

# IOM IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION & CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

IOM IS PART OF THE INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION (ISDR) NETWORK AND COMMITTED TO THE GOALS & PRINCIPALS OF THE HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION (HFA) TO WORK WITH GOVERNMENTS AND COMMUNITIES TO BUILD RESILIENCE TO HAZARDS. IOM IS ACTIVE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC) TO PROMOTE THE INCLUSION OF MIGRATION UNDER THE ADAPTATION PILLAR.

## SCOPE OF INTERVENTION

Ensuring human security in today's world requires addressing the complex interaction between migration, the environment and climate change.

**Migration** can result from different environmental factors. From the gradual environmental degradation (including desertification, soil and coastal erosion) to the natural disasters (such as earthquakes, floods or tropical storms).

Different types of environmental processes and events may cause forced migration:

- ✓ Natural disasters tend to lead to sudden, large-scale movements where return is sometimes feasible in the long run.
- ✓ If inadequately managed, large-scale movements can lead to overexploitation of natural resources and further destruction of peoples' livelihoods in the hosting environment.
- ✓ Migratory responses to environmental degradation, especially at early and intermediate stages, are often temporary in nature and serve as an adaptation strategy to environmental change.
- ✓ When environmental degradation becomes severe or irreversible, migration can become permanent and may require relocation of affected populations either internally or in a third country.

In the coming decades, climate change is expected to further exacerbate the risks of disasters, not only from more frequent and intense hazard events but also through greater vulnerability to the existing hazards.

Addressing these linkages from a human mobility perspective, IOM considers that **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)** are the way forward to help populations living in areas where hazards meet vulnerability.

## WHAT IOM DOES

Based IOM's comprehensive approach to human mobility, **programming integrating DRR and CCA can help affected population and support governments.**

A wide range of activities have been developed over the years from preparedness and prevention, response and recovery with the aim of reducing vulnerabilities and managing the risks. Assistance is also provided in complex situations where environmental factors are compounded by conflict.



*The gravest effects of climate change may be those on human migration*

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 1990

WHILE THE GROWING NUMBER OF NATURAL DISASTERS REQUIRES A MORE STRATEGIC RESPONSE, IOM'S GLOBAL COMMITMENT HAS POSITIONED THE ORGANIZATION AS THE LEADING AGENCY IN SUPPORT OF VULNERABLE AND MOBILE POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE.

### ASSISTING DISPLACED POPULATION:

IOM, as a **Global Cluster lead for Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) in Natural Disasters**, has a global responsibility within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), ensuring that assistance is provided to the displaced.

IOM's activities do not seek the containment of the affected populations, but rather aim to provide a viable solution in the aftermath of an emergency and, most importantly, to lay the groundwork for durable solutions.

### ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS:

Mainstreaming environmental factors into the programming operations contribute to prevent and mitigate the negative effects of forced migration, especially in cases of mass migration.

### REDUCING VULNERABILITY:

IOM's community stabilization approach aims at contributing to sustainable development while providing disaster preparedness assistance to prevent further forced migration.

IOM's interventions are grounded in the understanding that community involvement, including the use of local human resources and materials, is essential in order to stimulate local ownership and safeguard the long-term sustainability of the programmes.

### TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

Migration management tools based on IOM's expertise are also used to address long-term needs of (potentially) affected populations including by facilitating regular labour migration or by strengthening the links between migration & development. Long-term policy planning allow a less cost intensive, more effective and sustainable response to environmental events and processes.



IOM International Organization for Migration  
OIM Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations  
OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

## IOM STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES:

- ✓ Assistance to safe and orderly return / reintegration through livelihood support programmes.
- ✓ Community assistance, with community driven capacity building activities that include prevention, rehabilitation support to affected populations.
- ✓ Identification, development & implementation of social infrastructure rehabilitation programmes.
- ✓ Support to national and district authorities, including national and local Civil Protection structures, to develop, improve and/or maintain systems for hazard mapping, early warning and standard operating procedures, providing capacity building/technical assistance in disaster management and risk assessments.
- ✓ Field studies & assessments of risk, poverty level, perceptions & community's willingness to engage.
- ✓ Awareness trainings, public information and education campaigns.



DATE	PLACE	PROJECT
2000-2001	CENTRAL AMERICA	Tiempo de Huracanes, Tiempo de Prevencion. Centro America en Sintonia Alerta
2000—2004	KOSOVO	Kosovo Protection Corps Training Programme
2002	HONDURAS	Community Risk Management in High Vulnerable Municipalities
2004-2005	TADJIKISTAN	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction with Earthquake Safer Construction Practices
2005-2006	KYRGYZSTAN	Preparing assistance to vulnerable population in areas affected by natural disasters
2006	PAKISTAN	Seismic Activity Resistant—Reconstruction programme
2006	GLOBAL	Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster Lead for Natural Disasters
2007	PERU	Callejon de Huaylas. Building capacity and community civil defense system to respond to environmental risk-related assessments, training and planning based on geospatial information
2007	TIMOR LESTE	IOM Support to Disaster Risk Management
2007	TURKMENISTAN	Preparing assistance to vulnerable population in the areas of Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan affected by natural disasters
2008	MYANMAR	Rebuilding Community Resilience after the Floods
2008	HAITI	Disaster Risk Reduction through Early Recovery Strategy
2008	NEPAL	From displacement to sustainable return (CCCM, DRR, CB)
2009	VIARIOS	Tackle Food Crisis Impact in Yemen, Sudan, Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, Tanzania, Mozambique

Activities are being developed in close coordination with Governments, IASC partners, Red Cross Movement, and thanks to the generous contribution of international, national as well as private donors including ECHO/DIPECHO, World Bank, USAID, UN/CERF, many IOM Member States and Private Sector funds.

In 2008 only, direct emergency response during natural disasters was developed through implementation of 43 projects, while prevention and disaster risk reduction activities were implemented inter alia in Mozambique, South Africa, Pakistan, Haiti, Cambodia, Kyrgyzstan and Timor Leste with budget of USD 3,364,290.47 to implement 11 projects.

### IOM Reference Materials:

- ✓ EPC Framework of Activities: General, IDPs, Logistics and Cluster approach
- ✓ IOM School of Civil Protection (IOM-EUROPA)
- ✓ IOM Kosovo - KPC Training Manual
- ✓ IOM Research Series on Migration and Policy Briefings



- 2000 **Central America:** Awareness and Prevention Campaign
- 2006 **Indonesia:** Disaster Recovery Programme
- 2000 **Kosovo:** Training Programme for the Kosovo Protection Corps
- 2007 **Pakistan:** Schools in Pakistan-administered Kashmir built to resist seismic activity
- 2007 **Philippines:** Awareness and Prevention Campaign