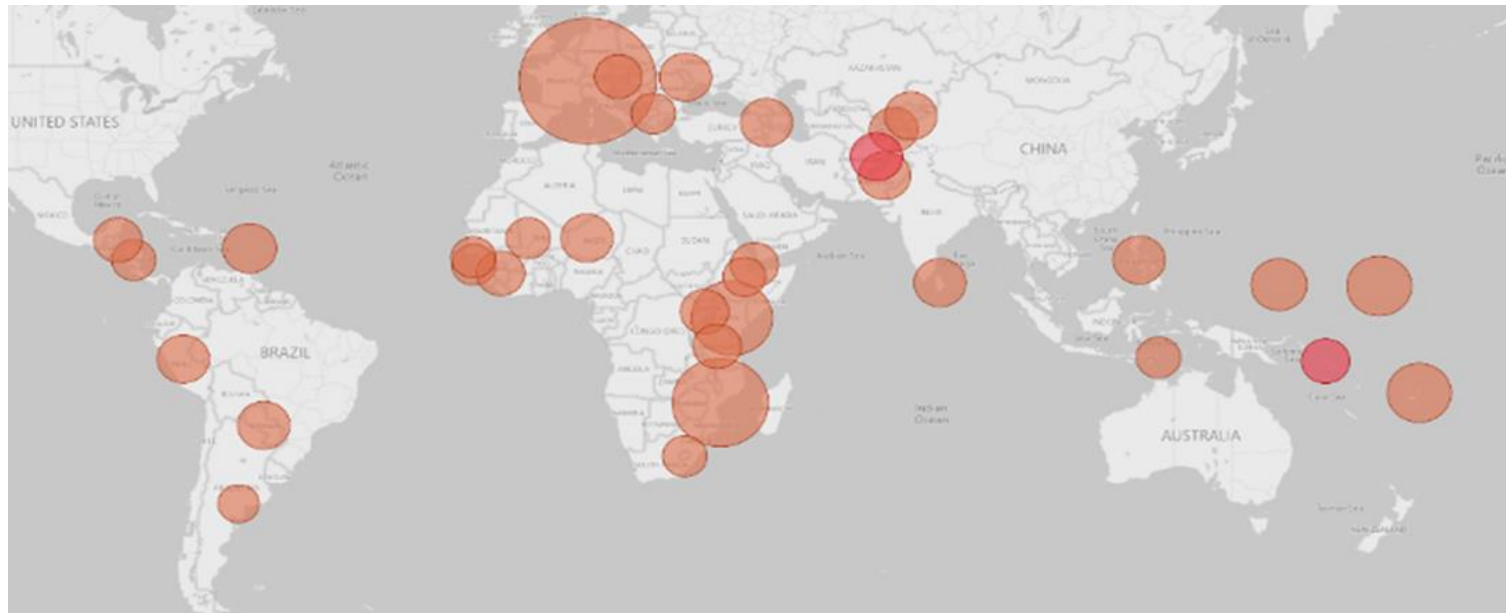
Capacity development tools contextualized for **Pakistan, Namibia, Botswana, Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi, Philippines, Colombia, Congo, El Salvador, Korea, Thailand, Timor Leste, Peru, Micronesia, Indonesia and Myanmar** among others have been produced.

Training thousands of officials and communities on displacement management and disaster risk reduction to avert the loss of lives and assets. This work needs to be scaled up and expanded with urgency in light of climate change impacts scenarios.

3. What is the scale of the support IOM provide, for what types of interventions and actions?

Presently IOM has more than 217 active projects valued at almost 1 billion USD in the areas of climate change action, disaster prevention, emergency response and reconstruction all over the world.

This involves a diverse portfolio of activities such as **displacement response, human mobility management, reconstruction of infrastructures and livelihoods, humanitarian assistance to disasters including WASH, Shelter, Health and other dedicated services, disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and complementary areas.**



IOM contextualized responses

The case of Mozambique:

- Support to **government capacity building and community level preparedness** for floods
- Support to **government capacity building and community level** on displacement averment and management
- Support the government in the **permanent relocation of communities** in flood plains to ensure less recurrent need for humanitarian assistance and reconstruction
- **Emergency water trucking** to communities facing water shortages in emergency situations or installation of **water reservoirs** where ground water is unavailable or polluted;
- Construction of **bore holes, water taps and flood resistant infrastructures; post flood community structures reconstruction** such as schools, police post and market areas



The case of South Sudan:

- The **Sudd** is one of the **largest wetlands in the world** covering approximately 20% of the country. During the wet season communities are secluded, trapped in islands and others move along with their cattle to dryer areas until water levels receded. **To mitigate flood risk and overcrowding, IOM developed a technical intervention with reservoirs to keep IDPs camps drier.**
- **But also, is implementing a project** of 100 million USD from World Bank that will be **used on infrastructures to protect communities and support better management of floods risk and impacts, to reduce L&D and scale development gains**
- IOM also supports **water management activities and infrastructures** to allow people to mitigate impacts of more recurrent flooding or drought periods.



The case of Philippines:

- **Provide technical support** : (i)Renovation of evacuation centers and capacity building of disaster management at national and community level, (ii) Community infrastructures and livelihoods diversification for costal communities and (iii) Shelter improvements in vulnerable community's post disaster
- **Invests in capacity building and preparedness mechanisms**: (i) Strengthening government response and preparedness for disasters and displacement, Support data collection and analysis on displacement and risks
- **Supports evacuation planning and preparedness**: Anticipatory Action for cyclones impact with OCHA/CERF;



The case of Bangladesh

- **Co/Leadership with GoB of the national Displacement Management Cluster** and support to improve MODMR data and analysis capacity.
- **Innovative safe water supply project with solar-powered collection, storage and distribution** system supporting 30,000 refugees and host communities, that reduces need for hand pumps and **supports better water usage in dry season and saline intrusion from SLR**
- **Renovation of 40 evacuation shelters and capacity building of disaster management at community level** with CPP and BDRCS
- **Shelter upgrade projects, community infrastructures and other livelihoods for costal communities** at risk of SLR and disasters, to mitigate impact of floods and cyclones



Vanuatu and the Pacific

- Displacement Tracking Matrix operations in Vanuatu since 2015 during cyclone Pam, working closely with National Disaster Management Office.
- Through this emergency response work, **Displacement Tracking** was officially adopted into national systems in the **National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-induced Displacement**.
- **Reconstruction programming** after different cyclones with a focus on **shelter and community infrastructures** namely in Micronesia and Marshal Islands

Displacement Tracking Report Vanuatu
Tropical Cyclone Harold June 2020

DTM DASHBOARD VANUATU
ROUND 1 -DISPLACEMENT SITES-
AS OF 20 MARCH 2015
5,000 Estimated IDPs
36 Open Displacement Sites
6 Closed Displacement Sites

SSD	EVAUATION CENTERS	STATUS	PROPOSED EXPIRE DATE
SH-L001	Pango Parish School	OPEN	31 March 2015
SH-L002	Makawa Church	OPEN	30 March 2015
SH-L003	Freemanside (SEA) CHURCH	OPEN	30 March 2015
SH-L004	Skene Church	CLOSED	27 October 2012
SH-L005	Maki Presbyterian Church	OPEN	30 March 2015
SH-L006	Nangra Presbyterian Church Mt	OPEN	30 March 2015
SH-L007	Isalo Pastoral	OPEN	02 April 2015
SH-L008	Lyonn Lab	OPEN	30 March 2015
SH-L009	St. Joseph	OPEN	27 March 2016
SH-L010	Erma Presbyterian Church (Lakab)	OPEN	29 March 2016
SH-L011	Erma Town of Refuge	OPEN	29 March 2016

DTM VANUATU
AMBREI DISPLACEMENT TRACKING
NO. ROUND: 8

EVALUATED	REGISTERED	RETTAINED	DISPLACED
11,380 individuals	7,719 individuals	5,458 individuals	2,261 individuals

Female: 48% Male: 51%

78% 49%

Vanuatu NATIONAL POLICY ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER-INDUCED DISPLACEMENT

2018

The case of Somalia

- Multiple causes : a historic **drought**, unresolved **political tensions** and global **supply and price shocks**.
- **15M** people in Somalia facing acute **food and water shortage that climate change will and is agravating**.
- **Current drought-related displacement account for 1.3 million** (2021-2022).
- **IOM** in Somalia supports management of **628** displacement sites with over **70,000 IDPs, providing:**
 - “**Minimum response package**” initiative in coordination with UNICEF, World Food Programme and local partners : a package with immediate life-saving relief (water, hygiene kits, cash, shelter, and nutrition supplements) to ensure coping capacity
 - **41,586** people have received a minimum of **7.5 litres of water per day per person** since the project started.
 - **50,000 people** have so far benefited from the improved **sanitation facilities**.



The case of Afghanistan

In addition to preventive actions (early warning systems and DRR), IOM supports actions delivered through the **Humanitarian – development – Peace nexus (HDPN)** to find **durable solution to the prevention and resolution of displacement**:

- **Flood mitigation infrastructures** - gabion wall construction using cash for work in local communities affected by flooding/ flood control – based on hazard mapping in flood prone areas to avert new displacement;
- **Transitional shelter construction** using local materials and DRR improvements;
- **Establishment of early warning systems** at the community level;
- **Provision of first aid training** to enable immediate life saving community assistance;
- **Technical support to the NDMA to establish a national warning system/online database.**



CONCLUSION

Our recommendation based on field experiences is for L&D action to scale up investments in :

- **Prevention** - Early Warning Systems, on evacuation protocols and facilities, dedicated disaster displacement policies and capacity building programs, on climate resilient infrastructures and livelihoods, on social protection networks and on disaster risk reduction
- **Humanitarian assistance** to people affected by slow and rapid onset disasters and environmental degradation, these are firsthand affected and some of most exposed communities to future impacts
- **Durable solutions for climate displacement**, including resolution of protracted displacement, mitigation of cyclical displacement. Supporting the restart of lives and enabling development gains and safety

Beyond these points, **new financial sources** have to be **inclusive** of **disasters-affected communities, disabled people, indigenous people, women, children and elderly** persons who are often the most **vulnerable** ones.

Finally, in terms of mechanisms, **new financing on loss and damage must combine different kinds of financial support** (public financing, Regional and Multilateral Development Banks financial concessional instruments including sovereign Green, Social and Sustainability Bonds, private sector investments + carbon/blue credits

The financial mechanisms should be adequate, specific, rapidly accessible and sustainable

All these measure contribute to respond **to existent losses but also help reduce and manage impacts of preventable future losses namely deaths and displacement in support of resilience and progressive adaptation.**

THANK YOU



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IOM Presentation