IOM DISASTER RISK REDUCTION REPORT 2021

Addressing Mobility Challenges in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change: A Global Stocktake of IOM Activities in Disaster Risk Reduction

IOM
UN MIGRATION

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IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AROB	Autonomous Region of Bougainville
CADRI	Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative
CBDRM	community-based disaster risk management
CCA	climate change adaptation
CCCM	camp coordination and camp management
CRED	Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters
DDPM	Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (Thailand)
DDWG	Disaster Displacement Working Group
DRM	disaster risk management
DRR	disaster risk reduction
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDP	internally displaced person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MICIC	Migrants in Countries in Crisis
MECC	migration, environment and climate change
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NFI	non-food item
NGO	non-governmental organization
NPC	National Planning Commission
PDD	Platform on Disaster Displacement
RIASCO	Regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee Southern Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIMEX	simulation exercise
SOP	standard operating procedure
ToT	training of trainers
UN SLG	UN Senior Leadership Group on DRR for Resilience

UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WHS	World Humanitarian Summit
WUA	water user association

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report highlights a broad selection of IOM's disaster risk reduction (DRR) projects in 2019 and 2020. These projects made contributions to addressing mobility challenges in what is an increasingly complex and interconnected global risk landscape, characterized by evolving disaster and climate risks and unprecedented patterns of global and local mobility. The escalating frequency of extreme weather events that are often propelled by climate change leads to the annual displacement and migration of millions of people and erodes progress made towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the growing systemic, cascading and multi-hazard risk environment in which States and communities are interdependent and cooperation is paramount to reduce risk and build resilience.

In line with the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience: Towards a Risk-informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development, IOM delivers its DRR activities through close cooperation with the United Nations system, as well as with local and national partners. The significance of disasters, environmental degradation and climate change in shaping and driving population movements has been reflected in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, which calls on States to reduce risk that trigger mobility and include migrants in disaster risk management efforts. The specific relevance of mobility to the risk reduction agenda is increasingly embraced also within operational inter-agency initiatives, such as the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI), which IOM co-chairs since 2021. CADRI is a global partnership that integrates mobility considerations in the delivery of multisectoral capacity development services to support States' efforts in DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA). Overall, IOM's DRR work is dedicated to supporting States in implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, which along with the Paris Agreement, contain vital targets that contribute towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs.

This report features 83 DRR-related projects implemented by IOM in 43 countries/territories across 4 continents. In total, 6,203,257 individuals were supported through these projects. IOM crafted its Strategic Work Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience 2017–2020 to propel the implementation of the Sendai Framework; this report captures key achievements and lessons learned in the implementation of this workplan. IOM's DRR activities bolstered local and national initiatives to prevent and prepare for disasters and related population movements, provided emergency assistance and protection where displacement could not be avoided, and fostered post-disaster recovery solutions and resilience-building. Collectively, these projects accentuated the need to enhance data collection and analysis on disaster-related mobility, reinforce national capacities and local ownership to craft and sustain DRR initiatives, and engender greater coherence and integration between migration, DRR, CCA and development policies to more effectively address mobility challenges, while leveraging the potential that human mobility can bring to reducing risk and building resilience.

As the world sets out the course for a post-pandemic recovery and beyond, migration and mobility must remain fundamental considerations across all resilience-building and adaptation efforts. IOM will continue to deliver joint support to States to meet their DRR commitments and ensure that such aspects are integral to DRR strategies, plans and operational programmes. IOM will harness existing global processes and coordination mechanisms, such as the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, the forthcoming 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) and the 2022 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, to deliver on the targets of the Sendai Framework and garner support for mobility aspects of the DRR agenda.

1. INTRODUCTION

A community leader in Shahrak Sabz IDP settlement, representing a community that has been displaced for two years due to conflict and drought. He provides information to IOM's DTM staff who assesses humanitarian needs and drivers of displacement in the area. © IOM 2021

1.1. Context

In the last 20 years (2000–2019), more than 4 billion people[1] have been affected by 7,348 disaster events that were recorded globally (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), 2020). An estimated 1.23 million lives were lost, and global economic losses amounted to around USD 2.97 trillion. The increased prevalence of extreme weather events, which are often fuelled by climate change, and the occurrences of other hazards, are displacing millions of people annually, eroding resilience and deepening poverty (ibid.). In 2019 alone, around 1,900 disasters brought on 24.9 million new displacements in 140 countries and territories across the world (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), 2020). This represents the highest number of displacements recorded since 2012 and is three times the number of displacements induced by conflict and violence (ibid.). By the end of 2019, approximately 5.1 million people in 95 countries and territories were living in situations of displacement due to disasters that had occurred that year or in previous years (ibid.). Moreover, the true global scale of displacement is not known. Data on internal disaster displacement and displacement triggered by rapid-onset disasters, such as flash floods and earthquakes, is available. Comprehensive data on cross-border displacement and displacement brought on by slow-onset hazards, such as drought and rising sea levels, is lacking.

Hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity determine the magnitude of disaster risk for a community during a specific period of time (IOM, 2019a). People may be compelled to move due to their exposure and vulnerability to the actual or anticipated impact of a hazard. Such movements frequently exacerbate vulnerability and can result in new hazard exposure in transit and destination sites. Risks that precipitated the original movement often remain, resulting in new disasters occurring where sustainable relocation options are not available. Poorly planned reconstruction processes frequently recreate or drive new risks, which may result in re-displacement in the future.

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[1] Many people were affected more than once by disaster events.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) aims to prevent and diminish disaster risk, while also preparing governments and communities to respond to, manage and recover from the possible impact of hazards. Globally, progress has been made in strengthening early warning systems, disaster preparedness and response to counter the impact of single-hazard events (UNDRR and CRED, 2020). However, disaster risk is determined by a variety of underlying risk factors that combine to compound people's exposure and vulnerability to the impact of hazards. These factors include unplanned urbanization, poverty, population growth in hazard-prone areas and a decline in biodiversity (ibid.). In addition, interconnected and cascading risks and hazards can lead to exacerbated risks and disasters. The COVID-19 pandemic has affirmed the need to bolster risk governance through all of society, systemic and multi-hazard approaches that draw on the strengths and address the weaknesses of the interdependent world (ibid.). Risk governance through partnerships, knowledge generation and resource-sharing can strengthen individual countries' capacity to reduce risks that may affect the global community. Failure to manage disaster risk, however, may fuel new or existing conflicts, exacerbate fragility and undermine development gains and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially with regard to the least developed countries (IOM, 2017).

Almost 272 million people – 3.5 per cent of the world's population – are estimated to be international migrants (IOM, 2021). Internal migration, however, far exceeds international migration, with the majority of migrants moving within the borders of their home countries. In 2009, internal migrants were estimated at 740 million (ibid.). In many ways, migration is a positive force for migrants, as well as countries of origin and destination, yielding development and resilience gains, including through engendering business opportunities and investment, boosting skills development and knowledge-sharing and driving remittances that uplift communities.

In the context of disasters, growing environmental degradation and climate change, mobility has also proven to be an important strategy for many people to avoid risk and boost resilience, whether through organized evacuation, planned relocation or domestic or international migration (IOM, 2017). Migration builds resilience, as people move to access resources and livelihood opportunities and protect their families and assets from the impact of environmental and human-made hazards. Safe, regular and orderly migration pathways, including labour migration, should be one of the tools States use to achieve risk reduction objectives.

The remittances that migrants send to their home communities also play an important role in post-disaster recovery. Remittances often increase in the aftermath of disasters (Mohapatra et al., 2009) and may reach affected households faster than official aid (Le De et al., 2015). Receiving remittances may prevent households from selling their productive assets to rebuild after disasters and enhance resilience and building back better.

The Mudd settlement on Abaco island that was mostly populated by Haitian migrant communities prior to Hurricane Dorian. © IOM 2019/Angela WELLS

1.2. Key global frameworks and IOM's efforts in disaster risk reduction

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 prescribes four priorities for action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks, namely: (a) understanding disaster risk; (b) strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; (c) investing in disaster reduction for resilience; and (d) enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "build back better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. This global DRR blueprint acknowledges the need to prepare for and manage displacement as central to DRR efforts, as well as the vital role migrants can play in advancing DRR objectives.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was adopted in 2015, confirms the critical need to reduce disaster risk to promote global prosperity and "leave no one behind", and makes specific reference to the importance of implementing the Sendai Framework coherently with the 2030 Agenda to achieve sustainable development. Moreover, for the first time, DRR has been included in the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review of UN system operational activities, which is an important milestone in ensuring that the UN system's support for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the country level will be risk-informed and aligned with the Sendai Framework. The Paris Agreement, which was adopted by the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2015, recognizes the need to protect vulnerable populations, including migrants, and established the Task Force on Displacement to develop recommendations in preventing, reducing and addressing displacement triggered by climate change.

The World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) 2016 aimed to give new impetus to humanitarian principles, and, inter alia, actions to address disasters. In line with the 2030 Agenda's objective to "leave no one behind", the UN Secretary-General, in his Report to the 2016 WHS, appealed to the global community to "reach those in situations of conflict, disaster, vulnerability and risk first so that they benefit from and contribute to sustainable long-term development" (United Nations, 2016). The WHS also endorsed the Grand Bargain, which promotes the New Way of Working, which emphasizes working towards collective outcomes across disciplines, over multiple years, based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors. The New Way of Working provides momentum for integrating DRR more systematically across humanitarian, development and peace action.

Since 2013, the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience has been guiding UN efforts to prioritize and bolster DRR. In 2016, the revised United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience: Towards a Risk-informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development was adopted to further align UN DRR efforts to current policy developments, especially the Sendai Framework, the SDGs and the Paris Agreement.

Migrants have unique vulnerabilities and needs and require targeted assistance in times of crisis, as vividly illustrated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The *Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster* – the outcome document of the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative, a State-led consultation process that took place between 2014 and 2016 – provides a blueprint for all actors to do so. IOM hosted the secretariat for this initiative and has since provided capacity-building to governments to enhance the protection of migrants in countries experiencing conflicts or disasters, in the framework of these guidelines. IOM has received a number of MICIC-related capacity-building requests from governments since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, as the bespoke assistance that migrants need is recognized, as well as the unique ways in which they can help to alleviate a crisis and build resilience.

IOM has also contributed to global consultation processes in enhancing the protection of cross-border disaster-displaced persons. This includes the Nansen Initiative, which was launched in 2012 to build consensus on how to protect and support the needs of persons displaced across borders by disasters

and climate change, for whom there is currently no comprehensive legal global framework to ensure their protection. This process culminated in the adoption of the Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons by 109 States in 2015. The Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD), which was launched in 2016, follows up on the work of the Nansen Initiative, including by implementing the recommendations of the Protection Agenda. As a standing invitee of the PDD, IOM supports the implementation of the PDD's Strategic Framework and Workplan, and has worked with partners on the development of the *Words into Action Guidelines* on how to prevent and address disaster displacement in line with the Sendai Framework (UNDRR, 2019).

In 2016, 193 UN Member States adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, acknowledging the need for strengthened global cooperation on migrants and refugees. Intergovernmental consultations followed and led to the development of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, which was endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly on 19 December 2018. This non-legally binding yet influential framework aims to promote migration governance that fosters the prosperity and resilience of migrants, as well as host countries and communities. It notes the nexus between migration and disasters, including the need to reduce risk that leads to migration, the need to prepare for and address movements triggered by disasters, and the importance of including migrants in disaster risk management (DRM) efforts. IOM coordinates the United Nations Network on Migration, which was launched in 2019 to steer the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration.

Promoting resilience and reducing risk to ensure that migration remains a choice and is safe, regular and orderly are central to IOM's mission, and its 2015 Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF), which frames its activities. Resilience is a key pillar of IOM's Strategic Vision 2019–2023, as it prepares for larger numbers of people facing vulnerability and exposure to disasters due to climate change and other risk drivers. IOM's operational and policy-level DRR activities support the fulfilment of various global development goals and policy frameworks. To bolster its DRR efforts and propel the implementation of the Sendai Framework, IOM crafted its Strategic Work Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience 2017–2020.

1.3. Purpose of this report

This report provides an overview of IOM's DRR activities in 2019 and 2020 and serves as the final report to review the implementation of IOM's Strategic Work Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience 2017–2020. Moreover, it captures challenges experienced in the application of the Strategic Work Plan, as well as lessons learned; partnerships built to foster DRR efforts, innovative practices undertaken and strategic priorities for the future.

The methodology employed for the development of the report consisted of an online survey of 83 IOM projects with stated DRR objectives that were implemented in 45 countries/territories. It also entailed a desk review of relevant policy frameworks, reports and publications, as well as key informant interviews with 12 IOM staff working on DRR-related initiatives in various regions of the world.

Figure 1. Key mechanisms, processes and initiatives of relevance to IOM's work in disaster risk reduction

2012
- IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework
- Nansen Initiative

2013
- United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience

2014
- Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative

2015
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals
- Paris Agreement
- Migration Governance Framework

2016
- World Humanitarian Summit
- New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants
- Platform on Disaster Displacement

2017
- 2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
- IOM Strategic Work Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience 2017–2020

2018
- Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
- IOM Framework for Addressing Internal Displacement

2019
- 2019 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
- IOM Strategic Vision 2019–2023: Setting a Course for IOM
- Words into Action Guidelines on Disaster Displacement

2020
- DRR and CCA Capacity Assessment Tool on Human Mobility

2021
- IOM rotating co-chair of the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative with United Nations Development Programme
- IOM Strategy on Migration, Environment and Climate Change (forthcoming)

2. IOM'S APPROACH AND COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

IOM's DRR programming builds on three decades of operational and policy work in countering risk drivers and responding to mobility challenges in disaster situations. The Organization's DRR work aligns with the Sendai Framework priorities and strives to build the capacity of States and other actors in preventing and managing disasters and associated displacement, as well as integrating mobility dimensions in broader resilience-building efforts. Specifically, IOM's DRR work seeks to achieve the following: (a) minimize disaster-induced displacement by strengthening prevention and preparedness capacities of States; (b) mitigate the impacts of displacement through timely and effective humanitarian assistance; (c) promote solutions to displacement and build back better in post-disaster recovery and reconstruction; and (d) strengthen resilience by harnessing the value that mobility and migrants can bring to risk reduction efforts and sustainable development. Integral to these efforts is IOM's work to bolster DRR partnerships that integrate mobility considerations and ensure that mobile populations are included in the design and implementation of DRR activities.

IOM's global footprint, as well as its capacity to operate at various levels of society and government, enables it to meet these objectives. Since 2016, IOM is a recognized UN agency and currently counts 590 offices around the world and 174 Member States (IOM, 2021). Through a combination of "top-down" and "bottom-up" approaches, IOM maintains responsiveness of its programming to changing contexts, needs and risks on the ground, while ensuring alignment with policy priorities and processes at institutional and global levels. IOM's mandate to work across the humanitarian, development and peace spectrum enables the Organization to link its work in disaster contexts with long-term development activities in building resilience, for example through work to harness labour migration schemes in areas affected by slow-onsets hazards, engage diaspora groups in DRR or build capacities of governments in assisting migrants in countries in crisis.

IOM's DRR work is supported by strong relationships fostered at the community level. Communities' unique context, perspectives and needs are identified and built into programming by ensuring inclusive participation and local-level engagement. Programmes often draw from data generated through IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), which tracks the locations and the evolving needs of disaster-affected populations to ensure that programmatic responses remain effective and relevant to shifting needs. Moreover, IOM has dedicated DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) thematic specialists based in its regional offices that provide technical and analytical support for programmes at the country level. They also engage with the United Nations and other partners in regional coordination mechanisms relevant to DRR, such as inter-State dialogue processes and issue-based coalitions and related working groups.

At the country level, IOM works in partnership with other UN agencies and stakeholders as a member of the United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) and Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs), and contributes to or leads disaster and climate risk reduction objectives and activities as contained in humanitarian response plans and UN development cooperation frameworks. IOM is actively engaged in the international humanitarian coordination system. The Organization serves as co-lead of the Global Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster and is responsible for leading the cluster during a disaster response.

The specific expertise that IOM lends to DRR has been recognized through its appointment as co-chair of the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) from 2021.[2] CADRI is a global partnership, consisting of 20 UN and non-UN organizations that provides States with tailored capacity development services in DRR and CCA. Since 2019, IOM has also been the regional co-host of CADRI in West and Central Africa and East and Southern Africa. CADRI is contributing to the operationalization of the humanitarian–development–peace nexus through joint country analysis and programming that builds on the comparative advantage of the combined expertise of the CADRI partners.

As stated in the Sendai Framework, States bear the primary responsibility for preventing and reducing disaster risk. IOM recognizes the importance of supporting a whole-of-government approach to DRR, and its relationships across government ministries enables it to bolster the incorporation of mobility aspects in risk reduction across relevant strategies and sectors. IOM also collaborates with academia, civil society, diaspora networks, local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector. IOM builds the DRR capacity of local actors to promote the long-term effectiveness and sustainability of DRR efforts.

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[2] The CADRI Board has one permanent chair (UNDP) and one rotating chair.

3. IOM'S DISASTER RISK REDUCTION ACTIVITIES IN 2019 AND 2020

3.1. At a glance

This report provides an overview of 83 IOM projects that contributed to DRR objectives in 43 countries/territories in 2019 and 2020, with a total value of approximately USD 287 million. There were 6,203,257 individuals who benefited directly or indirectly from these projects, while 85,801 community members, 7,136 government officials and 3,107 civil society representatives were trained on DRR topics.

The majority of programming took place in the Asian, Pacific and African regions. Asia and the Pacific accounted for 30 per cent of DRR projects and East and the Horn of Africa for 27 per cent. Central and West Africa benefited from 17 per cent of DRR projects, Central and North America and the Caribbean, as well as the Middle East and North Africa 10 per cent, and the other regions accounted for a combined 7 per cent of the projects.

In 2019 and 2020, most of IOM's projects addressed the following: (a) flash floods; (b) river floods and drought; (c) landslides and mudslides; (d) cyclones, typhoons and hurricanes; (e) epidemics; (f) coastal floods; (g) earthquakes; (h) extreme temperatures; (i) tsunamis and wildfire; and (j) volcanic eruptions. IOM also implemented projects focussed on reducing risks associated with the following: (a) strong winds; (b) water scarcity; (c) deforestation; (d) torrential rains; (e) storm surges; (f) land erosion; and (g) slow-onset processes like coastal erosion and sea-level rise. The range of hazards addressed through IOM's programming highlights the importance of adopting comprehensive, multi-hazard approaches to achieve effective risk governance.

The projects examined in this report addressed different phases of the disaster management cycle. There were 56 projects that focused on prevention, 39 on preparedness, 36 on response and 21 on recovery measures. This amounted to 36 countries/territories supported through prevention projects, 25 through preparedness, 23 through response and 16 through recovery-focused projects. At the same time, many projects addressed more than one phase of the disaster management cycle.

Figure 2. Number of countries/territories and projects by region, 2019–2020
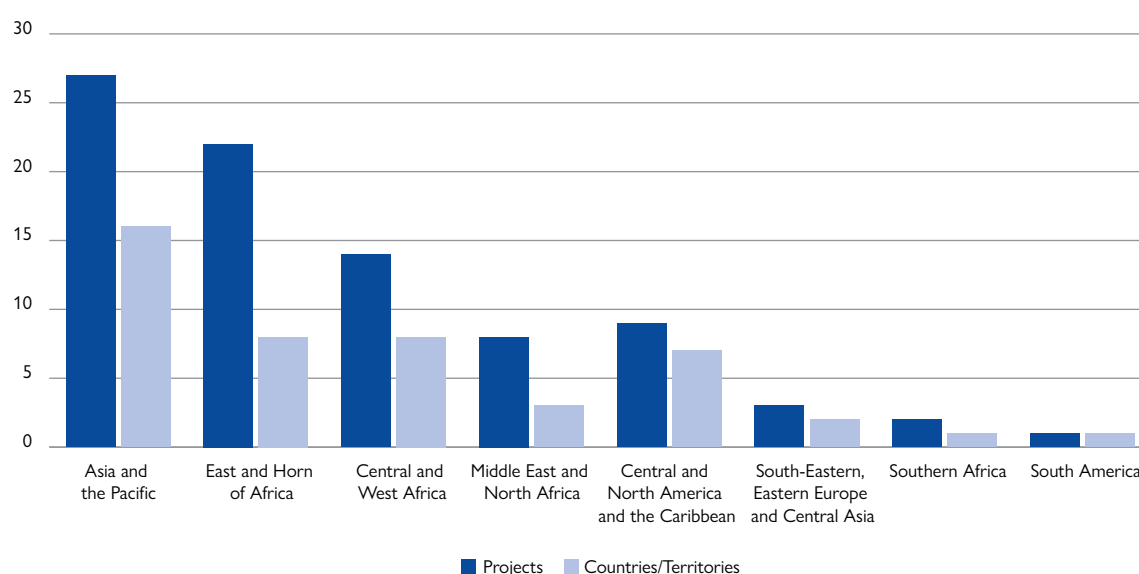
Note: Figures are based on data from the survey results.

Figure 3. IOM disaster risk reduction projects by region, 2019–2020

- Asia and the Pacific
- West and Central Africa
- East and Horn of Africa
- Middle East and North Africa
- Southern Africa
- South America
- North and Central America and the Caribbean
- South-Eastern, Eastern Europe and Central Asia
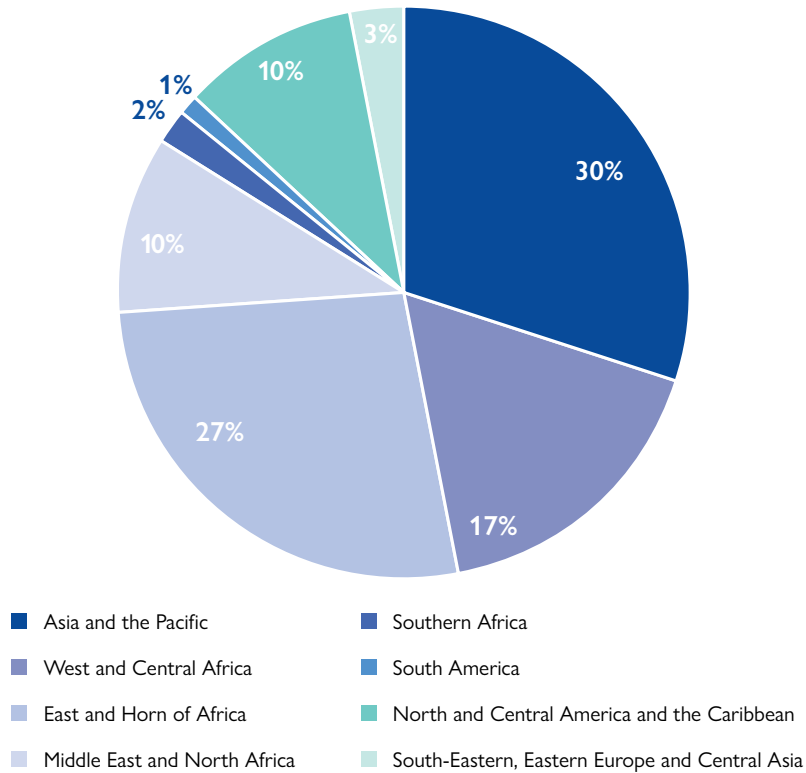
Note: Figures are based on data from the survey results.

Figure 4. IOM disaster risk reduction projects by hazard type, 2019–2020
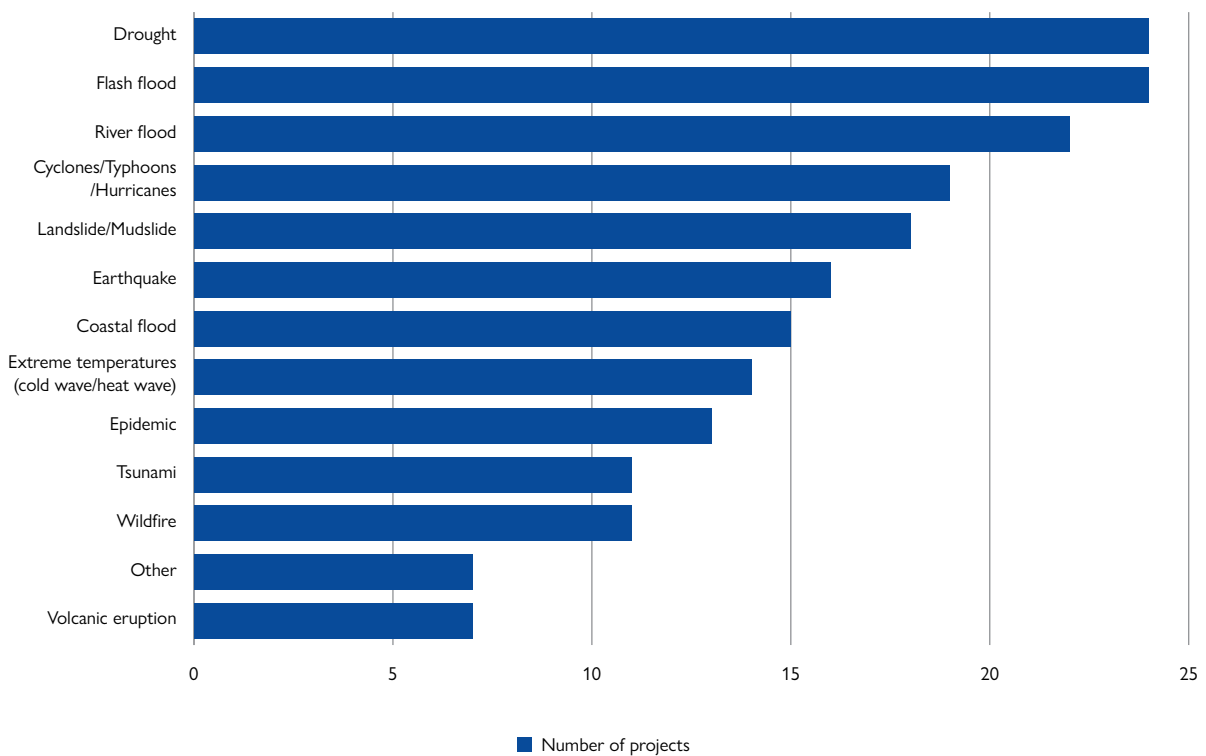
- Number of projects

Note: Figures are based on data from the survey results.

Figure 5. Number of Member States supported by hazard type, 2019–2020

Hazard type	Number of projects
Flash flood	39
Drought	33
River flood	33
Landslide/Mudslide	29
Cyclones/Typhoons/Hurricanes	27
Epidemic	22
Coastal flood	21
Earthquake	20
Extreme temperatures (cold wave/heat wave)	17
Tsunami	12
Wildfire	12
Other	10
Volcanic eruption	8

■ Number of projects
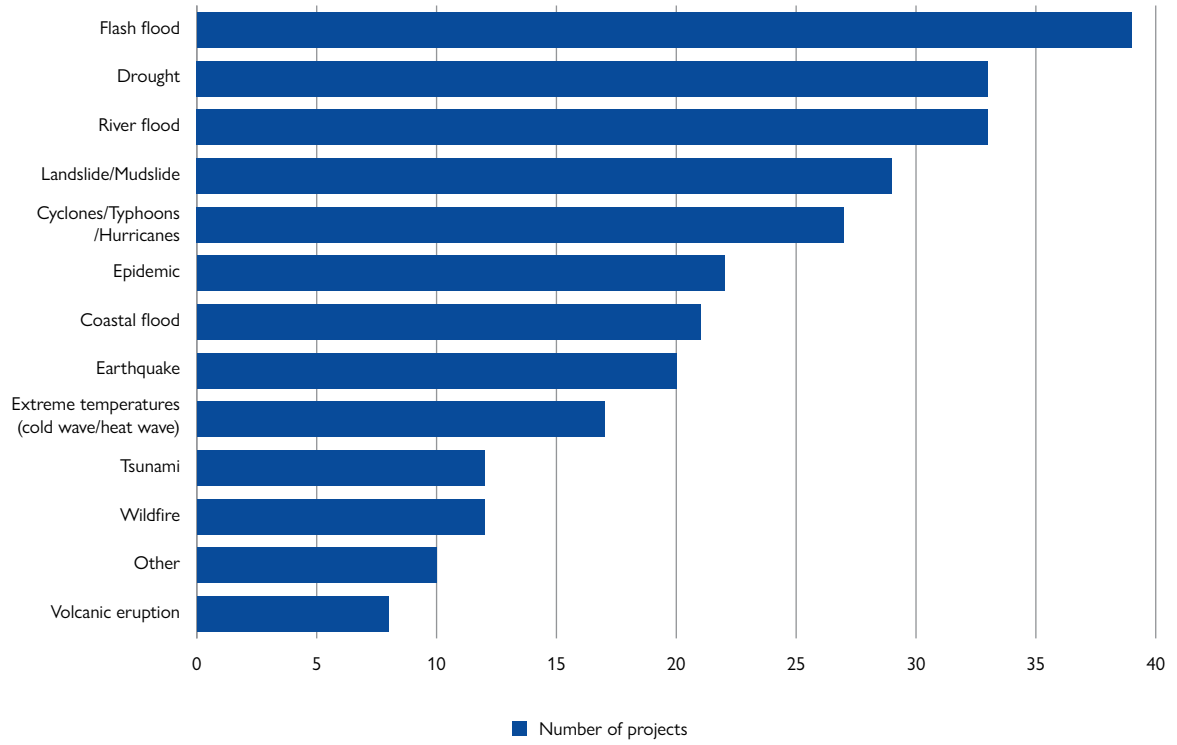
Note: Figures are based on data from the survey results.

Figure 6. Disaster risk reduction projects by disaster phase, 2019–2020

- Preparedness: 37%
- Prevention: 26%
- Response: 23%
- Recovery: 14%

■ Preparedness ■ Prevention ■ Response ■ Recovery
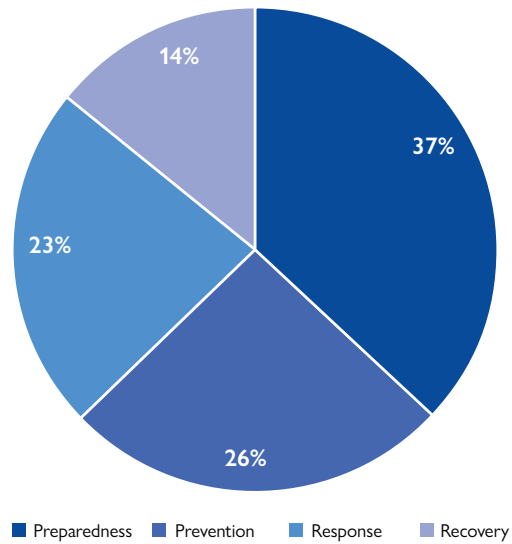
Note: Figures are based on data from the survey results.

Table 1. Countries benefiting from IOM disaster risk reduction programming, 2019–2020

Asia and the Pacific

Afghanistan	Pakistan
Bangladesh	Papua New Guinea
Fiji	Republic of Korea
Indonesia	Solomon Islands
Marshall Islands	Thailand
Federated States of Micronesia	Philippines
Myanmar	Timor-Leste
Nepal	Viet Nam

Central and North America and the Caribbean

Bahamas	Honduras
Dominica	United States of America
El Salvador	Trinidad and Tobago
Haiti	

Central and West Africa

Benin	Niger
Burkina Faso	Nigeria
Chad	Senegal
Guinea	Sierra Leone
Guinea-Bissau	

Eastern Africa

Burundi	Somalia
Ethiopia	South Sudan
Kenya	United Republic of Tanzania
Rwanda	Uganda

Middle East and North Africa

Iraq	Yemen
Sudan	

Southern Africa

Zimbabwe

South America

Peru

South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Bosnia and Herzegovina	Tajikistan

Figure 7. IOM disaster risk reduction activities, 2019–2020

IOM DISASTER RISK REDUCTION ACTIVITIES IN 2019–2020

FRANCE - 1
SWITZERLAND - 1
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - 1
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - 2
TAJIKISTAN - 1
REPUBLIC OF KOREA - 1
BAHAMAS - 2
HAITI - 2
DOMINICA - 1
IRAQ - 4
AFGHANISTAN - 2
NEPAL - 2
BANGLADESH - 4
CHAD - 2
SUDAN - 1
PAKISTAN - 1
MYANMAR - 2
SENEGAL - 6
THE NIGER - 2
YEMEN - 3
THAILAND - 1
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA - 1
GUINEA BISSAU - 1
NIGERIA - 2
SOUTH SUDAN - 5
ETHIOPIA - 2
VIET NAM - 1
THE PHILIPPINES - 3
THE MARSHALL ISLANDS - 2
EL SALVADOR - 1
GUINEA - 1
SOMALIA - 4
HONDURAS - 1
SIERRA LEONE - 1
UGANDA - 2
KENYA - 2
PAPUA NEW GUINEA - 1
BURKINA FASO - 2
RWANDA - 2
INDONESIA - 1
SOLOMON ISLANDS - 1
BENIN - 1
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA - 1
TIMOR-LESTE - 1
PERU - 1
BURUNDI - 4
FIJI - 3
ZIMBABWE - 2
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO - 1

NUMBER OF DRR PROJECTS | 1 | 2-5 | 6-10 | 11-15

THE BOUNDARIES AND NAMES SHOWN AND THE DESIGNATIONS USED ON THIS MAP DO NOT IMPLY OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT OR ACCEPTANCE BY THE UNITED NATIONS OR THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION.

Note: This map was produced by IOM's Media and Communications Department. Figures are based on data from the survey results. This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

3.2. Strategic outcome 1: Prevention – Ensuring that migration remains a choice

IOM implemented 57 prevention-focused projects in 37 countries/territories in 2019 and 2020. Prevention activities served to reduce existing risk and avert future risk, thereby empowering countries and communities to preserve their ways of life and livelihoods and avoid displacement and forced migration.

57 projects included prevention	**37 countries** supported on prevention
21 countries supported with research and assessment on migration, environment and climate change	**40 countries** supported with DRR policy and strategy

Prevention
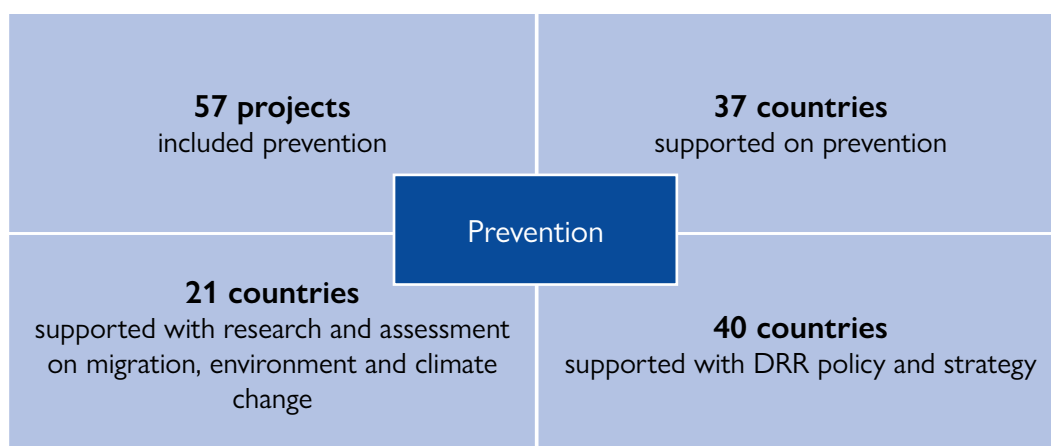
There were 22 countries/territories supported with **hazard mapping and risk assessments**, which examined the following: (a) type and significance of hazards; (b) exposure to these hazards and vulnerability to their impacts; and (c) capacities to address related risks. These assessments often formed the foundation for effective prioritization and planning of specific actions to address risks at the local level. Communities and local authorities were systematically engaged in these processes to ensure that disaster risks were understood, and risk reduction actions owned and proactively undertaken by communities themselves. In Rakhine State in Myanmar, for example, government officials, civil society organizations and community members participated in risk assessment and risk mapping workshops. In Somalia, focus group discussions and key informant interviews in rural and urban areas served to assess vulnerabilities and community coping mechanisms to the adverse effects of climate change.

IOM implemented **community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM)** projects in 14 countries. This included supporting the Marshall Islands with the development of disaster management action plans, and Papua New Guinea with the development of a CBDRM plan through intensive community engagement. In Burundi, the risks of rainy season erosion and landslides were mitigated through the digging of contour lines, while communities also learned about build back better construction techniques. Moreover, in 21 countries, traditional, indigenous and local knowledge or practices informed the development or implementation of CBDRM projects. The project titled Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in Timor-Leste used traditional, indigenous and local knowledge to revise a shelter guideline by conducting field assessments in 8 sites from 5 sampled municipalities. These assessments, inter alia, captured local building practices, cultural housing solutions and local strategies to deal with the impact of natural hazards on settlements and housing. The shelter guideline was further fine-tuned through a stakeholder feedback workshop and rolled out through training.

IOM carried out activities related to **information, education and communication (IEC)** in 23 countries. This included raising public awareness on various hazards in Papua New Guinea in 2019, inter alia, through print and electronic media. In partnership with the National Disaster Centre and Provincial Disaster Centres, and with support from local community members, IOM installed billboards to raise disaster awareness in Oro, East New Britain and West New Britain provinces. The billboards were placed along highways and provide information on the hazards these provinces are prone to and risk mitigation measures. In 2020, IOM supported Papua New Guinea with COVID-19 risk communication and community engagement initiatives, targeting communities in East Sepik, East New Britain, West New Britain, Morobe, Oro, Jiwaka, Milne Bay, Madang and Western Provinces. IOM worked closely with

the National Department of Health and used the materials developed by them for the communication activities. IOM also facilitated public announcement systems and collaborated with local authorities to reach 6,806 people.

The potential for disaster impacts leading to new displacement and in some cases rendering areas permanently uninhabitable in the future may require planned relocation of communities as an option of last resort. IOM contributed with operational or policy support to planned relocation efforts in 12 countries, including in Ethiopia, Fiji, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe. In Fiji, IOM provided technical inputs to the development of standard operating procedures (SoPs) to accompany the government's planned relocation guidelines. In Solomon Islands, a planned relocation advisory committee was established as part of an ongoing IOM project to develop similar guidelines. In Ethiopia, IOM, as a member of the federal-level Durable Solutions Working Group, supported the drafting of the Guidelines for Sustainable Planned Relocation of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). IOM's regional office for Central America, North America and the Caribbean launched a study to assess current State policies in place in the region regarding planned relocation and develop recommendations for managing future planned relocation to prevent disaster displacement.

To enhance the resilience of communities to the impacts of climate change and natural hazards, IOM implemented **sustainable and diversified livelihood** focused activities in six countries. The El Niño-induced drought in Papua New Guinea intensified the need for more sustainable agriculture. IOM conducted technical trainings for 100 master farmers to improve local and indigenous farming practices, which built community resilience through the use of locally developed hybrid varieties of crops and vegetables.

IOM supported countries in the areas of **building DRR institutional capacity, risk-informing national or local development strategies and developing DRR and CCA strategies and plans**. Overall, IOM provided institutional capacity-building on DRR at the national or subnational levels in 30 countries. In Burkina Faso, senior government officials were trained on DRR, including through cross-border simulation exercises (SIMEX) to test their level of coordination, preparedness and response for real-life crisis situations.[3] Local DRR capacities will continue to be built as the newly certified trainers cascade the training in various communities. In Guinea, focal points from the ministries of environment, agriculture, livestock, fisheries and hydraulics participated in an online training on the linkages between migration, environment and climate change. To bolster data management on this topic, IOM provided computers and logistical support to the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forestry.

A community leader in an informal settlement hosting IDPs and Afghan returnees that has seen significant destruction over the years due to heavy rains and flooding. He oversees the maintenance of a protection wall built by IOM in 2020 to prevent severe damage from future floods. © IOM 2021/Muse MOHAMMED

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[3] See https://youtu.be/ymDrdPDNJ1c.

Of all internal displacement in Burundi, 79 per cent is triggered by natural hazards. IOM is supporting a multi-hazard assessment and risk mapping initiative targeting all 18 provinces and 5 especially vulnerable localities in the country. The purpose of the assessment is to map major hazards in Burundi – specifically torrential rains, flooding, earthquakes, violent winds and landslides – and understand their potential impacts on lives, properties, available services, livelihoods and the environment of communities, as well as on population movements, including displacement. The assessment and mapping will inform government and other stakeholders' planning, decision-making and prioritization of DRM investments and activities at national and subnational levels. At the end of the project, 18 provinces and 119 municipalities in Burundi will be equipped with updated risk maps and contingency plans, which will help targeted populations to better prevent, prepare for and respond to the impact of natural hazards.

Furthermore, IOM supported 18 countries with risk-informing development strategies or plans and 22 countries with DRR or CCA plans, policies or strategies. In West Africa, IOM supported the Migration Dialogue for West Africa regional consultation process, where governments deliberated a regional approach to environmental migration and disaster displacement. In Somalia, IOM worked with the Government and its partners to develop recommendations on the integration of CCA measures into durable solutions programming and frameworks. In Timor-Leste, IOM supported the development of a civil protection strategic plan.

At the national level, IOM **strengthened multi-stakeholder disaster coordination** in 15 countries, including Dominica, Haiti and Honduras. In Nepal, IOM bolstered multi-stakeholder coordination that served to mainstream disaster management issues into sectoral policy formulation processes. This included facilitating consultations between the National Planning Commission (NPC), UN agencies and ministries that identified priorities and targets for disaster management and that were integrated into the NPC's 15th Five-year Periodic Plan (2018/19–2022/23) approach paper.

Research and assessments on migration, environment and climate change (MECC) were conducted in 21 countries. A study in Senegal explored the migration–environment nexus in the Kolda region. In Honduras, key informant surveys and household surveys were undertaken to explore the linkages between human mobility and climate change.

There were 12 countries that benefited from **capacity-building on MECC**. In the Caribbean, Kenya, the Philippines, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda, government officials were trained on the migration, environment and climate change nexus. In Guinea, capacity-building included training events on migration and climate resilience for local authorities and national stakeholders, as well as training for local NGOs on community-based project management.

IOM helped five countries to **report on displacement through the Sendai Framework monitor**. IOM provided technical support to the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands to collect and analyse data that contributed to its reporting for the Sendai Framework monitor. In Afghanistan, IOM supported the National Disaster Management Information System that captures disaster impact data, which contributes towards its Sendai Framework monitoring report.

IOM aided 12 countries in developing **databases that incorporate displacement**. In Indonesia, IOM developed a big-data platform that can be used to analyse the movements of people by tracking the nearest communication tower their mobile phones are connected to. This data will speed up the Government's logistical planning and response when assisting displaced populations. It is to be hosted by the National Statistics Bureau, and informs the planning activities of the Ministry of Social Affairs and the National Disaster Management Agency.

IOM assisted 14 countries with the **production of thematic guidelines and tools to aid DRR efforts**. In Burundi, a document was developed on rainy season preparedness; in Haiti, a hosting families database was piloted, while Peru benefited from the creation of risk maps of its northern border.

IOM produced **DRR statements, publications and communication products** for 14 countries. In Dominica, various community engagement materials were developed in collaboration with the Red Cross, using key preparedness messages of the Office of Disaster Management, which included a shelter manual, murals and family disaster plan booklets. IOM supported 9 countries with **DRR public or advocacy events**. In Iraq, public awareness-raising campaigns on health, safety, risks and hazards were implemented, while Afghanistan, Nepal and Myanmar were supported with events for the International Day for Disaster Reduction.

IOM supported 13 countries with **disease outbreak prevention and health systems strengthening**. This included reinforcing the efforts of El Salvador, Iraq, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Philippines, Rwanda, South Sudan, Somalia and Sudan to prevent and combat COVID-19. In Rwanda, screenings at points of entry enabled the early detection of travellers with suspected COVID-19 symptoms, which helped to prevent the spread of the disease in the country. In South Sudan, prevention was bolstered by providing COVID-19 water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) home-care kits to 8,445 households; while in Somalia, awareness-raising on good hygiene practices was strengthened to reduce disease transmission, with 125,000 individuals targeted through hygiene promotion activities.

A six-year international conflict has exacerbated humanitarian needs in Yemen, which also faces severe water scarcity that triggers localized conflict. Through the project titled Strengthening the Role of Women in Peace Building through Natural Resources Management at the Community Level in Yemen, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and IOM supported the revival of 14 water user associations (WUAs) in Sana'a and Lahj, and built their capacity in project administration and conflict resolution. WUAs are community-based organizations for water management comprised of local water users. The gender assessment conducted at the inception of the project found that women were largely excluded from participation in the WUAs with resource management decisions made in all-male sessions. To address this, the project established 14 conflict resolution committees within each WUA, where women and men were equally represented. Shared stories and community anecdotes record that women were able to participate in community and institutional processes for the first time, leading in conflict resolution processes, and in negotiating agreements among local stakeholders on the rehabilitation of irrigation channels in a manner that improved equitable access to water and protected against recurrent floods.

3.3. Strategic outcome 2: Preparedness – Building capacity for response

In 2019 and 2020, IOM implemented 39 projects in 25 countries to bolster preparedness for the potential impact of hazards. These activities helped to equip governments and communities to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from disasters and its mobility consequences.

39 projects included preparedness	**25 countries** supported on preparedness
16 countries supported with preparedness for CCCM and evacuation	**13 countries** supported with improved early warning systems
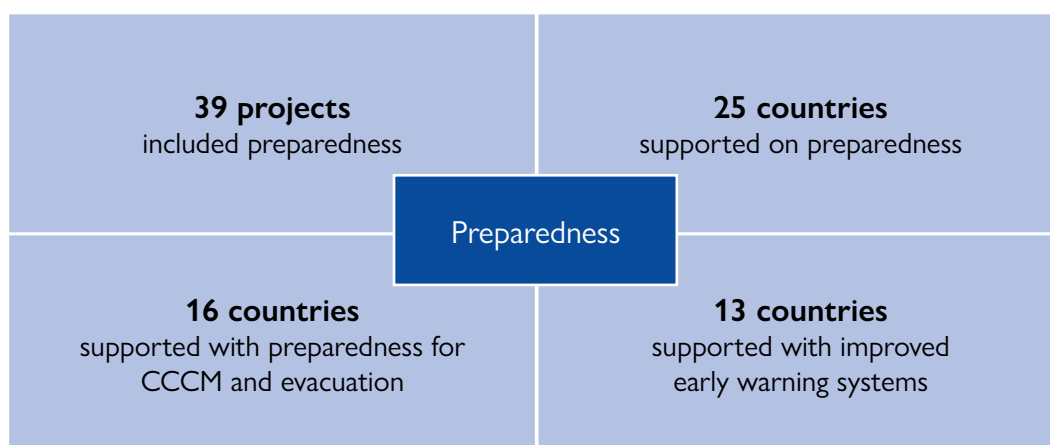
Preparedness

IOM strengthened **community-based disaster preparedness** in 16 countries. Flood response preparedness formed part of IOM's activities in the Federated States of Micronesia, Iraq Marshall Islands and Yemen. As part of COVID-19 preparedness actions, communities were provided with bulk water treatment products and soap for community-based handwashing stations and public markets. Furthermore, numerous countries benefited from DRR preparedness-related training, including Myanmar and Timor-Leste, as well as Dominica where community members were trained on community emergency response team, emergency shelter and psychosocial support.

There were 21 countries that benefited from disaster preparedness institutional capacity-building at national and subnational levels. This included CCCM training for the Bahamas, Iraq and Pakistan. In Papua New Guinea, provincial disaster preparedness strategies and SoPs were developed. In Timor-Leste, the capacity of disaster management officers to efficiently execute emergency assessments were bolstered through a training of trainers (ToT) on emergency assessments, which covered data collection, analysis and reporting. This was followed by an emergency assessment training for members of the **municipal disaster risk management committees**, administrative post representatives and targeted stakeholders in eight municipalities, and focused on the purpose and process of conducting emergency assessments.

IOM assisted four countries with measures to enhance **the inclusion of international migrants in disaster preparedness, response and recovery planning**. In Thailand, IOM conducted a trainer's workshop on CCCM for government officials from the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. The workshop included special sessions highlighting migrants' vulnerabilities and needs in disaster settings and how to include them in CCCM planning. Following the workshop, DDPM organized four-day fully funded CCCM trainings in Songkhla and Patum Thani Provinces, reaching 75 provincial-level government officials in total. In Uganda, where the local government at the district level is being supported to develop action plans in preventing and mitigating the effects of climate change, data on migrants is being collected to include them in the plans that will be developed.

IOM **developed or strengthened** a variety of **early warning systems** in 13 countries. In Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania and Senegal, early warning systems were set up to prepare communities for early or large transhumance movements, which contributed to efforts in reducing conflicts between pastoralist and local farmers. In Burundi, an alert system was introduced to inform the Government and the humanitarian partners of disasters that had occurred in the country within 24 hours. In Bangladesh,

an early warning system is being built in collaboration with FAO to tackle rainfall-triggered landslide risks affecting Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar District.

IOM supported 16 countries with **CCCM preparedness measures**. In Kenya, IOM – in coordination with the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator – provided CCCM training to 31 county government officials from Turkana County following a request by the county government. The objective of the training was to build the capacity in managing evacuation sites as the risk of spillage from the Turkwel Dam posed a great concern to the local population in Turkana County. In Peru, IOM and the National Institute for Civil Defense drafted a CCCM manual, which is being used to develop a training course for national and local authorities in the regions of Lima, Tumbes and Piura.

Furthermore, IOM supported 10 countries with **WASH preparedness and** 6 countries with **evacuation preparedness** based on the Comprehensive Guide for Planning Mass Evacuations in Natural Disasters (MEND). In Timor-Leste, from January to August 2020, 9 two-day trainings on evacuation centre management and one-day SIMEX were conducted in coordination with the municipal disaster risk management committees and National Directorate of Disaster Risks Reduction of the Office of Civil Protection. In total, 706 (327 women, 379 men) individuals participated in training and SIMEX, which took place in communities that were prone to experiencing disasters annually selected by the municipal disaster risk management committees. Evacuation routes, hazard and assembly area signs were set up in several areas to direct community members to the evacuation centre during an emergency situation. In El Salvador, communities' risk zones were identified as basis for developing evacuation routes, while in Haiti, communities engaged in evacuation SIMEX and learned of evacuation shelter management.

IOM enhanced **preparedness planning for displacement tracking in 9 countries**. In the Philippines, IOM conducted a ToT on DTM operations and trained government enumerators on DTM data collection on smartphones, as well as writing DTM reports. In Vanuatu, after Cyclone Harold made landfall in April 2020, disaster management officials were trained on conducting DTM assessments to identify the needs and movements of displaced populations. DTM was also used to **inform disaster preparedness** in 10 countries. A transhumance tracking tool was developed for Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania and Senegal and government officials were trained on the tool. The transhumance tracking tool is a new DTM data collection instrument that helps to track and analyse transhumant movements. The data it produces will shape activities that aim to address the needs of transhumant communities and reduce conflict with host communities.

Mongolia suffers from natural hazards, such as *dzud*, drought and icy cold winters, that kill livestock and drive the migration of herders to urban areas. Limited economic opportunities in rural areas are also fuelling rural-to-urban migration. Since 2018, IOM has supported Mongolia's National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to build its capacity in tracking climate change and disaster-related migration. IOM's DTM tool has been adapted to Mongolia's context and uses NEMA's data collection system to provide real-time information on population movements. In 2019, IOM and NEMA used DTM to conduct a baseline study in monitoring population mobility in Mongolia. The study supports the Government of Mongolia in the establishment of a comprehensive system to collect data on displacement caused by climate change and natural hazards and serves as a solid evidence base to inform preparedness and response efforts.

IOM conducted a trainer's workshop on CCCM for government officials from the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security in Thailand. © IOM 2020

IOM supported eight countries with **establishing or reinforcing non-food item (NFI) pre-positioning capacity for distribution**. IOM also operated global stock warehouses in Manila, Nairobi and Panama City that maintain different target stock levels on the basis of past and anticipated demand of the countries they are expected to supply. Prepositioning at IOM's regional hubs ensured cost-effective and responsive supply during an emergency. To further boost timely emergency responses, IOM began identifying a location for a fourth regional hub. At the global level, IOM launched its first Global Prepositioning Strategy (2019–2021). The strategy responds to the unpredictability of emergencies and the need for emergency stocks to be available when a disaster occurs, and commits IOM to ensuring the strategic prepositioning of core relief items that are universally appropriate to disaster responses across the world. The strategy aims to improve timeliness, quality and cost of supply efficiency and focuses on selected NFIs, shelter and WASH items.

IOM assisted 11 countries with **public health emergency preparedness**. In South Sudan, 48 (35 male, 13 female) local volunteer vaccinators participated in a five-day immunization in practice training. These vaccinators are equipped with the necessary theoretical and practical skills to be deployed for emergency vaccination campaigns, such as measles, meningitis and polio. The training was conducted by the Ministry of Health and Gavi-approved national trainers and supported by IOM's migration health officers.

Hurricane Maria devastated the Dominica in September 2017 and illustrated the importance of including migrants in disaster prevention, preparedness and response activities. Failing to do so exacerbates vulnerabilities of these groups that further impede the resilience and recovery of the whole society.

In January 2020, IOM and national partners implemented a workshop and ToT on including migrants in disaster risk management for government stakeholders and migrant representatives in Dominica. Participants were equipped with the knowledge and tools for the following: (a) facilitate engagement and preparedness of migrants and their communities; (b) set up coordination mechanisms with key institutions; (c) issue and disseminate more inclusive emergency communications; and (d) adapt assistance to address needs in a more culturally appropriate manner. These activities are the first steps in establishing a comprehensive capacity-building programme on this topic in Dominica and the Caribbean, and forms part of IOM's global commitment to implement the Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster.

3.4. Strategic outcome 3: Response – Managing mobility in disaster

This report spotlights 36 emergency response projects delivered by IOM in 23 countries in 2019 and 2020. These include the Organization's responses to cyclones Idai and Kenneth. Cyclone Idai triggered close to 617,000 displacements in Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe in March 2019. Cyclone Kenneth followed in April 2019 and, as a category 4 hurricane, was the most powerful storm ever to hit Africa. It triggered around 24,000 new displacements in Mozambique and Malawi, and 15,000 new displacements in Comoros. The extended drought that preceded the cyclones and the poverty and vulnerability of the communities they hit compounded the devastating impact of these events (IDMC, 2019).

36 projects on disaster emergency response	**23 countries** assisted with disaster emergency response
Response	
19 countries supported with the provision of emergency shelter and NFI	**13 countries** supported with DTM on identifying movements, needs and vulnerabilities
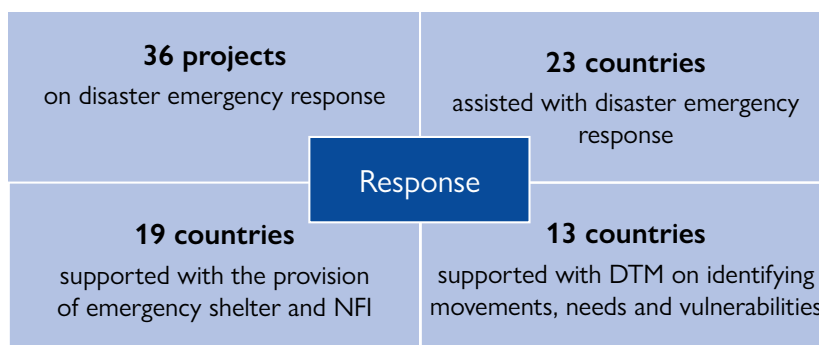
IOM provided **emergency evacuation and transportation assistance to reduce risk exposure** in three countries. Furthermore, IOM provided transportation assistance to migrants who became stranded during the COVID-19 pandemic, as governments across the world closed their borders to contain the spread of the disease. For example, in July 2020, IOM facilitated of the return of 27 Ethiopian migrants who were en route from the Horn of Africa to South Africa and became stranded in Zimbabwe, when South Africa closed its border with Zimbabwe in mid-2020.

IOM assisted 19 countries with **emergency shelter assistance**. The Bahamas suffered its worst disaster in 2019 when Hurricane Dorian, a category 5 hurricane and the strongest to hit the country to date, made landfall in September 2019. Around 76,268 individuals were impacted. IOM implemented several activities in the affected islands, which included the distribution of 1,000 tarpaulins and 1,000 hygiene kits. Overall, IOM supported 11 countries with **emergency WASH services**.

IOM aided **CCCM sectoral responses** in eight countries. In Somalia, 112,670 individuals in 117 IDP sites benefited from IOM's camp management activities, and 67,926 individuals in 140 IDP sites were assisted with CCCM outreach activities. This support included the establishment of site committees and community information centres, which helped humanitarian partners and government actors to share information with IDP communities and receive feedback on the quality and gaps in the delivery of services. Other activities included the following: (a) deployment of mobile teams to map and monitor services; (b) distribution of site maintenance tools to camp committees; and (c) provision of relocation assistance to households at risk of eviction. IOM also co-lead the CCCM Cluster in Somalia, which supported subnational clusters in nine districts.

In March 2019, Cyclone Idai hit Zimbabwe and caused heavy rain and strong winds that led to flooding and landslides. There were 270,000 people affected, 51,000 displaced and 90,000 people required emergency shelter and NFIs. Through the project titled Provision of Shelter and NFI Materials for the Population Affected by Cyclone Idai In Zimbabwe, IOM provided humanitarian assistance for 20,000 of the affected population, through the distribution of 4,000 emergency shelter in six districts. The process of tents pitching was led by the Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing with support from local leadership. Community meetings served to identify target households that were trained on shelter construction and maintenance. Focus group discussions with representatives of all age groups were used to incorporate the needs of IDPs in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project.

IOM helped 13 countries to use **DTM in informing disaster response**. On 3 January 2020, Deos-Tinputz community located in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (AROB) in Papua New Guinea was hit by a king tide that forced 181 community members (37 households) to flee to higher ground for safety. At the request of the Bougainville Disaster and Climate Change Office, IOM led a team of local partners to conduct displacement tracking. Using DTM, IOM produced a data profile of the displaced population from Deos-Tinputz that informed the Government of AROB and partner stakeholders' identification of needs and delivery of relief supplies to those displaced, especially the most vulnerable individuals, including women, older persons and people living with disabilities.

Moreover, IOM bolstered the **emergency health services** of six countries. In Bangladesh, the influx of more than 700,000 Rohingya refugees into Cox's Bazar since 2017 has strained the health system. To reinforce the system's capacity to provide emergency health care in the event of a disaster, IOM prepositioned mobile medical teams and a pool of ambulances for emergency referrals of affected patients.

In addition, IOM delivered psychosocial support services as part of disaster response in seven countries. In Somalia, IOM led the psychosocial support pillar of the national response plan for COVID-19. As the technical lead for psychosocial support, IOM deployed psychosocial support specialists to provide technical support in the country's COVID-19 response. The activities focused on orienting responders in the psychosocial aspects of COVID-19, establishing coordination mechanisms, addressing social stigma and ensuring continuity of psychosocial support services to help individuals cope with the effects of the pandemic.

COVID-19 easily spreads in camp settings where social distancing and water and sanitation may be limited. It is essential that COVID-19 response efforts include the necessary measures to effectively address the virus and prevent it from spreading further. Through IOM's DRR programme in the Philippines, the Organization produced the CCCM COVID-19 Operational Guideline for IDP Sites and Evacuation Centers. The guideline includes the following: (a) training for camp management staff on COVID-19 first aid; (b) upscaling of WASH and health services; (c) referral pathways and case management; and (d) prepositioning of personal protective equipment. This guideline was adopted by the Department of Social Welfare and Development of the Government of the Philippines as part of their own COVID-19 CCCM protocols. The guideline aids local government and humanitarian partners in their COVID-19 preparedness and response programmes.

Girls arriving at protection of civilians site in South Sudan from firewood collection outside. © IOM 2018/Rikka TUPAZ

3.5. Strategic outcome 4: Recovery – Fostering resilience in recovery

These activities fostered post-disaster resilience and durable solutions to displacement by analysing and addressing the drivers of disaster and displacement risk.

21 projects included recovery interventions	**16 countries** supported with "build back better"
5 countries supported with multi-hazard risk assessments	**5 countries** supported with sustainable livelihoods recovery and diversification strategies
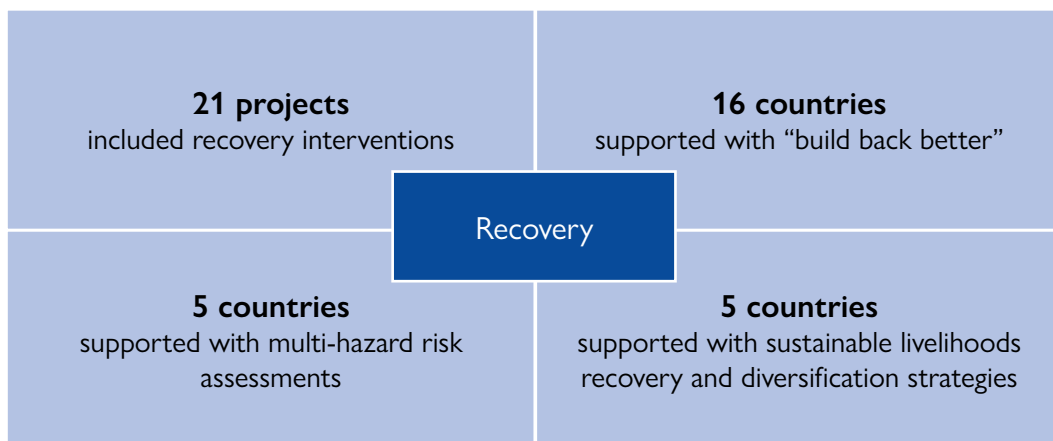
Recovery

IOM assisted five countries in rolling out **multi-hazard risk assessments during the post-disaster recovery phase**. In Viet Nam, this entailed a participatory hazard, capacity and vulnerability assessment, while in Timor-Leste, IOM supported the Government with the development of a data collection methodology, as well as undertaking assessments and producing an assessment report, including on flash floods. IOM also contributed to inter-agency recovery strategies in five countries. For example, the DTM report on Cyclone Harold informed the development of the recovery strategy for Vanuatu after the cyclone hit.

IOM supported eight countries **with hazard-resistant transitional shelter and/or housing**. In Zimbabwe, this support was provided to communities affected by Cyclone Idai. Beneficiaries were sensitized to the importance of constructing transitional shelters on the appropriate grounds, as well as the importance of using trained builders to construct them. The Department of Public Works trained the builders and supervised the construction of the shelters.

Cash-for-work vouchers being distributed upon successful installation of shelter upgrades in South Sudan. © IOM 2018/Rikka TUPAZ

Hurricane Dorian, a category 5 hurricane, hit the Bahamas in September 2019, affecting an estimated 76,268 people and amounting to the worst disaster faced by the country to date. IOM collaborated closely with the Government of the Bahamas to support relief and recovery efforts. Grand Bahama and Abaco Islands were the most impacted, and many inhabitants relocated to Nassau searching for shelter, food, protection, health and psychological assistance. IOM supported survivors of Hurricane Dorian by managing shelters, providing essential household items to displaced families and deploying its DTM to provide accurate information on the needs of the affected population. To ease the return of displaced families, IOM assisted with debris and rubble removal operations, clearing roads and drainage channels and increasing access to homes and critical infrastructure.

IOM contributed to **debris removal or infrastructure repairs linked with cash-for-work opportunities** in five countries. In Yemen, IOM provided cash-for-work opportunities to repair irrigation systems in Lahj and Sana'a, which contributed to improving local food production and increased economic prospects for vulnerable families at a time when the population faced severe food insecurity and loss of livelihoods. IOM also contributed to **hazard-resistant community infrastructure and services restoration** in six countries.

IOM provided post-disaster **planned relocation assistance to three countries**. In Rwanda, communities affected by floods and landslides were provided with shelter on demarcated safe land as mapped by the district authorities to ensure that the affected population is not put at risk in the upcoming rainy seasons. District authorities supported the relocation of families to safe areas and ensured reconstruction of houses followed national standards and procedures.

IOM supported five countries with post-disaster **sustainable livelihoods recovery and diversification strategies**. In Ethiopia, vulnerable female-headed households in the regions of Oromia and Somali received vocational and business management training that equipped them to create self-employment opportunities and is expected to generate local economic development in the community and boost women's leadership role in economic development.

IOM supported four countries with **community-based DRM** in the context of recovery. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, IOM collaborated with local authority representatives, who represented their communities on the reconstruction of flood-affected housing units in Republika Srpska.

The adverse impacts of climate change in Ethiopia, particularly droughts and floods, have caused large-scale displacement and triggered international migration. Annually, many Ethiopians migrate to the Middle East in search of work opportunities and a better life, but many return to Ethiopia having faced exploitation. The Integrated Sustainable Reintegration Assistance Project for Ethiopian Migrant Returnees in Amhara Region supported the reintegration of returnees through a community-based approach. Activities included reducing land degradation in watershed areas and engaging returnees and community members in fruit tree cultivation, which served to generate income. In addition, more than 240 community members, as well as returnees, participated in "community conversations" or focus group discussions where land degradation and local solutions were deliberated. Irregular migration and options for safe migration were also discussed to inform prospective migrants of the dangers they may face and provide them with options to remain at home or migrate in a regular and safe manner.

3.6. Strategic outcome 5: Partnerships – Strengthening coordinated support for mobility-based resilience

Partnerships are central to implementing an all-of-society and multi-stakeholder approach to DRR. At the global level, IOM continued its participation in the meetings of the UN Senior Leadership Group on DRR for Resilience (UN SLG), which works to ensure that DRR remains a strategic priority for the UN system and is included in the strategic frameworks and programming of UN partners. IOM also contributed to the work of the UNDRR-hosted inter-agency focal point group, which operationalizes the recommendations produced by the UN SLG every year.

8 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks with IOM DRR contributions	**47 partnerships** with local, national or international NGOs
9 countries supported with partnerships on migrant-inclusive DRR	**4 CADRI** support missions at country level

Partnerships
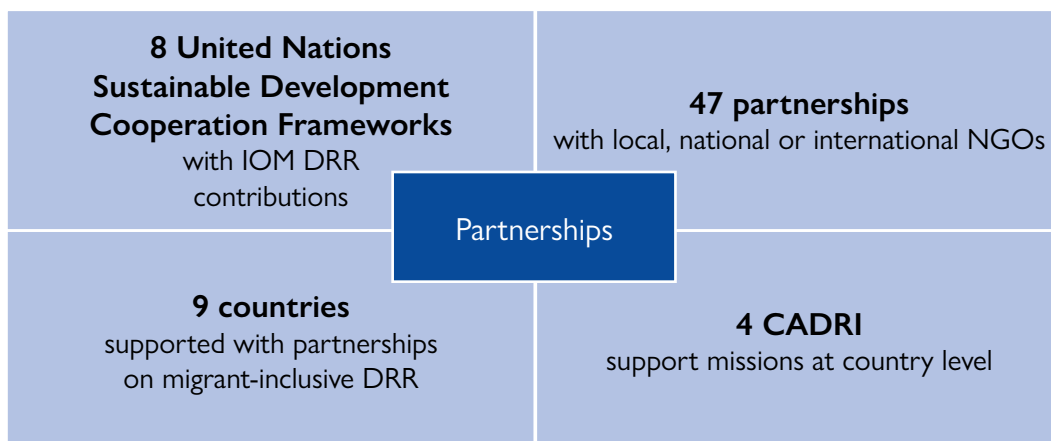
Through its participation in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), IOM contributed at the global level to IASC Results Groups of relevance in promoting the integration of preparedness, risk reduction and resilience-building measures in humanitarian programming.[4] These included Results Group 1 on Operational Response, Results Group 3 on Collective Advocacy and Results Group 4 on Humanitarian–Development Collaboration, which led DRR-relevant workstreams, including on: (a) early warning and early action analysis; (b) climate change, humanitarian action and collective advocacy; and (c) humanitarian and development collaboration.

IOM provided training on camp coordination and camp management involving Nepalese security forces. The workshop took place in Pokhara, Gandaki Province, Nepal. © IOM 2019

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4   The five IASC Results Groups are time-bound and responsible for delivering the agreed normative and system-wide outputs under each of the five IASC Strategic Priorities for the biennium.

IOM supported three countries with **UNDRR initiatives at the global level**. For example, data from Afghanistan's National Disaster Management Information System on loss and damage contributed to UNDRR reporting at the global level. IOM also joined forces with UNDRR to co-chair the Asia-Pacific Disaster Displacement Working Group (DDWG) under the regional Issue-Based Coalition for Building Resilience, which serves as a platform for UN agencies to work together in accelerating action on DRR, CCA and resilience in the Asia-Pacific region. On 19 November 2020, DDWG, the GP20 Initiative on internal displacement, PDD and High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement Secretariat organized a regional consultation that provided an opportunity for government representatives to share best practices, discuss challenges and gaps, and identify opportunities for strengthened action on internal disaster displacement in the region. Additionally, at the national level, IOM collaborated with 30 countries on projects that built partnerships with local, national or international NGOs.[5]

IOM worked in eight countries to develop **United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCF) that integrated DRR**. IOM co-led UNSDCF results groups on disasters, climate and environment in Burundi and Timor-Leste. In the case of Nepal, IOM contributed to incorporating disaster risk mitigation, preparedness and response objectives into the UNSDCF, which enabled cross-sectoral approaches to integrating resilience into food security and livelihoods strategies aligned to national development priorities.

IOM supported eight countries with **the incorporation of DRR into Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) processes**. This includes Somalia, where IOM supported the development of the HRP, and as part of the HRP delivered primary health-care services to drought-affected and displaced communities in Jubaland and the south-western states of Somalia. In Viet Nam, where IOM implemented a project to

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[5] For a complete list of partners, please see Annex 3, Non-governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations and civil society partnerships.

build the resilience of communities affected by climate change and environmental degradation, a project officer was made available to support DRR and DRM planning, as well as sudden-onset and slow-onset contingency plans.

IOM fostered **partnerships on migrant-inclusive DRR** in nine countries. In Peru, IOM is working with local governments to include migrants in response plans, as well as strengthening response capacities in disaster-risk-prone areas to aid the social protection and economic integration of the Venezuelan population and their host communities. In the United States, IOM partnered with diaspora organizations to strengthen their engagement in disaster response, preparedness and recovery. In November 2019, the project delivered training sessions for Bangladeshi, Haitian and Filipino diaspora organizations during which participants focused on safer shelter in disaster response, preparedness and recovery. Presentations were delivered by Haiti Renewal Alliance, InterAction, IOM, Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance, UDiON Foundation, University of the Philippines Alumni Association of San Francisco and World Bank.

IOM bolstered **preparedness partnerships** in 14 countries. In the Bahamas, Burundi, Myanmar, Nepal, Peru, the Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan and Zimbabwe, this included enhancing CCCM capacities. In Nepal, for example, CCCM coordination platforms were reinforced to ensure that the country can adequately prepare for and respond to humanitarian crises. The DTM capacities of several countries were also strengthened to boost preparedness partnerships, including in Burundi, Fiji, Honduras, the Philippines, Somalia and Zimbabwe. In Honduras, IOM is introducing DTM to determine the links between human mobility, violence and drought and identify vulnerable profiles according to which humanitarian partners can shape their activities.

PDD initiatives on cross-border disaster displacement were supported at global or country level in 12 countries. PDD is a partner of the Pacific Response to Disaster Displacement project in Fiji. The project is applying PDD's strategic global objectives, such as strengthening the evidence and data on disaster displacement and its impacts and facilitating the exchange of knowledge and strengthening capacities to prevent, reduce and address disaster displacement.

Regional Framework for Action to Address Disaster Displacement in Southern Africa

IOM, in consultation with the Regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee Southern Africa (RIASCO), developed the Regional Framework for Action to Address Disaster Displacement in Southern Africa, which contributes to the implementation of PDD's objectives and workplan. The framework is guided by the UNDRR and PDD 2019 publication, *Disaster Displacement: How to Reduce Risk, Address Impacts and Strengthen Resilience – A Companion for Implementing the Sendai Framework Target (E) (Words into Action Guidelines)*.

Disaster risk and disaster displacement are expected to increase in the region due to various developmental, environmental and climate-related factors, and risk undermining development gains and poverty reduction in the region. The regional framework serves as a basis for enhancing regional cooperation on addressing disaster displacement, including by capturing common challenges faced by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) member States in the following: (a) addressing disaster displacement; (b) capacity-building and technical assistance to support the member States; and (c) development or modification of tools and standards to more effectively address disaster displacement across the region. Member States, the SADC Secretariat, RIASCO members and other partners are expected to contribute to or lead the actions in the framework. Gaps and needs identified in the framework will be best met through inter-agency collaboration and partnership, which draw on the strengths and different specializations of various agencies.

IOM contributed to **DRR research, guidelines or other programmatic partnerships** in 20 countries. The project on Implementing Global Policies on Environmental Migration and Disaster Displacement in West Africa analysed DRR policy frameworks in Africa and West Africa and their relevance to human mobility. The consultations between States covered discussions on DRR tools and the *Words into Action Guidelines on Disaster Displacement.*

In Tajikistan, the nexus of migration, gender, climate change and agriculture is being examined, and research will look into how this is impacting on the behaviour of community residents, particularly women in Shahrituz who face drought, and the policy responses that will help to alleviate the impact of drought. At the global level, IOM continued its global partnership with IDMC to link IOM's primary data on internal displacement collected through DTM with IDMC's leading expertise in internal displacement data analysis, research and policy development. In the framework of this collaboration, IOM provided data and technical and analytical input to IDMC's *Global Report on Internal Displacement* in 2019 and 2020.

IOM and partners at a regional CADRI training workshop in Dakar, Senegal in January 2020. © CADRI 2020

4. LESSONS LEARNED

Discussions with IOM staff on lessons learned through DRR projects and initiatives across the globe, as well as the worldwide survey of IOM's DRR projects, and research undertaken for the development of this report, highlighted three themes:

Improve data collection and analysis to better address displacement. There is a shortfall of data on cross-border displacement and displacement triggered by slow-onset hazards. The former knowledge gap is due to the fact that no data is systematically collected on the reasons of movement of people crossing borders. The latter relates to the multi-causal, complex nature of mobility decisions in the context of slow-onset disasters, which is difficult to capture and understand through displacement and migration data collection exercises. Crafting effective strategies to prevent, prepare for and respond to displacement requires knowing who is displaced and for how long, as well as who is at risk of displacement. IOM's DTM tracks and monitors displacement and population mobility and disseminates this information to relevant stakeholders to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations. IOM is increasingly focused on building internal, national and local capacities to gather mobility data in a way that helps fill these knowledge gaps and address all the facets of disaster displacement and environmental migration.

Build national capacities and ownership to drive and sustain DRR. Government ownership of DRR strategies and initiatives are vital to ensure their sustainability and effectiveness. IOM's operational footprint and relationships with governments, from local to national levels, positions the Organization well to build DRR capacities at all levels, which bolsters government ownership. IOM also supports governments in strengthening the social contract with their societies and engaging communities and other stakeholders in playing a part in DRR. Community-based programming that integrates culturally competent approaches and reinforces local capacities to reduce risks is key to mainstreaming DRR across sectors and segments of society. IOM is able to link its collaboration with national disaster management agencies to its work at subnational and community levels, and does so in coordination with a range of local and international partners. Building capacity and ownership should boost governments' roles in coordination and facilitate learning from past projects to achieve better DRR outcomes in the future. It is also expected to aid national resource allocation for DDR efforts, as well as integrate DRR approaches into national development pathways.

Foster policy coherence to harness the value of migration to DRR. As fully displayed during the pandemic, migration is essential to the well-being, development and resilience of communities and societies in migrants' places of origin and destination. As the world becomes increasingly mobile and interconnected, policies and measures that restrict mobility are likely to result in increased impoverishment, hardship and vulnerability. In the context of COVID-19, and as the world can expect intense environmental change over the coming decades, it must be a priority to ensure that people remaining in and returning to environmentally fragile areas do not have to face unmanageable risks. Fully integrating migration policy and management considerations in DRR discussions and approaches will be essential to promoting security and development in an equitable, inclusive manner. IOM's presence on the ground and its relationships with governments, ministries and partners enables it to foster linkages and promote coherence between global and national policymaking processes in harnessing the value that migration can bring to DRR.

5. CONCLUSION AND WAYS FORWARD

This report showcased IOM's DRR activities implemented in 2019 and 2020. Through various examples from IOM's operations on the ground across 43 countries/territories, the report has brought to light the central value that DRR can bring as a tool for addressing mobility challenges in an evolving, interconnected and increasingly unpredictable disaster risk landscape. The report highlighted 83 DRR-related projects implemented by IOM, which supported 6,203,257 individuals across 4 continents. These projects supported national and local efforts to prevent and prepare for disasters and associated population movements, delivered emergency assistance and protection where displacement could not be avoided or promoted solutions and resilience in post-disaster recovery processes. The report has underscored the importance of strengthening data collection and analysis on disasters and mobility, ensuring national and local ownership in the design and implementation of DRR activities, and fostering better coherence and integration between migration policy and DRR, CCA and development policies to address disaster-related mobility challenges while harnessing the intrinsic value that mobility strategies can bring to resilience-building efforts.

Five years have passed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement, which remain crucial policy instruments for achieving the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. These pioneering agreements confirmed the link between disasters and human mobility and have since boosted national and international efforts to address migration and displacement challenges in the context of disasters. Progress has also been made by countries in advancing their DRR commitments, such as through better integration of warning systems and procedures for evacuations in national DRR strategies, which has saved countless lives. More than 100 national DRR strategies are in place, and many more are being developed. However, the frequency, magnitude and duration of extreme weather events, often fueled by climate change and compounded by other multi-hazard risks, are increasing and resulting in unprecedented consequences for migration, human mobility and displacement.

To meet these challenges, bold and innovative actions are needed that provide people with the option of staying in communities of origin or facilitate migration as a strategy for coping with risks and adapting to environmental change. In line with the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, such action must be implemented at multiple levels, across sectors and based on multi-hazard approaches that holistically address natural, technological and biological hazards, including pandemics. DRR and CCA approaches must be better integrated. Specific attention should be given to updating or formulating national and local strategies for DRR, in line with Target E of the Sendai Framework, and it is crucial that such instruments incorporate provisions for addressing human mobility. Moreover, the imperative of enhancing humanitarian–development–peace collaboration to effectively resolve crises and displacement requires that DRR is scaled up in humanitarian contexts and that greater attention is given to long-term investment in building disaster and climate risk management systems in countries experiencing conflict or fragility. Such action will require tools that integrate conflict considerations, as well as better analyses and understanding of the complex interplay between disasters, conflict and human mobility.

IOM will continue to support States to meet their DRR commitments by promoting the integration of mobility aspects across DRR strategies, plans and operational programmes, as well as promoting the inclusion of migrants and displaced people across all DRR action. IOM recognizes the importance of making better use of existing coordination mechanisms, including the Global Compact for Migration, which already gives prominence and visibility to disasters as a key driver of migration. As the coordinator of the UN Network on Migration, IOM is well positioned to coalesce its UN partners around climate change as a central priority of the work of the network in the years to come.

The 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) and the 2022 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction provide immediate opportunities for relaunching existing DRR commitments, while also ensuring that mobility issues are placed front and centre of the DRR agenda. IOM stands ready to work with its partners to provide joint support to States to reduce risks and build resilience, while recognizing the fundamental value that people on the move can bring to building safe, prosperous and sustainable societies.

ANNEX 1. GLOBAL-LEVEL OUTPUT INDICATORS, BASELINES AND TARGETS

Data	Description
Projects 2019–2020	The Projects 2019–2020 column lists the number of IOM projects during 2019–2020 only.
Projects 2012–2020	The Projects 2012–2020 column lists the number of IOM projects between these years.
Baseline 2015	The 2015 baseline reflects the year the Sendai Framework was adopted and refers to the number of countries supported through projects that started between 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2015.
Actual 2017	The Actual 2017 column lists the number of countries that IOM supported in relation to that indicator during 2016.
Actual 2018	The Actual 2018 column lists the number of countries that IOM supported in relation to that indicator during 2017.
Actual 2019–2020	The Actual 2019–2020 column lists the number of countries that IOM supported in relation to that indicator during 2019–2020.
Cumulative 2020	The Cumulative 2020 column refers to the cumulative number of countries that IOM supported with projects from 2012 through 2020.
Target 2020	The Target 2020 column refers to the cumulative number of countries that IOM plans to target in relation to that indicator by the end of 2020.
Sendai Priority	The Sendai Priority column links the indicator to the priority that it addresses, as outlined in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. The priorities are as follows: • Sendai Priority 1 – Understanding disaster risk • Sendai Priority 2 – Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk • Sendai Priority 3 – Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience • Sendai Priority 4 – Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "build back better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Prevention

#	Indicator	Projects 2019–2020	Projects 2012–2020	Baseline 2015	Actual 2017	Actual 2018	Actual 2019–2020	Cumulative 2020	Target 2020	Sendai Priority
1	# countries/territories supported with multi-hazard risk assessments	26	75	3	21	26	22	44	39	1
2	# countries/territories supported with community-based disaster risk management (DRM)	42	148	14	10	27	35	38	35	2
3	# countries/territories supported with information, education, communication (IEC)	19	73	7	21	27	23	47	45	1
4	# countries/territories supported with planned relocation	6	21	2	10	1	12	22	25	3
5	# countries/territories supported with sustainable and diversified livelihoods	6	36	9	6	10	6	23	23	3
6	# countries/territories supported to risk-inform national, sectoral and local development strategies and/or develop disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) strategies and plans and/or conduct institutional capacity-building	36	111	20	17	34	40	61	56	2
7	# countries/territories supported with strengthened multi-stakeholder disaster coordination	19	69	12	22	18	15	42	40	2
8	# countries/territories supported with research and assessments on migration, environment and climate change (MECC)	19	42	11	11	11	21	32	25	1
9	# countries/territories supported with capacity-building on MECC	14	40	33	15	33	12	59	58	1

#	Indicator	Projects 2019–2020	Projects 2012–2020	Baseline 2015	Actual 2017	Actual 2018	Actual 2019–2020	Cumulative 2020	Target 2020	Sendai Priority
10	# countries/territories supported to harness migration management and/or diaspora for DRR	4	7	9	1	1	4	4	10	3
11	# countries/territories supported in reporting on displacement through the Sendai Framework monitor	5	5	No data	No data	6	5	8	10	2
12	# countries/territories supported to review current risks and losses, strengths, weaknesses and gaps in existing DRR policies, plans, programmes and investments (example: Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI))	9	66	20	10	14	8	38	36	1
13	# countries/territories supported to develop multisectoral loss databases that incorporate displacement	14	24	0	4	6	12	17	12	1
14	# thematic guidelines and tools developed in support to countries on DRR	15	29	0	10	16	14	33	31	2
15	# events resulting in outcome documents/DRR strategies to support countries in addressing gaps and challenges	10	56	30	8	6	9	47	46	1
16	# IOM statements, publications and communication products dedicated to DRR	15	31	4	17	2	14	32	26	1
17	# countries/territories supported with disease outbreak prevention and health systems strengthening	16	16	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	14	N/A	3

Preparedness

#	Indicator	Projects 2019–2020	Projects 2012–2020	Baseline 2015	Actual 2017	Actual 2018	Actual 2019–2020	Cumulative 2020	Target 2020	Sendai Priority
1	# countries/territories supported with community-based preparedness	20	116	18	27	17	16	46	44	4
2	# IOM preparedness monitoring reports	N/A	N/A	0	2	2	4	8	8	4
3	# countries/territories supported to include migrants in disaster preparedness	4	22	1	37	14	4	49	49	4
4	# countries/territories supported with early warning systems	16	61	5	18	16	13	30	30	3
5	# countries/territories supported with preparedness planning revision or drafting on camp coordination and camp management (CCCM), including evacuation preparedness	27	84	6	13	16	22	33	30	4
6	# regional offices supported to build capacity of country missions with preparedness planning for displacement tracking	22	45	2	9	8	19	19	17	4
7	# IOM non-food item (NFI) pre-positioning regional hubs for distribution	9	42	3	3	19	8	17	20	4
8	# countries/territories with service provider agreements for cash transfers	1	20	11	4	6	1	19	23	4
9	# countries/territories supported with public health preparedness	13	41	6	4	17	11	27	28	4

Response

#	Indicator	Projects 2019–2020	Projects 2012–2020	Baseline 2015	Actual 2017	Actual 2018	Actual 2019–2020	Cumulative 2020	Target 2020	Sendai Priority
1	# countries/territories supported with emergency evacuation and transportation assistance	4	13	0	4	4	3	10	12	4
2	# countries/territories supported with emergency shelter/NFI	21	78	11	18	14	19	34	32	4
3	# countries/territories supported with CCCM sectoral responses	9	34	4	10	8	8	38	34	4
4	# countries/territories supported with Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) on movements, needs and vulnerability	15	48	5	13	11	13	33	27	4
5	# countries/territories supported with emergency water, sanitation and hygiene services	11	11	4	N/A	N/A	11	9	N/A	N/A
6	# countries/territories supported with emergency health services	15	15	4	N/A	N/A	13	6	N/A	N/A

Recovery

#	Indicator	Projects 2019–2020	Projects 2012–2020	Baseline 2015	Actual 2017	Actual 2018	Actual 2019–2020	Cumulative 2020	Target 2020	Sendai Priority
1	# countries/territories supported with multi-hazard risk assessments in recovery	5	10	0	2	3	5	9	9	1
2	# countries/territories supported with hazard-resistant transitional shelter and/or housing	9	46	10	8	7	8	22	21	4
3	# countries/territories supported with hazard-resistant community infrastructure and services restoration	7	38	6	9	11	6	18	19	4
4	# countries/territories supported with debris removal and/or infrastructure repairs linked with cash-for-work opportunities	5	20	5	3	4	5	12	12	4
5	# countries/territories supported with planned relocation assistance	3	7	0	2	2	4	8	8	3
6	# countries/territories supported with sustainable livelihoods recovery and diversification strategies	6	16	3	3	5	5	12	12	4
7	# countries/territories supported with community-based DRM	5	29	5	7	6	4	17	18	2
8	# countries/territories supported with strengthened health delivery systems	2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	2	N/A	N/A

Partnerships

#	Indicator	Projects 2019–2020	Projects 2012–2020	Baseline 2015	Actual 2017	Actual 2018	Actual 2019–2020	Cumulative 2020	Target 2020	Sendai Priority
1	# United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction initiatives supported at global level	3	1	1	1	3	6	7	1	4
2	# Inter-Agency Standing Committee task teams/reference groups supported at global level	N/A	2	2	1	3	8	2	2	4
3	# United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks that reflect mobility, risk and resilience supported by IOM	8	5	3	6	8	22	16	2	4
4	# Humanitarian Response Plans that reflect DRR and resilience	9	23	7	5	8	43	35	2	3
5	# CADRI initiatives supported at country level	4	0	2	0	4	6	6	1	4
6	# Partnerships on migrant-inclusive DRR supported at country level	9	2	5	9	9	25	20	4	4
7	# Platform on Disaster Displacement initiatives on cross-border disaster displacement supported at global or country level	9	10	8	8	12	38	30	4	4
8	# preparedness partnerships supported at country level (examples: Mass Evacuation in Natural Disasters, CCCM, DTM)	17	5	7	9	14	35	21	4	4
9	# research, guidelines and programmatic partnerships (examples: partnerships with Georgetown University, UNHCR and FAO)	16	13	6	16	20	55	30	1	4

ANNEX 2. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PROJECTS BREAKDOWN AND PROJECTS OVERVIEW

Asia and the Pacific (Regional Office, Bangkok, Thailand)

Project title	Date	Country/Region
Asia Regional Migration Programme	2019–2021	Thailand
Building Resilience of Communities Affected by Climate Change and Environmental Degradation in Viet Nam	2018–2020	Viet Nam
Building Resilience: Action for Strengthened Institutions, Communities and Systems in Myanmar	2018–2019	Myanmar
Building the Capacity of Policymakers on Human Mobility in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change in the Philippines and the Eastern Caribbean	2018–2019	Philippines
Capacity Building of Nepal's National Security Forces in Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)	2017–2019	Nepal
Capacity Building Support to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) towards Protection of Mobile and Fragile Populations in the Philippines	2018–2020	Philippines
Climate Change Adaptation and Community Resilience in the Philippines (CARP)	2020–2022	Philippines
Community Vulnerability and Capacity Mapping Exercise and Assessment in the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia	2017–2019	Federated States of Micronesia
Disaster Resilience in the Compact Nations (RESILIENCE)	2020–2025	Federated States of Micronesia
Enhancing Disaster Prevention by Improving Irrigation and Water Resource Management at the Community Level	2020–2023	Afghanistan
Enhancing Protection and Empowerment of Migrants and Communities Affected by Climate Change and Disasters in the Pacific Region (Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu)	2019–2022	Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Humanitarian Assistance Programme (HAP) in Afghanistan	2019–2020	Afghanistan
Indonesia: Establishment of Identification, Verification, Registration and Technical Assistance to Out of Camps IDPs	2018–2019	Indonesia
International Disaster Response Capacity Building for Republic of Korea Humanitarian Actors	2014–2020	Republic of Korea

Project title	Date	Country/Region
Multi-Year Humanitarian Programme for Natural Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery in Pakistan	2015–2020	Pakistan
Pacific Climate Change Migration and Human Security Programme	2020–2022	Pacific governments
Pacific Response to Disaster Displacement Project	2019–2022	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Tonga and the Solomon Islands
Programme for Improved Disaster Management and Resilience Against Natural Disaster in Rakhine State, Burma/Myanmar	2014–2019	Myanmar
Promoting Action for Disaster Risk Governance and Working to Achieve Preparedness for Risk Reduction through Technical Assistance in Nepal (PARIWARTAN)	2019–2021	Nepal
Ridge to Reef – Marshall Islands	2019–2020	Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia
Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction and Livelihoods Capacities in Refugee-Affected Communities in Cox's Bazar	2019–2021	Bangladesh
Strengthening Early Warning System and Preparedness Actions for Disaster Risk Reduction in Papua New Guinea (PNG-SEWSPADRR)	2017–2020	Papua New Guinea
Strengthening Extreme Weather and Disaster Preparedness to Enhance the Resilience of Host and Rohingya Communities in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh	2018–2020	Bangladesh
Strengthening Health System to Improve Access to Health-Care Services Among Rohingya Refugees in Ukhiya and Teknaf-Cox's Bazar	2019–2020	Bangladesh
Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in Timor-Leste	2018–2020	Timor-Leste
Solomon Islands: Developing Planned Relocation Guidelines in the Context of Slow- and Sudden-Onset Disasters	2019–2021	Solomon Islands
UN Joint-Project to Address Cooking Fuel Needs, Environmental Degradation and Food Security for Populations Affected by the Refugee Crisis	2019–2020	Bangladesh

Central and North America and the Caribbean (Regional Office, San Jose, Costa Rica)

Project title	Date	Country/Region
Support Emergency Preparedness through Emergency Shelter Project in Dominica 13-08-2018	2018–2019	Dominica
Lifesaving Assistance to Persons Affected by Hurricane Dorian in the Bahamas	2019–2020	Bahamas
Lifesaving Humanitarian Assistance to Vulnerable Household Affected by Hurricane Dorian in the Bahamas	2019–2020	Bahamas
NFI Stockpile Management and Capacity Building for Emergency Preparedness – Hurricane season 2019–2021	2019–2021	Haiti
Promote Coordination and Preparedness of Haitian Communities through Build Back Safer Approach and Disaster Risk Reduction	2019–2020	Haiti
Strengthening Resilience and Scholastic Programmes in Storm-Affected Quezaltepeque, El Salvador	2018–2020	El Salvador
Strengthening the Engagement of Diaspora for Alternative Approach to Safer Shelters in Disaster Response, Preparedness and Recovery	2019–2020	United States of America
Caribbean Migration Consultations Conference towards a Framework for Regional Cooperation on Human Mobility in the Context of Disasters and the Adverse Effects of Climate Change	2019	16 Caribbean countries
Tracking and Monitoring Affected Populations by Drought and Violence in Honduras	2020	Honduras

Central and West Africa (Regional Office, Dakar, Senegal)

Project title	Date	Country/Region
Building Capacities of Governments to Prepare for, Respond to and Manage Crisis-Induced Displacement and Improving Understanding of Mobility Patterns in Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Countries	2016–2019	Senegal
Building the Resilience of Communities Affected by Climate Change and Environmental Degradation in Guinea	2020–2021	Guinea
Emergency Food and Livestock Crisis Response	2019–2020	Chad
Enhancing the Capacity of IOM Staff to Mainstream Environment and Climate Change within the Wider Framework of Migration Management in West and Central Africa	2019	West and Central Africa
Global Health Security Partnership Engagement: Expanding Efforts and Strategies to Protect and Improve Public Health Globally, Switzerland	2017–2020	Headquarters (Geneva)/Guinea and Senegal
Implementing Global Policies on Environmental Migration and Disaster Displacement in West Africa	2020–2021	ECOWAS
Project for the Reintegration of Migrants and the Fight against Radicalization through the Creation of Jobs Linked to the Restoration of Degraded Lands and Their Productive Base	2017–2019	Niger

Project title	Date	Country/Region
Projet de consolidation de la paix à travers l'adaptation au changement climatique et la résilience des moyens d'existence des populations de la région du lac Tchad	2018–2020	Chad
Provision of Life-Saving Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) in Support of Flood-Affected Communities in Nigeria	2018–2019	Nigeria
Strengthening Capacities in Risk and Disaster Risk Reduction in Burkina Faso and Mali	2019–2021	Burkina Faso
Strengthening the Capacities of Local Authorities in Burkina Faso to Mainstream Migration, the Environment and Climate Change into Local Planning	2019–2020	Burkina Faso
Support to the Main Pastoralist Network in West and Central Africa (Réseau Billital Maroobé) for a Better Understanding and Response around Transhumance Movements	2019–2020	Senegal
Understanding the Nexus between Migration and Access to Natural Resources in Guinea-Bissau, with a Specific Focus on Gender	2020	Guinea-Bissau
Vers une dimension environnementale de l'aide à la réintégration pour réduire la pression du changement climatique sur la migration en Afrique de l'Ouest	2018–2019	Senegal, West Africa

East Africa (Regional Office, Nairobi, Kenya)

Project title	Date	Country
Coordinated Humanitarian Assistance to Climate- and Conflict-Affected Populations in Somalia	2018–2019	Somalia
Data for Development: Understanding Environmental Migration in Uganda for Policy Development	2019–2021	Uganda
Delivery of Emergency Primary Health-Care Services to Drought-Affected and Displaced Communities in Jubaland and Southwest States of Somalia	2019–2020	Somalia
Displacement and Emergency Tracking in Burundi	2018–2019	Burundi
Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) Screening and Infection Prevention and Control (IPC)	2019	South Sudan
Engaging Migrants and Diaspora Communities for an Inclusive and Climate Resilient Blue Economy	2019–2021	Kenya
Enhancing Integrated Capacity and Assistance to Crisis-Affected Populations on Disease Outbreaks, Natural Disasters and Returns in Burundi	2019–2020	Burundi
Enhancing Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response Capacity in At-Risk Communities in Burundi	2019–2021	Burundi
Humanitarian Assistance to Conflict Affected Displaced Populations in South Sudan	2020	South Sudan
Identifying Climate Adaptive Solutions to Displacement in Somalia	2019–2020	Somalia

Project title	Date	Country
Immediate Response to Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFI) Needs for Flood-Affected Populations in Kenya	2019–2020	Kenya
Improving Access to Water Sanitation in Somalia	2017–2020	Somalia
Improving National EVD Preparedness and Surveillance Measures in Rwanda	2020	Rwanda
Malakal Protection of Civilian Site Reconfiguration	2018–2019	South Sudan
Migration, Environment and Climate Change in Tanzania: Examining the Causes and Consequences of Climate Change-Induced Internal Migration	2020–2022	United Republic of Tanzania
Provision of Emergency Shelter Support to Communities Affected by Floods and Landslides in Rwanda	2020–2021	Rwanda
Provision of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Shelter-NFI Emergency Supplies for Flood Affected Populations in South Sudan	2019–2020	South Sudan
Rapid Response Fund – Ethiopia	2019–2020	Ethiopia
Strengthening of Life-Saving Response through Provision of Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Assistance and Mobility Tracking of Affected Communities	2020	Uganda
Strengthening Resilience to Natural Disasters Risks in Burundi	2019–2022	Burundi
Supporting Vulnerable Female-Headed Households through Access to Income-Generating Activities in Oromia and Somali Regions	2019–2021	Ethiopia
Gavi Health System Strengthening Programme of the Government of South Sudan	2019–2021	South Sudan

Southern Africa (Regional Office, Pretoria, South Africa)

Project title	Date	Country
Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM): Assessing Needs and Vulnerabilities of Cyclone Idai Affected Populations in Zimbabwe	2019–2020	Zimbabwe
Provision of Shelter and NFI Materials for the Population Affected by Cyclone Idai in Zimbabwe	2019	Zimbabwe

Middle East and North Africa (Regional Office, Cairo, Egypt)

Project title	Date	Country
Addressing Urgent Humanitarian Needs and Supporting Durable Solutions to Displacement in Iraq	2019–2020	Iraq
Community Stabilization Program (CRP) – Phase IX	2019–2021	Iraq
Emergency Health Assistance to Yemeni Populations through Implementation of Minimum Service Package (MSP)	2019–2020	Headquarters (Geneva)/Yemen
Improving Living Conditions and Access to Basic Items for Protracted Internally Displaced Populations in Camps in Iraq	2019–2020	Iraq
Rapid Response Fund for Humanitarian Emergencies in Sudan	2019–2020	Sudan
Responding to Water Crisis in Al Qarna District in Basra	2020	Iraq
Strengthening Food Security and Resilience for Conflict-Affected Communities in Yemen	2018–2019	Yemen
Strengthening the Role of Women in Peace-Building through Natural Resources Management at the Community Level in the Rural Areas of the Governorates of Sana'a and Lahj in Yemen	2018–2019	Yemen

South America (Regional Office, Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Project title	Date	Country
Fostering Shock Response Capacities for Social Protection and Economic Integration, with a focus on the rights of the Venezuelan population and their host communities, in the disaster risk-prone areas	2019–2021	Peru

South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia (Regional Office, Vienna, Austria)

Project title	Date	Country/Territory
Enhancing Capacities and Mechanisms to Identify and Protect Vulnerable Migrants in the Western Balkans – Phase III (FY 2018)	2018–2019	Bosnia and Herzegovina (management site); Albania, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo* (implementing sites)
Flood Recovery – Housing Interventions in Republika Srpska (RS)	2017–2020	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Tajikistan: Understanding the Nexus of Migration, Gender, Climate Change and Agriculture	2019–2021	Tajikistan

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

ANNEX 3. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CIVIL SOCIETY PARTNERSHIPS

Names	Country/Territory
ACTED	Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, South Sudan
ActionAid Myanmar	Myanmar
Action Contre le Faim (United States)	South Sudan
Action for the Needy in Ethiopia	Ethiopia
Action pour un développement durable et intégré de la Guinée (Faranah)	Guinea
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	Ethiopia, Honduras, Sudan
African Development Aid	South Sudan
African Field Epidemiology Network	South Sudan
Aga Khan Foundation	Pakistan
AJDATEK Koundara	Guinea
AJVAL Lélouma	Guinea
American Refugee Committee	Sudan
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center	Myanmar
Assane Seck University of Ziguinchor	Senegal
Association des Jeunes Prolifiques (Siguiri)	Guinea
Association des témoins des urgences et des actions de développement	Chad
Burundi Red Cross	Burundi
Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants	Uganda
Care for Children and Old Age in South Sudan	South Sudan
CARE International	Ethiopia, Sudan, Zimbabwe
Catholic Agency for Overseas Development	Sudan
Catholic Relief Services	Ethiopia
Center for Advocacy, Relief and Development	South Sudan
Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche pour la Dynamique des Organisations	Chad
ChildFund	Honduras
Chin Green Network	Myanmar
Christian Mission for Development	South Sudan
Community Based Disaster Risk Management Working Network	Timor-Leste
Community Development Centre Senegal	Senegal
Community Initiative for Development Organization	South Sudan
Community Organized Relief Effort	Bahamas
Concern Worldwide	South Sudan, Sudan
Cooperazione Internazionale	Ethiopia, Haiti

Names	Country/Territory
Danish Refugee Council	South Sudan
Dominica Red Cross and Lifeline Ministries	Dominica
Dorcas Aid International	Ethiopia, South Sudan
Ecological Monitoring Centre	Senegal
Fayyaa Integrated Development Organization	Ethiopia
Gaston Berger University, Saint-Louis	Senegal
General Directorate of Civil Protection and Citizen Participation Unit	El Salvador
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Philippines
GOAL Global	Ethiopia
Green Belt Initiative	South Sudan
Groupe de Recherche et d'action pour le Développement Rural	Senegal
Habitat for Humanity	Haiti
Haiti Renewal Alliance	United States of America
HANDS	Pakistan
Health Pooled Fund	South Sudan
Human Development Concern	Somalia
Humane-Aid for Community Organization	South Sudan
Humanitarian Development Consortium	South Sudan
Humanity & Inclusion	Myanmar
Human Rights Bahamas	Bahamas
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	Philippines, Republic of Korea
International Medical Corps	Ethiopia
Islamic Relief Worldwide	Pakistan, Sudan
John Snow, Inc.	South Sudan
Kale Lwin Pyin	Myanmar
Korea NGO Council for Overseas Development Cooperation	Republic of Korea
L'Association pour le Développement de la Mindfulness -Forécaréah	Guinea
Marshall Islands Conservation Society	Marshall Islands
Mathare Environmental One Stop Youth Centre	Kenya
Medair	South Sudan
Mercy Corps	South Sudan, Sudan
Myat Myittar	Myanmar
Nile Hope	South Sudan
Norwegian Refugee Council	Ethiopia, South Sudan
Organization for Welfare and Development in Action	Ethiopia
Oscar M. Lopez Center for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management Foundation	Philippines
Oxfam	Myanmar, Somalia, South Sudan
Philippine Disaster Response Foundation	Philippines
Plan International	Ethiopia, Honduras, Myanmar, South Sudan, Sudan
Plastik Rafiki	Kenya

Names	Country/Territory
Polish Humanitarian Action	South Sudan
Practical Action	Sudan
Red Cross	Bahamas, Burundi, Ethiopia, Haiti, Honduras, Philippines, Senegal
Relief International	South Sudan
Réseau Billital Maroobé	Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania, Senegal
Rural Education and Agriculture Development Organization	Somalia
Samaritan's Purse	South Sudan
Save the Children	Sudan
Solidarités International	South Sudan
Sow Ranch	Senegal
Support for Peace and Education Development Program	South Sudan
Sur en Acción	Honduras
Swaynee Development Foundation	Myanmar
Tearfund	South Sudan
Tedim Youth Fellowship	Myanmar
Terra Renaissance	Burundi
The Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement-International	Papua New Guinea
Tiniguena Esta Terra é Nossa	Guinea-Bissau
Titi Foundation	South Sudan
Touch Africa Development Organisation	South Sudan
Trees for the Future	Senegal
UDiON Foundation	United States of America
UN Pulse Lab Jakarta	Indonesia
United States Peace Corps	Senegal
University of the Philippines Alumni Association of San Francisco	United States of America
World Relief	South Sudan
World Vision	Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan
ZOA International	Ethiopia

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