

IOM IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE

MAY 2017

An average of 25.4 million people per year were displaced by disasters triggered by natural hazards between 2008-2015. The impacts of such hazards are increasingly magnified by climate and environmental change, fast-paced urbanization, and population growth.



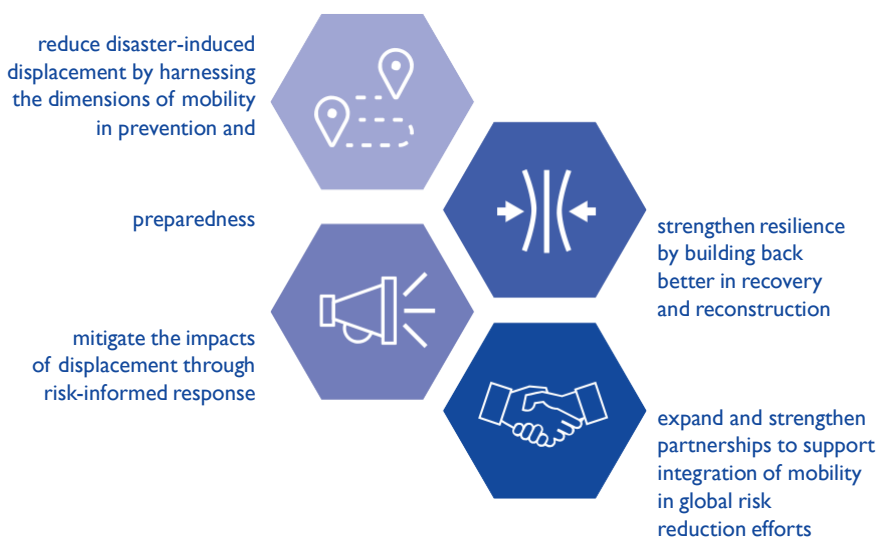
Among the direct human and economic costs borne by affected communities, disasters frequently result in large-scale population movements within and across borders which can reduce access to essential services and livelihood options, and increase exposure to violence, poverty and insecurity for both displaced populations and host communities.

Disasters and environmental degradation also threaten to hamper progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially for those countries left furthest behind. As environmental degradation and climate change are expected to increase the frequency and intensity of sudden-onset hazards, and to worsen the impacts of slow-onset hazards, the implications with respect to human mobility will be significant.

In support of its global mandate on human mobility, IOM maintains a commitment to supporting its Member States to implement the priorities set out in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

In support of this agenda,

IOM's specific aims are TO:



Disaster Risk Management for Resilience, Afghanistan, 2015-2018

Approximately 60 percent of Afghanistan's population is exposed to natural hazards, impacting an average of 235,000 people each year, and adding to existing widespread conflict-induced displacement. The severity of these disasters is exacerbated by decades of conflict, combined with drought and environmental mismanagement, impacting rural mobility dynamics and affecting the sustainability of local livelihoods. Against this backdrop, IOM is implementing an initiative that seeks to reduce the mobility impacts of disaster events by strengthening the national Disaster Management Information System (DMIS), as well as build community resilience through risk education, early warning systems, risk-mitigation infrastructure and cash-for-work programmes.

Climate Risk Education for Small Island Developing States ('SIDS'), 2015-2016

The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) are at the frontline of climate change impacts and extreme weather events. As small islands, these states have limited options for mobility and relocation, and therefore frequently feel the impacts of typhoons, storm surge, droughts, flooding and landslides. IOM's Climate Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction and Education (CADRE) programme integrates climate risk education within school curricula and raises awareness in local communities regarding climate risks and possible adaptation practices. The project has increased the capacity of communities and households to anticipate, and adapt to, slow-onset climate-change effects and extreme weather events.

For more information:

<https://www.iom.int/disaster-risk-reduction>
<http://preventionweb.net/organizations/1288>
<http://environmentalmigration.iom.int/global-platform-disaster-risk-reduction-cancun>

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Contact: TRDCoreGroup@iom.int





Given the intrinsic links between mobility, risk and resilience, as the global lead agency on migration, IOM brings a unique perspective to global risk reduction efforts by situating mobility at the centre of its operational strategy to reduce risk and build resilience.

Fundamental to IOM’s approach is the inherent value that human mobility can bring to strengthening the abilities of individuals, societies and States to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from, the impacts of disaster.

While recognizing the risks of unmanaged and unplanned mobility, IOM supports well-prepared and orderly movement of individuals away from hazards to protect lives and assets, improve access to assistance and livelihood opportunities, and facilitate a swift return to normalcy as conditions allow.

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EXAMPLE IOM ACTIVITIES IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION & RESILIENCE

Launched on the occasion of the 2017 Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction, IOM’s Strategic Work Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction will assist IOM to assess and review its institutional work on DRR against the specific targets set out in the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience. Reflecting the priorities of Sendai, the work plan foresees increasing the implementation of a range of activities organized under five thematic pillars of work, namely: i) disaster prevention; ii) disaster preparedness; iii) risk-informed response; iv) building back better in recovery and reconstruction; and v) partnerships for resilience.

PILLAR I DISASTER PREVENTION	PILLAR II & III PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE	PILLAR IV BUILDING BACK BETTER IN RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION	PILLAR V PARTNERSHIPS FOR RESILIENCE
Hazard mapping and multi-hazard risk assessments	Migrant-inclusive disaster preparedness, response and recovery	Hazard-resilient transitional shelter and/or housing	Dialogue initiatives on mobility, risk and resilience
Community-based disaster risk management, including early warning systems and sustainable livelihoods	Preparedness planning for mass evacuation	Hazard-resilient community infrastructure and services restoration	Support to ISDR initiatives, such as Global Platform for DRR
Planned relocation assistance	Preparedness planning for Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)	Debris removal and/or infrastructure repairs linked with cash-for-work programmes	Support to mobility, risk and resilience in UNDAF
Support to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation strategy development & institutional capacity-strengthening	Risk-informed emergency response; including evacuation, transportation, resilient emergency shelter, essential relief items and WASH assistance	Sustainable livelihoods recovery	Support to CADRI initiatives at regional and national levels
Policy research on migration, environment, and climate change	Establishment of IOM hubs for pre-positioning of essential relief items	Facilitation of diaspora investment and skills transfers in recovery	Support to PDD initiatives on reducing cross-border disaster displacement
Multi-sectoral loss databases with displacement-disaggregated data	Emergency health preparedness	Planned relocation assistance	Support to MICIC on migrants in DRR

Global partnerships are essential to reducing risk. IOM works closely with the UN International Strategy on Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) and agency partners to advance the global risk reduction agenda and is a member of the UN Senior Leadership Group on Disaster Risk Reduction. IOM is an active participant of subsidiary bodies of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) relevant to risk and resilience, and recently acquired observer status in the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI).

In the framework of government-led, multi-stakeholder partnerships, such as the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD), IOM supports the inclusion of migrants and displaced persons in disaster risk reduction efforts, taking into account the specific vulnerabilities that these groups face and the fact that they are too often unaccounted for when disaster strikes.

¹ United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

² CADRI aims to deliver customized capacity development services in disaster risk reduction to countries at risk.

