Protection Mainstreaming in Disaster Response: IOM Philippines’ Experience

Maria Christina Marfil
31 May 2018, Bangkok
Outline

1. Overview of IOM Philippines
2. Super Typhoon Haiyan/L3 Response
3. Mainstreaming Lessons
• Invited by the government in 1975 to assist in the Indo-China/Vietnamese refugees
• Government of the Philippines became a member-state in 1988
• Global Administrative Centre setup in Manila in 2003 (MAC)
• CCCM Cluster co-lead of the DSWD since 2009
• Current programs/units: Migrants Protection & Assistance (MPA), Emergency Preparedness and Response, Labor Migration, Migration Health, Canada Orientation Abroad, Mindanao Peace and Development
Haiyan first L3 Response in Natural Disaster

1. In 2013, before Haiyan: 2 conflict-related crisis (Zamboanga and Central Mindanao) and 3 natural disaster-displacements (Bopha, Trami, Bohol Earthquake)

2. Super Typhoon Haiyan affected 14 Million people and displaced 4 Million individuals across 9 regions

3. Humanitarian appeal for USD791 Million (SRP)
1. IOM appeal projects: CCCM, Shelter, Health, Communication with Communities, **Protection**

2. IOM raised USD 1.5 M for Protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appealing Agency</th>
<th>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
<td>Mainstreaming Sexual and Gender Based Violence Prevention through Monitoring, Capacity-building and Response for IDPs Affected by the Typhoon Haiyan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
<td>PHI-13/P-HR-RL/63297/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector/Cluster</td>
<td>Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>To support the capacity of Government of Philippines, cluster partners and community members to Minimise risks associated to sexual and gender based violence, and ensure provision and safe access to multi-sectoral response to SGBV through survivor-centered service for affected IDPs. Contribute to cluster objective: Minimise risks associated to gender based violence, and ensure provision and safe access to multisectoral response to SGBV through survivor-centered service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beneficiaries</strong></td>
<td>Total: 70,000 vulnerable IDPs, host communities (women, men, girls and boys)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Protection Steps: Emergency to Early Recovery

1. Trained and dedicated protection teams (central office and 5 hubs)
2. Migration Outflow Desks (MOD) in the first 3 months
3. Displacement Tracking Matrix and Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA I & II): protection and gender issues
4. Joint Cluster meetings and activities in the hubs (CCCM/Shelter/Protection): for local governments and local CSOs
5. Direct assistance to vulnerable individuals and families

Resolving Post-Disaster Displacement:
Insights from the Philippines after Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda)
**Haiyan Protection Mainstreaming Lessons**

1. Provision of community-based psychosocial support (PSS) to staff, government responders, local CSO partners: from psychological first aid to structured sessions with external facilitators

2. Need to train and ready the local communities’ capacity to sustain prevention mechanisms and protection assistance services: the success of any awareness-raising campaigns always lead to increase in demand for protection services

3. Coordination and collaboration with other Clusters (leads and members) are critical in timely response for protection concerns
Thank you!

Email: cmarfil@iom.int