Plenary Session 5.2: Solutions and Approaches

What is being done to facilitate and standardize event, differentiated impacts recording and data application

#displacement

Nick Bishop (IOM) – Sylvain Ponserre (IDMC)
INDICATORS ON DISPLACEMENT FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Develop a tested set of standard displacement-related metrics and indicators which will strengthen the ability of DRR actors to integrate displacement in their work.

**11 indicators plus 3 optional, containing 12 sub-indicators**

- Occurrence of disaster displacement
- Life-saving value of displacement
- Displacement as a specific disaster impact
- Duration of displacement
- Patterns of displacement
- Governance of disaster displacement
- Economic losses due to displacement
- Durable solutions
- Risk of displacement occurring

An “Indicators” synthesis report, with a list of pilot metrics and indicators on displacement for DRR.
The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system used to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route.

Past and Present Operations as of December 2021

- **Active Operations**
- **Currently Inactive**

Over 39.1 million IDPs tracked in 2021
Over 6,900 data collectors in the field in 2021
Over 630 technical experts in the field in 2021
Over 115 countries

*References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)*
What

The Solutions and Mobility Index (SMI) supports identification of root causes and factors associated with fragility in order to develop evidence-based actions. Launched in 2022, SMI promotes stability and informs the delivery of durable solutions to protracted displacement. Building on IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix’s core methodologies, data protection and management principles and analysis the SMI provides data on factors influencing stability, peace, development, recovery and reintegration dynamics.

How

Drawing on the IASC Indicator Library and the recommended IRIS sub-criteria, the SMI tracks context-specific data across four key areas: demographic & mobility trends, safety & security, access to services and infrastructure, and social cohesion. The SMI helps identify pockets of stability and fragility by measuring localized community perceptions, as well as generating baseline macro-level data on stability.

Where

The SMI can be applied to contexts experiencing high returns or outward migration as well as areas that are fragile, conflict-prone, disaster or climate-conflict related contexts. Deployed on multiple levels, it can identify national trends as well as foster a hyper-local approach.

Why

Fragility is an obstacle to achieving durable solutions for IDPs. The SMI aims to fill a gap by building an understanding factors that affect fragility in dynamic contexts. This provides essential information to support preventative and responsive resilience-building in support of Sustainable Development Goals and Global Compact on Migration planning and delivery, and is intended to improve resolution of displacement.

CURRENT TOOLS WITHIN IOM’S SOLUTIONS AND MOBILITY INDEX

- Stability Index: Nigeria and Lake Chad Basin (Cameroon, Niger and Chad), Mozambique
- Return Index: Iraq
- Community and Stabilisation Index: Somalia
- Returns and Reintegration Index: South Sudan
In 2021, SMI has assessed:

**5,075**
Monitoring Locations

**+26 million**
IDP returnees assessed in 2021

**+8.7 million**
IDP returnees assessed in 2021 in the SMI countries

**SMI CORE INDICATORS**

- Perceptions of Safety & Security
- Social Cohesion & Community Tensions
- Access to Basic Services & Infrastructure
- Access to Livelihoods
- Governance and Rule of Law
- Disaster Risk Reduction
- Access to Effective Remedies & Justice
- Participation in Public Life
- Demographic Movements
- Access to Personal & other Documentation
- Perceptions of Marginalization &/or Discrimination
- Food security
Displacements in 2021 – It happened almost everywhere
Displacements in 2021

- 23.7m Disasters
- 14.4m Conflict and Violence
- 22.3m Weather-related
  - 671,000 Earthquakes
  - 662,000 Volcanic eruptions
  - 44,000 Landslides

- 11.5m Storms
- 10.2m Floods
- 451,000 Wildfires
- 240,000 Droughts
- 37,000 Landslides
- 23,000 Extreme temperatures
- 10.6m Cyclones
- 848,000 Other storms
Some challenges remain:

- **Standardisation and Interoperability**
  Common definition, facilitate sharing and exchange and comparison

- **Disaggregation of data**
  Who are the people being displaced (inc. gender and age)

- **From where to where**
  Geographical disaggregation, cross-border

- **Duration of most displacement**
  When people returned

- **Reconstruction and recovery**
  For how long will you remain displaced? – Coping capacity / insurance penetration

- **Slow-onset and climate change impact**
  Drought, sea level rise displacement – When it starts... and how to detect movement
Monitoring internal displacement: A challenge
Thank you