TAKING SENDAI FORWARD

IOM PROGRESS REPORT ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE 2018

IOM UN MIGRATION

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CADRI	Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative
CBDRM	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EWS	Early Warning Systems
HBMM	Health, Border and Mobility Management
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICE	Information, Communication and Education
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitor Centre
IHR	International Health Regulations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NFI	Non-Food Items
PDD	Platform on Disaster Displacement
RO	Regional Office
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Reduction
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2017, IOM elaborated a four-year plan of action to guide the Organization's disaster risk reduction activities in support of States' efforts to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The *IOM Strategic Work Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience 2017-2020* was designed to help measure progress against the benchmarks of the Sendai Framework and the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, while seeking to foster a more coherent, all-of-organization approach to reducing risks and strengthening resilience. This report is a first stock-taking of the progress of implementation of the action plan since its launch last year.

The report highlights the following key findings:

- It remains crucial to ensure that migrants, displaced persons and mobility issues are better incorporated in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policy, strategy and planning, in order to more effectively address the mobility dimensions of disasters, in line with the provisions of the Sendai Framework. The report highlights the need to sustain capacity support to help governments incorporate mobility dimensions in DRR efforts, including in support of Target (e) in the Sendai Framework, which seeks to increase the number of countries with disaster risk reduction strategies;

- IOM maintains a considerable footprint globally in terms of supporting its Member States to address mobility dimensions of disasters, including by reducing disaster displacement. During the course of 2017, IOM implemented a total of 84 projects in 71 countries in support of efforts to strengthen disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. IOM saw particular increases in support to multi-hazard risk assessments (21 countries), incorporating migrants in disaster preparedness, response and recovery (37 countries), and developing/upgrading DRR strategies and plans (17 countries). IOM trained 6,447 government officials and 28,322 community members, and provided direct DRR support to approximately 1.4 million individuals in 675 vulnerable communities;

- IOM is increasingly working on mobility and disaster risk reduction as part of an integrated, system-wide effort alongside UN and other partners, and aligning programming behind the UN Plan of Action. Innovative and strategic partnerships at local, national and international levels proved pivotal in the delivery of risk reduction support in 2017.

It is expected that hazards and disasters, fueled by a variety of risk factors, including climate change, environmental degradation, conflicts, population growth and unplanned and rapid urbanization, will continue to displace millions within their countries of origin, and compel more and more people to migrate, often irregularly, across borders. Disaster-related population movements will, therefore, have significant humanitarian and development implications for Governments, societies and communities during the years to come. IOM will continue to play a key role in ensuring that migrants, including displaced populations, as well as women, youth and other vulnerable groups are included in disaster risk reduction strategies and planning at national and local levels. IOM will intensify these and other DRR efforts by leveraging its comparative advantage and global strategic partnerships, while working concurrently to reinforce capacity at the local level to sustain outcomes. IOM is committed to working with States and communities to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience, while promoting the vital benefits and opportunities that mobility can bring, when safe and dignified, for those seeking a better life.

1. INTRODUCTION

Mobility can save lives, enhance resilience and reduce risk. But mobility can also make people more vulnerable and expose them to new risks. Prior to the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015, IOM worked with its Member States and international partners to ensure that the significance of mobility was elaborated within the resulting Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework). This landmark document is distinctive in that it captures the complexity of population movements as a driver of risk, but also as having potential positive impacts on resilience. It brings to light the important consequences of disasters in terms of displacement, but equally acknowledges the contributions that migrants can make – through remittances, networks, skills and investments - in addressing root causes and promoting resilience.

Since leaders gathered in Sendai more than three years ago, issues of mobility are increasingly featured in international frameworks and policy discussions. The 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development calls for the empowerment of displaced people and migrants as part of a wider effort to reduce inequalities and "to leave no one behind". The Chair's Summary of the 2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (2017 Global Platform) states that Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies should '*include provisions that aim to prevent displacement attributed to disasters and reduce displacement risk, address the protection needs of displaced people and promote durable solutions to displacement*'.[1] The Paris Agreement adopted at the 21st Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) in 2015 included a direct reference to the rights of migrants in the Preamble, and Decision 1/CP.21 adopted at the COP21 led to the establishment of a Task Force to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change. Separately, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration[2] makes specific references to the Sendai Framework and calls for measures to strengthen disaster risk reduction, including by promoting mechanisms to anticipate risks that might trigger or affect migration and by integrating displacement into disaster preparedness strategies. The GCM contains multiple references to the linkages between disasters and migration, highlighting the importance of joint analysis and information-sharing in addressing disaster-related movements, and calling for the development of adaptation and resilience strategies that better take into account migration.

Nevertheless, disasters continue to displace millions every year. In 2017 alone, there were 18.8 million new internal displacements associated with disasters in 135 countries.[3] The vast majority of these displacements were associated with weather-related hazards, with floods accounting for 8.6 million, and storms for 7.5 million. Many more people are believed to be on the move, resulting from the slow-onset effects of climate change and environmental degradation. Others are unable to move as they are effectively trapped in vulnerable situations. Without scaled-up action to reduce risk and strengthen resilience, the goal of halving the number of displaced people by 2030, as called for by the UN Secretary-General, is at risk.[4] It remains urgent, therefore, to ensure that migrants, displaced persons and mobility issues are better accounted for in disaster risk reduction efforts to more effectively address the mobility dimensions of disasters, in line with the provisions of the Sendai Framework.

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[1] Chair's Summary of the 2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, 22-26 May 2017, Cancun, Mexico.
[2] Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, Final Draft, 11 July 2018.
[3] GRID 2018: Global Report on Internal Displacement, IDMC/NRC, 2018.
[4] https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/statement/2016-05-23/secretary-general%E2%80%99s-opening-remarks-world-humanitarian-summit

Last year, IOM elaborated a four-year plan of action to guide the DRR and partnership activities of IOM's country offices in support of States' efforts. Launched on the occasion of the 2017 Global Platform in Cancun, Taking Sendai Forward: IOM Strategic Work Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience 2017-2020, has enhanced IOM's ability to measure progress on DRR, including through contributions to the UN system, while seeking to foster a more coherent, all-of-organization approach based on the Organization's comparative advantage.[5]

The purpose of this report is to take stock of the progress IOM made in 2017 against the baselines and targets established within the Strategic Work Plan. The report presents key findings from IOM's global survey of 84 projects in 71 countries. The report highlights how IOM is increasingly working in an integrated manner alongside UN system partners to advance the priorities of the Sendai Framework by incorporating mobility-based approaches in efforts to reduce risk and build resilience.

2. IOM'S APPROACH TO DRR AND COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

IOM's work on DRR and risk-informed approach to country programming contributes to States' efforts to implement the Sendai Framework. Paying particular attention to at-risk communities, migrants, including displaced populations, as well as women, youth and other vulnerable groups, IOM's programming on DRR aims to reduce displacement associated with natural hazards by supporting national efforts to strengthen disaster prevention and mitigation, risk governance and information. IOM also works to strengthen resilience by integrating "build back better" measures in recovery and reconstruction in support of durable solutions to displacement. Other areas of programming include the engagement in DRR planning of migrant communities that may otherwise be excluded from relevant national or local efforts.

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[5] To learn more, see: https://www.iom.int/disaster-risk-reduction

IOM's DRR programmes harness dimensions of mobility across all its activities and partnerships, recognizing the risks that mobility can bring, but equally, the potential of mobility – for example through movement along traditional migratory routes, or evacuations and planned relocations – to protect lives and livelihoods and improve resilience. IOM's approach further recognizes that development programmes do not necessarily reduce hazards and associated displacement risks but can create new risks or amplify existing ones.[6] For IOM, achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) therefore requires that households, communities and systems are resilient to natural hazards and associated displacement pressures, and have an increased capacity to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, which otherwise will undermine the efforts of States to achieve their national development goals.

DRR constitutes a core service sector in IOM's institution-wide Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF)[7], which guides IOM's comprehensive approach to addressing migration crises. Through MCOF, IOM incorporates risk reduction goals into country-level planning processes and fund-raising efforts where relevant to the context, reflecting the strategic importance of this area of work for IOM in addressing the mobility dimensions of crises, and as part of building resilience in the context of the 2030 Agenda.

At the practical level, IOM works to integrate DRR into its country planning and programming through both standalone DRR initiatives and through mutually reinforcing efforts to risk-inform other programme areas, including within its humanitarian response efforts. As a member of United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) and Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs) at the country level, IOM increasingly implements DRR programming as part of a UN system-wide effort, working collaboratively with UNCTs and national government partners in line with the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience.

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[6] The Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (UN, 2015), estimates that US$ 90 trillion will be invested in infrastructure over the next 15 years. Ensuring that those investments are risk-informed and account for their potential displacement impacts is a precondition for sustainable development.

[7] MCOF is a practical, operational and institution-wide strategic planning tool to improve and systematize the way in which the Organization supports its Member States and partners to better prepare for and respond to migration crises. IOM Member States unanimously adopted Resolution 1243, endorsing the Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) in 2012.

Working across 100 countries through a network of 412 offices, IOM offers a unique perspective and comparative advantage in supporting its 172 Member States to implement the Sendai Framework. As the leading international organization for migration, IOM capitalizes on its strong government links and ability to partner across relevant ministries in support of a whole-of-government approach to addressing migration challenges. With 97 per cent of its staff members based in the field, the Organization is also highly operational allowing it to work directly with beneficiary groups to identify and integrate their particular needs and capacities into programming, while ensuring that disaster risk reduction efforts are aligned with national frameworks and priorities.
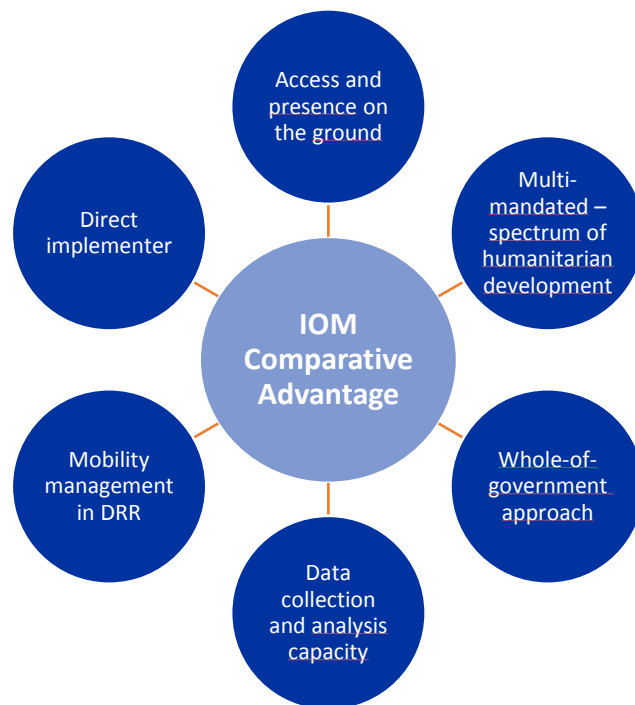
Further, IOM's mandate to work across the humanitarian and development continuum allows the Organization to take advantage of contextual knowledge and relationships built with communities during humanitarian response operations to transition to longer-term programming geared towards reducing needs, vulnerability and risk. Through its displacement data collection and analysis capacity (Displacement Tracking Matrix, DTM), IOM designs locally appropriate interventions based on an understanding of the mobility context.[8]

IOM has established strong DRR partnerships over the years, including with a broad range of counterparts, spanning national and local Government, UN agencies and networks, international and local NGOs, civil society, academia, private sector, diaspora and others. As appropriate, IOM builds the capacity of local actors who may remain engaged long after IOM's support, to promote sustainability.
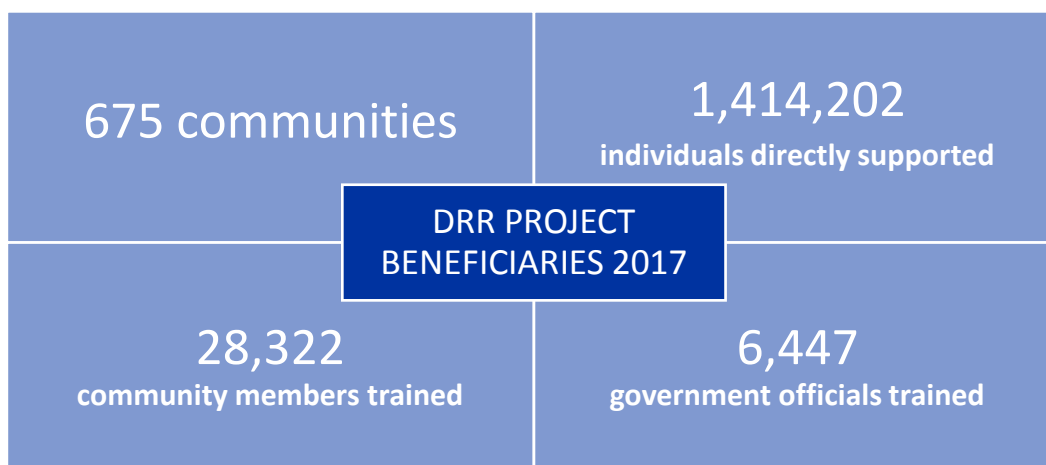
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[8] IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route.

3. IOM's DRR ACTIVITIES IN 2017: AN OVERVIEW

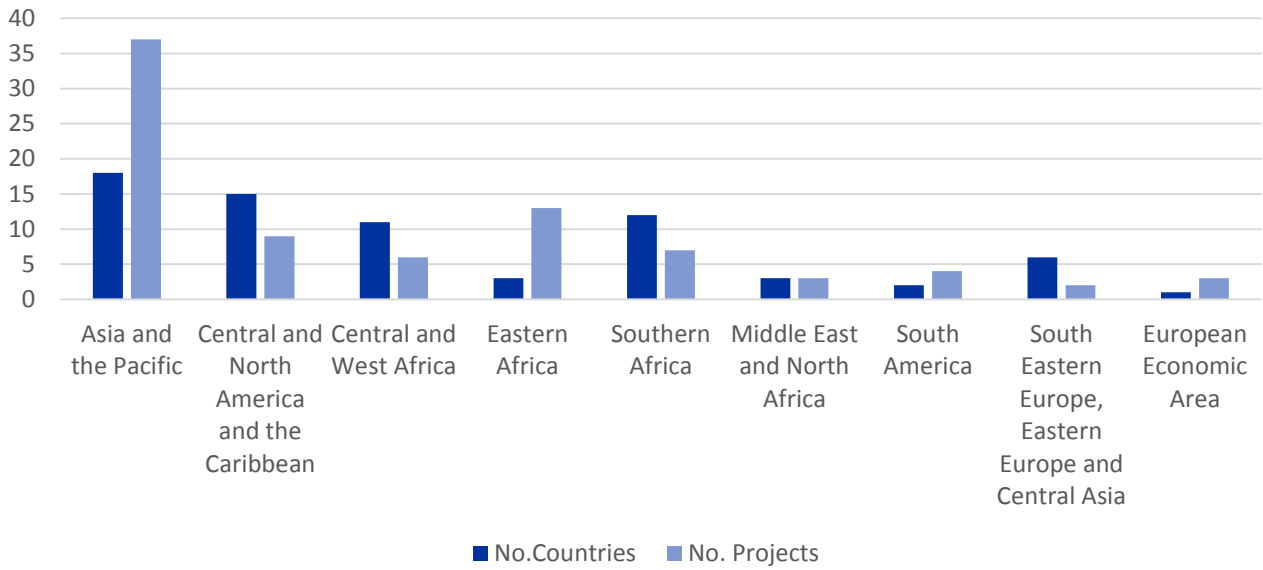| 84 DRR Projects | 71 Countries | USD 140 Million |
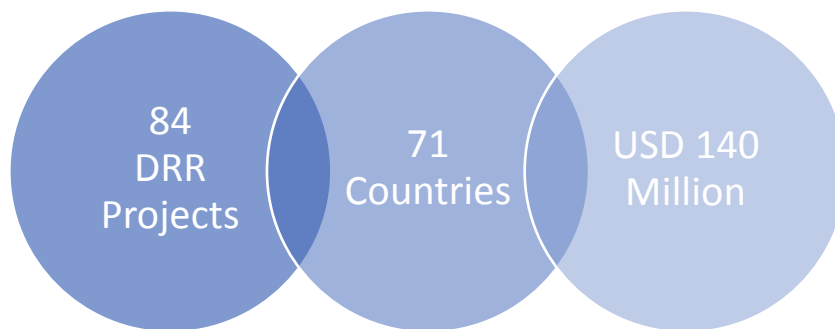
In 2017, IOM implemented a total of 84 disaster risk reduction projects in 71 countries worldwide with a value of approximately USD 140 million. Through these projects, IOM reached approximately 1.4 million individuals in 675 vulnerable communities. IOM provided disaster risk reduction trainings to more than 28,000 community members and over 6,400 government officials.

675 communities	1,414,202 **individuals directly supported**
DRR PROJECT BENEFICIARIES 2017	
28,322 **community members trained**	6,447 **government officials trained**

The majority of this programming took place in Asia, the Pacific and Africa. 43 per cent of DRR projects were implemented in Asia and the Pacific, while 30 per cent of projects took place in Central, Eastern, Southern and Western Africa. According to IDMC, 41.9 per cent of all disaster-induced internal displacement in 2017 occurred in the Asia Pacific region, which corresponds closely with the level of engagement by IOM in this region that same year. Further, 26.3 per cent of disaster-induced internal displacement in 2017 occurred in Sub-Saharan Africa, again reflecting closely the share of IOM projects dedicated to this region. This correlation suggests that IOM is by and large concentrating its DRR resources and investments in the areas most at risk of disaster displacement.

Most of IOM's DRR projects in 2017 focussed specifically on droughts, flash flooding, cyclones, river flooding and landslides. Other projects addressed risks associated with earthquakes, coastal flooding, epidemics, extreme temperature, tsunamis, wildfire and volcanic eruptions. This brings to light the wide array of hazards that communities typically grapple with and the importance of adopting multi-hazard approaches in comprehensively addressing the risks that vulnerable communities so often face.

No. Countries and Projects by Region 2017

Legend: ■ No.Countries ■ No. Projects

X-axis categories: Asia and the Pacific; Central and North America and the Caribbean; Central and West Africa; Eastern Africa; Southern Africa; Middle East and North Africa; South America; South Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia; European Economic Area

IOM DRR Projects by Region 2017

- 43%
- 12%
- 30%
- 15%

Legend:
- ■ Asia and the Pacific
- ■ Central and North America and the Caribbean
- ■ Africa (Southern, Eastern, Central and West Africa)
- ■ Other

IOM DRR Projects by Hazard Type in 2017

Hazard Type	No. Projects
Drought	29
Flash flooding	28
Cyclone	28
River flooding	25
Landslide	17
Earthquake	14
Coastal flooding	11
Epidemic	10
Tsunami	7
Extreme temperatures	6
Wildfire	4
Volcanic	2
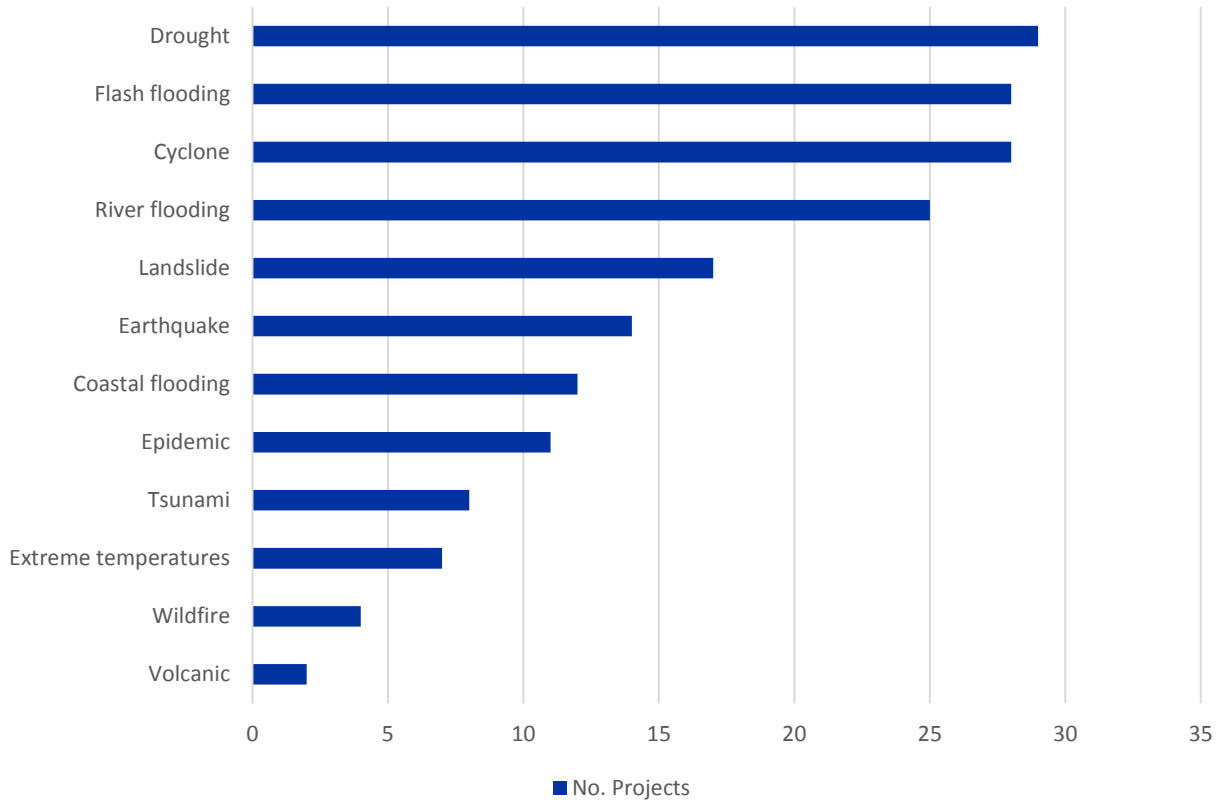
IOM Member States Supported by Hazard Type in 2017

Hazard Type	No. Countries
River flooding	25
Landslide	24
Cyclone	23
Drought	18
River flooding	17
Coastal flooding	12
Extreme temperatures	12
Earthquake	10
Epidemic	9
Tsunami	8
Wildfire	7
Volcanic	2
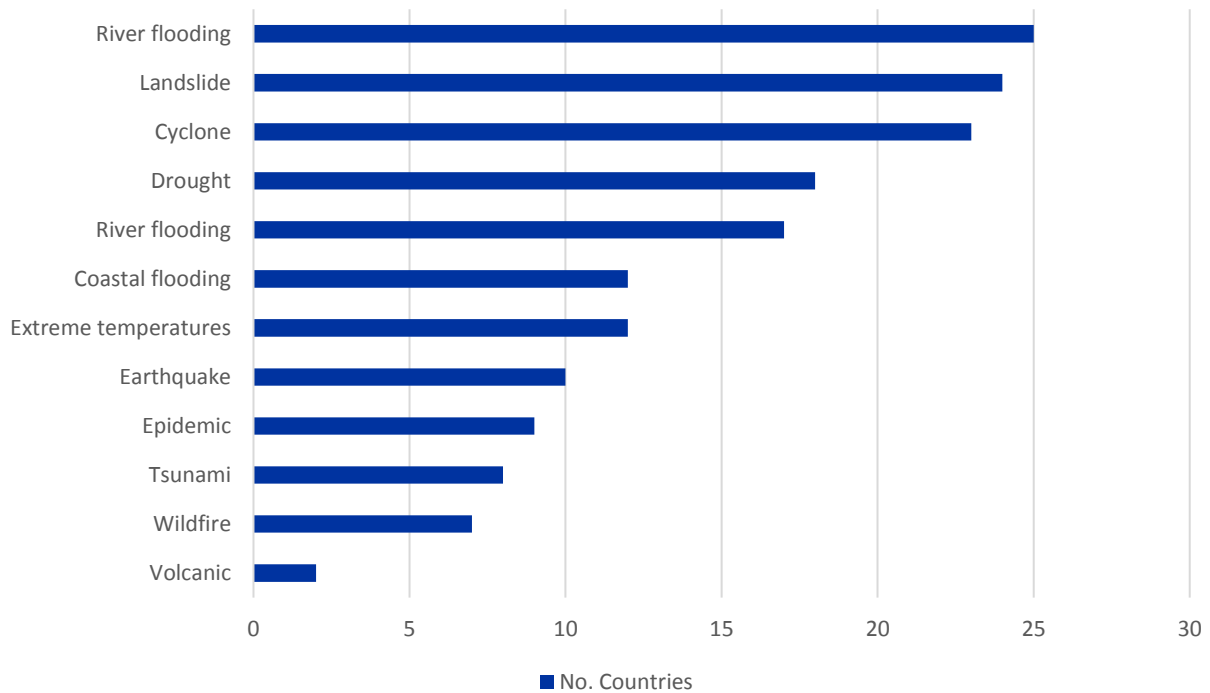
DRR Projects by Disaster Phase in 2017

In 2017, IOM supported Member States in reducing disaster and displacement risk through pre-disaster prevention and preparedness activities, and through disaster response and recovery efforts. During 2017, 34 projects focused on prevention, 39 on preparedness, 32 on response and 18 on 'building back better' in recovery. Projects in the Asia-Pacific Region had a particular emphasis on prevention and mitigation as part of promoting a shift from managing disasters to managing disaster *risks*.

- ■ Prevention
- ■ Preparedness
- ■ Response
- ■ Recovery
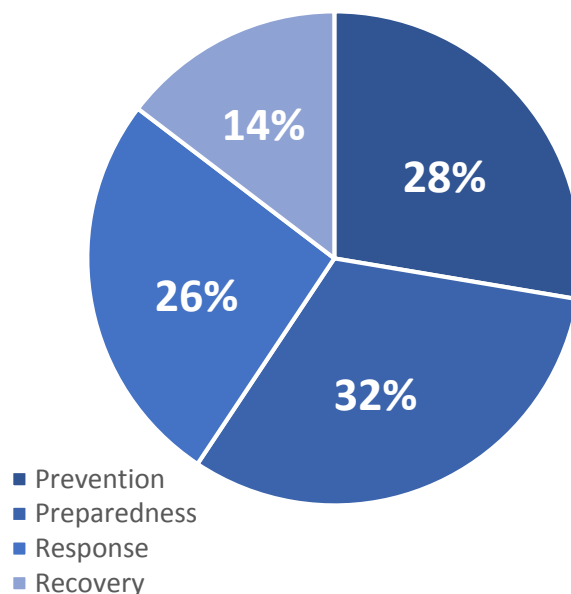
COUNTRIES BENEFITTING FROM IOM DRR PROGRAMMING DURING 2017

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC:
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, The Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu and Viet Nam

CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN:
Antigua, Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Costa Rica, Dominica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Sint Maarten, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States of America

CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA:
Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Sierra Leone

EASTERN AFRICA:
Ethiopia, Rwanda and Somalia

SOUTHERN AFRICA:
Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe

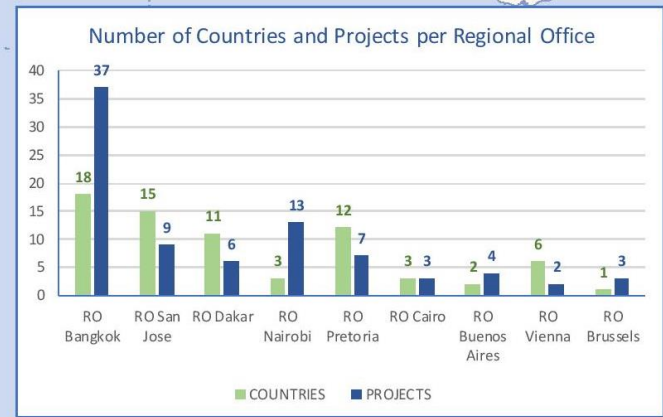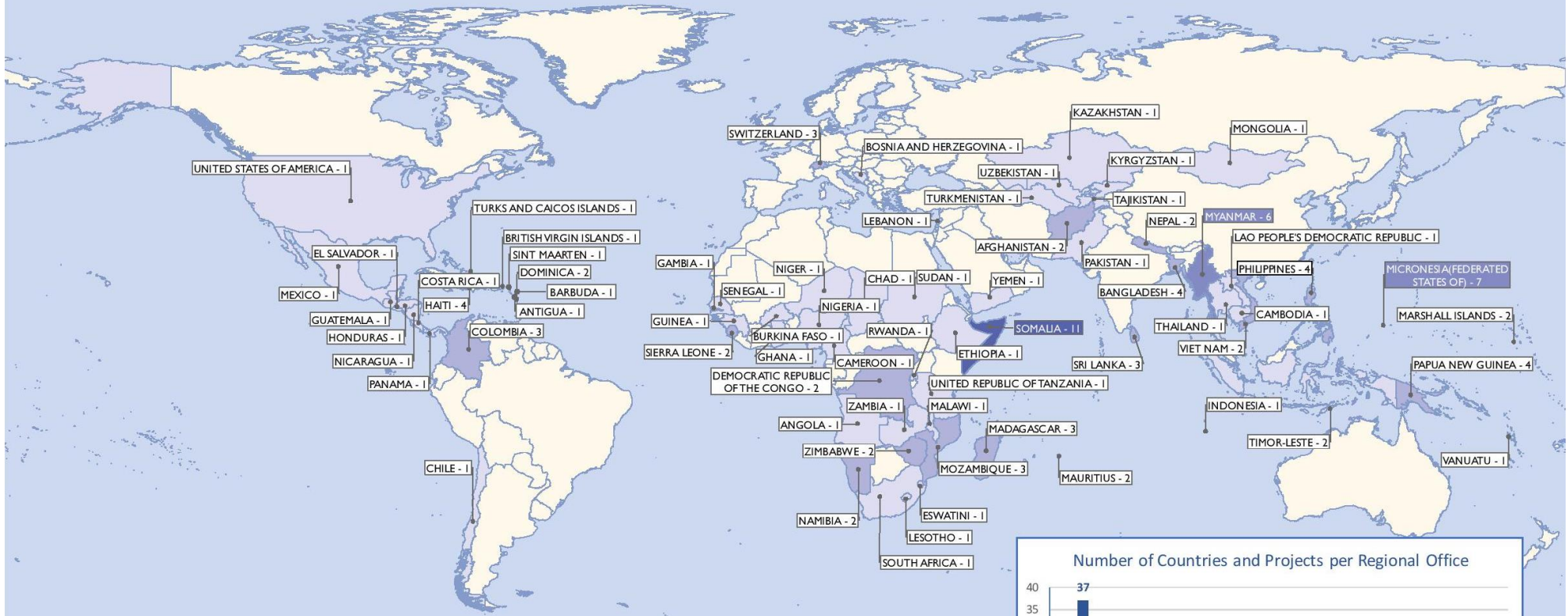**MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AMERICA:**
Lebanon, Sudan and Yemen

SOUTH AMERICA:
Chile and Colombia

SOUTHERN EASTERN EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA:
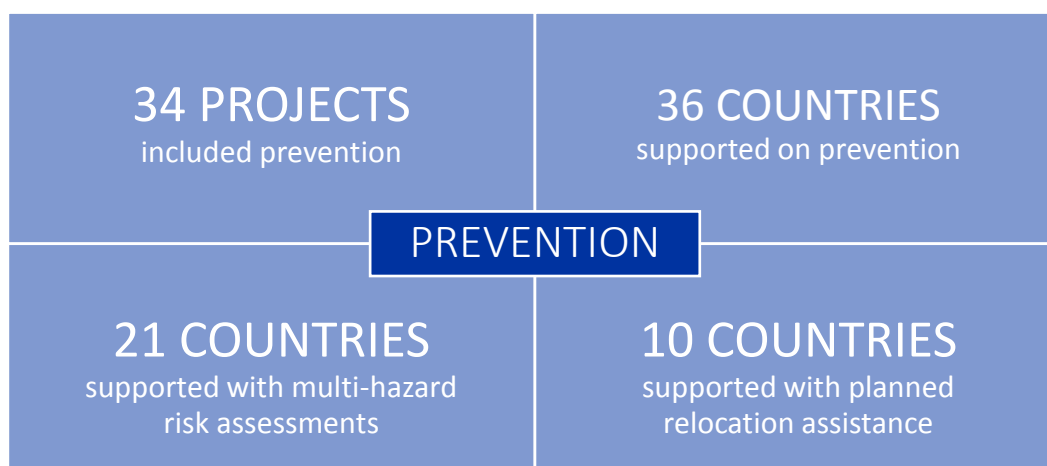Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan

IOM GLOBAL DRR ACTIVITIES IN 2017

KAZAKHSTAN - 1

MONGOLIA - 1

SWITZERLAND - 3

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - 1

KYRGYZSTAN - 1

UZBEKISTAN - 1

TURKMENISTAN - 1

TAJIKISTAN - 1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - 1

LEBANON - 1

NEPAL - 2

MYANMAR - 6

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS - 1

AFGHANISTAN - 2

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - 1

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS - 1

PAKISTAN - 1

PHILIPPINES - 4

EL SALVADOR - 1

SINT MAARTEN - 1

GAMBIA - 1

NIGER - 1

CHAD - 1

SUDAN - 1

YEMEN - 1

MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF) - 7

DOMINICA - 2

BANGLADESH - 4

MEXICO - 1

COSTA RICA - 1

BARBUDA - 1

SENEGAL - 1

NIGERIA - 1

HAITI - 4

ANTIGUA - 1

CAMBODIA - 1

MARSHALL ISLANDS - 2

GUATEMALA - 1

GUINEA - 1

BURKINA FASO - 1

RWANDA - 1

SOMALIA - 11

THAILAND - 1

HONDURAS - 1

COLOMBIA - 3

VIET NAM - 2

NICARAGUA - 1

SIERRA LEONE - 2

GHANA - 1

CAMEROON - 1

ETHIOPIA - 1

SRI LANKA - 3

PAPUA NEW GUINEA - 4

PANAMA - 1

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO - 2

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA - 1

INDONESIA - 1

ZAMBIA - 1

MALAWI - 1

ANGOLA - 1

MADAGASCAR - 3

ZIMBABWE - 2

TIMOR-LESTE - 2

CHILE - 1

MOZAMBIQUE - 3

MAURITIUS - 2

VANUATU - 1

NAMIBIA - 2

ESWATINI - 1

LESOTHO - 1

SOUTH AFRICA - 1

Number of Countries and Projects per Regional Office

	RO Bangkok	RO San Jose	RO Dakar	RO Nairobi	RO Pretoria	RO Cairo	RO Buenos Aires	RO Vienna	RO Brussels
COUNTRIES	18	15	11	3	12	3	2	6	1
PROJECTS	37	9	6	13	7	3	4	2	3

■ COUNTRIES   ■ PROJECTS

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

3.1 STRATEGIC OUTCOME I: PREVENTION – 'MAKING MIGRATION A CHOICE, RATHER THAN A NECESSITY'

Under this outcome, IOM programming supported disaster prevention through a total of 34 projects in 36 countries. These projects made important headway in reducing disaster and displacement risk in particularly vulnerable communities.

34 PROJECTS included prevention	**36 COUNTRIES** supported on prevention
PREVENTION	
21 COUNTRIES supported with multi-hazard risk assessments	**10 COUNTRIES** supported with planned relocation assistance

Specifically, IOM supported multi-hazard risk assessments in 21 countries. These activities helped determine the nature and extent of disaster risk as a basis for designing appropriate interventions and informing government policy. In Afghanistan, Guinea, Myanmar, The Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste, IOM implemented risk assessments that adopted community-based and participatory approaches. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, IOM conducted cross-border mobility risk assessments, which ensured a dynamic understanding of mobility risks related to public health in high-risk areas of the country.

PROJECT EXAMPLE 1

PROGRAMME FOR IMPROVED DISASTER MANAGEMENT
AND RESILIENCE AGAINST NATURAL DISASTER IN RAKHINE STATE (MYANMAR)

In Myanmar, IOM supported a participatory approach to multi-hazard risk assessments, which involved several workshops with the government, community-based organizations, civil society organizations and vulnerable communities. The project uniquely combined science, technology and the use of local indigenous knowledge to provide more reliable findings on the local risk context. Using Geographical Information System software to develop and analyze multi-hazard risks, the project presented key findings in workshops for validation against local knowledge. This enabled IOM to introduce for the first time in Myanmar a set of township-level multi-hazard risk maps. These risk maps provided the government and communities with an improved ability to prepare for disasters as well as develop infrastructure projects to minimize risk. The risk maps are now an integral part of the improved township disaster management plans. On request of Myanmar's Department of Disaster Management, IOM was also tasked with supporting the government in developing national risk assessment and mapping guidance.

IOM supported community-based disaster risk reduction and management (CBDRM) activities in 10 countries. These activities strengthened community resilience and put measures in place to reduce the impacts of

hazards through local, community-driven initiatives. This support was particularly common in Myanmar, where monsoon flooding had displaced over 320,000 people across 13 of the country's 14 States and regions. Here, IOM supported a total of 124 Village Tract Administrators from disaster prone areas with capacity building training on CBDRM. IOM's projects also established or enhanced CBDRM committees in Afghanistan, Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste, with a focus on ensuring a greater community ownership of DRR. IOM also worked through schools to strengthen CBDRM. For example, in Sierra Leone, the Organization provided DRR trainings and awareness-raising through 31 schools. In Timor-Leste, IOM's CBDRM efforts included the planting of mangroves and normalizing river banks, which reduced risks associated with flooding.

The use of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge was an important element of IOM's community-based DRR work in 2017. IOM extended this support to 12 countries. This included efforts to integrate traditional and local knowledge in early warning systems in Afghanistan, Papua New Guinea and Sierra Leone. In Timor-Leste, IOM contributed to the promotion of a traditional law named 'Tarabandu', or 'Traditional Ceremony', to reduce deforestation and prevent environmental degradation, which were drivers of risk. Other CBDRM efforts included the production and dissemination of Information, Education and Communication (ICE) materials to strengthen disaster risk awareness in disaster-prone localities. IOM provided this support in 21 countries during the year.

PROJECT EXAMPLE 2

PROJECT FOR ENHANCEMENT OF DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT CAPACITY:
STRENGTHENING PREPAREDNESS AND RESILIENCE AT THE NATIONAL, PROVINCIAL
AND COMMUNITY LEVEL (AFGHANISTAN)

In Afghanistan, conflict and disasters associated with natural hazards, often combine to cause internal displacement. During 2017, IOM supported a community-based disaster risk management project in the Afghan Dushi community located in the Baghlan Province. Abdul Khaliq, a community member who attended CBDRM training, noted: "before the training, we were less aware of the multiple risks facing our community and how to reduce them, did not have information about early warning systems or how to act during emergency situations". Abdul believes the training has increased the resilience of the community and that communities now are better equipped to prevent or manage hazard risks. Through this project, IOM trained 1,989 community members in DRR, thereby strengthening resilience to disasters and reducing the possibility of future displacement.

IOM supported policy on planned relocation in seven countries to help address situations where *in situ* disaster risk reduction actions were not viable. In Viet Nam, IOM supported research that analysed household-level decision-making and relocation outcomes for 406 households involved in the Hoa Binh relocation project. The project identified successful practices and provided recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of the existing national relocation policy. The project produced a training manual on planned relocation for provincial and local authorities.[9]

IOM provided livelihood support in six countries, recognizing the value of income-diversification in strengthening resilience. In Myanmar, IOM worked with communities to rehabilitate small-scale infrastructure vital for agriculture, which led to more enabling conditions for livelihoods in hazard-prone regions. In Papua New Guinea, initiatives included training on climate smart agriculture and on-site demonstrations for local farmers on sustainable farming practices. Livelihood interventions featured strongly in Rwanda, which contributed to strengthening the resilience of people to frequent floods and droughts.

PROJECT EXAMPLE 3

STRENGTHENING HUMAN SECURITY BY ENHANCING RESILIENCE TO DISASTERS
AND CLIMATE-RELATED THREATS IN NGORORERO DISTRICT (RWANDA)

The IOM project in Rwanda focused on reducing the impact of hazards on communities and their livelihoods through risk mitigation measures as well as enhancing capacities. To do this, the project focused on reducing vulnerability by considering some of the root causes driving risk in the first place, including limited coping capacities due to weak livelihoods. This was addressed by promoting access to off-farm livelihoods, skills development and livelihood diversification, undertaken by assessing labor opportunities, providing marketable vocational training and business start-up kits. The project strengthened the human security and resilience of 220 households.

IOM supported 12 countries to risk-inform their national, sectoral or local development strategies. Furthermore, IOM supported 17 countries to develop or update DRR and climate change adaptation strategies and plans that integrated provisions on displacement. IOM also provided institutional capacity-strengthening in 23 countries to help governments better understand and address key mobility challenges arising from disasters and climate change. This took a variety of forms. In Timor-Leste, for example, IOM engaged national and provincial government entities in the development of a new curriculum designed to strengthen DRR capacity within the National Institute of Public Administration. Separately, IOM worked to strengthen multi-

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[9] Planned Relocation for Communities in the Context of Environmental Change and Climate Change, IOM, 2017. To learn more, see: http://www.environmentalmigration.iom.int/planned-relocation-communities-context-environmental-change-and-climate-change

stakeholder platforms for DRR coordination in 22 countries, with a view to ensuring better inclusion of stakeholders, such as civil-society, private sector and diaspora groups.

With the support of the Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC) Division, IOM continued efforts to strengthen capacity and knowledge about the linkages between migration, environment and climate change policy through six assessment and research projects in 11 countries. In Indonesia, IOM led a research initiative to examine these complex linkages in urban coastal areas, identify factors that enable and constrain environmental migrants' mobility and propose policy recommendations on the way forward. The Organization supported country-level assessments in Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique and Namibia, as well as research in Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria. These initiatives were complemented with trainings for government officials on the linkages between migration, environment and climate change through nine projects in 15 countries. This support included an awareness-raising campaign in the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands and training on data collection in Cameroon, Chad Niger and Nigeria. Through a joint effort with the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD), IOM supported a regional workshop on the same issue in Costa Rica orientated to consular, migration and emergency officials.[10] In total, IOM provided trainings on migration and the environment to 250 government officials in 2017.

IOM undertook specific measures to review gaps in existing disaster risk reduction policies, plans, programmes and investments in 10 countries. In Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Indonesia and Myanmar, IOM addressed some of these gaps through technical assistance for the development of multi-sectoral loss databases that incorporated displacement data.

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[10] The main objective of the PDD is to follow-up on the work started by the Nansen Initiative, a state-led consultative process on cross-border disaster displacement, and to implement the recommendations of the Nansen Initiative's Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change ('The Protection Agenda'). The Protection Agenda was endorsed by 109 governmental delegations during a Global Consultation in October 2015. IOM is a standing invitee of, and contributor to, the PDD.

The Organization's prevention efforts included the production of thematic guidelines and tools on DRR. At the global level, IOM collaborated with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and PDD on the UNISDR's Words into Action guideline on disaster displacement.[11] The Organization also worked with the Georgetown University and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to produce a toolbox to help governments plan for relocations to protect people from disasters and environmental change.[12] Other activities supported public and advocacy events in eight countries, including a multi-stakeholder event on disasters and displacement in Ethiopia, a radio programme on DRR with government officials and community representatives in Sierra Leone, television programmes in Papua New Guinea and contributions by several IOM country offices to the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction 2017. 17 country offices published statements, publications and communication products. This included brochures to promote the IOM-supported National Disaster Management Information System in Afghanistan, a booklet on DRR in Timor-Leste and publications related to DRR and climate change adaptation.

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[11] This guide offers practical guidance to help government authorities integrate disaster displacement and other related forms of human mobility into regional, national, sub-national and local DRR strategies. To learn more, see: http://www.environmentalmigration.iom.int/words-action-guidelines-disaster-displacement-how-reduce-risk-address-impacts-and-strengthen

[12] A Toolbox: Planning Relocations to Protect People from Disasters and Environmental Change, IOM, Georgetown University, UNHCR, 2017. To learn more, see: http://www.environmentalmigration.iom.int/toolbox-planning-relocations-protect-people-disasters-and-environmental-change

3.2 STRATEGIC OUTCOME II: PREPAREDNESS – 'BUILDING CAPACITY FOR RESPONSE'

In 2017, IOM implemented 39 disaster preparedness projects in 56 countries. This support contributed to improving the capacity of States and communities to more effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the mobility consequences of disasters.

39 PROJECTS included preparedness	**56 COUNTRIES** supported on preparedness
PREPAREDNESS	
37 COUNTRIES trained on including migrants in DRR	**18 COUNTRIES** supported to strengthen early warning
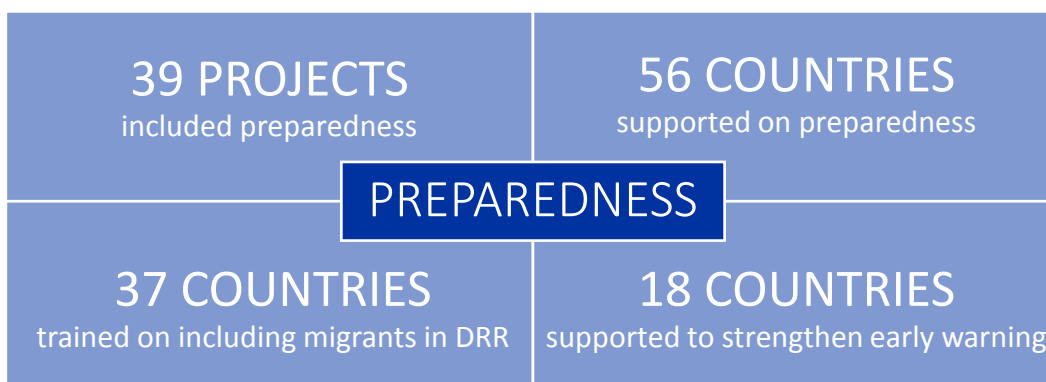
Recognizing that risks will remain even after effective disaster prevention measures have been put in place, IOM continued to invest in community-based disaster preparedness in support of 27 countries worldwide. This support included working with the governments of Afghanistan, Papua New Guinea and The Philippines to develop standard operating procedures, local contingency plans and evacuation procedures. Further, IOM supported training and disaster simulation exercises and drills as a key component of preparedness.

This included the provision of training for first responders in the Federated States of Micronesia, Dominica and Myanmar, focussing on the essentials of humanitarian assistance and search and rescue. Projects in Myanmar and Timor-Leste introduced disaster preparedness for schools by conducting disaster drills to simulate real disaster events. IOM also worked in Papua New Guinea to support evacuation and disaster simulations within community settings. The Organization supported a PDD-led simulation exercise at the border between Panama and Costa Rica to prepare for disaster-induced displacement. IOM implemented three community preparedness projects in The Philippines, which included the construction of evacuation shelters and training on preparedness for mass evacuation.

In addition to working at the community level, IOM supported disaster preparedness at the national level in 36 countries. As part of this, IOM trained government officials to improve plans, strategies and coordination structures, and put in place equipment and resources needed for effective disaster preparedness.

PROJECT EXAMPLE 5

ASEAN: MIGRANT ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION PROGRAMME (THAILAND)

The Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster provide concrete guidance on how to prepare for and respond to crises in ways that protect and empower migrants. In order to support their rollout in the ASEAN region, IOM Thailand held a regional roundtable on 'Reducing Migrant Vulnerabilities in Times of Crisis in Southeast Asia'. The three-day event facilitated discussions on migrant inclusion in disaster management systems in Southeast Asia and included allowing delegates from Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, The Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam to share experiences and discuss key steps for crisis preparedness, emergency response and post-crisis action. Experts from the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, The Philippines Commission on Filipinos Overseas, the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration and the social news network Rappler presented on the regional context of disaster management, pre-departure orientation programs for migrants, diaspora engagement and the use of social media in sharing information before, during and after a crisis. Other MICIC programme activities took place in Central America, Central Asia, Southern Africa and West Africa during 2017.

With migrants often among the worst affected in times of crisis, IOM supported 38 countries through eight projects to promote the inclusion of international migrants in disaster preparedness, response and recovery action in line with internationally recognized guidelines produced by the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative.[13] Through this programme, IOM trained 450 government officials from seven countries in Central America, 119 officials from six countries in Southeast Asia, 51 officials from five countries in Central Asia, 37 officials from four countries in West Africa, 30 officials from Chile, and officials representing 12 countries in Southern Africa. This support included mapping of migrant groups in the community, how to communicate with migrants in an emergency, coordination between migration authorities, civil protection and foreign services, and sharing experiences, challenges and opportunities in addressing the needs of migrants during emergencies. Furthermore, in the United States of America, IOM engaged with diaspora organizations (based in the United States of America and representing Haitian, Bangladeshi and Filipino communities) on disaster preparedness by empowering them to better support their communities through safer shelters.

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[13] MICIC was a government-led, multi-stakeholder consultative initiative to improve responses for migrants in countries experiencing conflict or natural disaster. IOM served as the Secretariat and was an active member of the MICIC Working Group along with UNISDR, UNHCR, Georgetown University, ICMPD and the European Commission for International Cooperation and Development. The MICIC Initiative produced voluntary, non-binding guidelines to promote better protection of migrants in countries experiencing crises.

IOM supported 18 countries to develop early warning systems (EWS), working both at the national and sub-national levels. In Papua New Guinea, IOM supported community-based EWS by incorporating traditional knowledge to establish rainfall and river water-level monitoring gauges and markers, which proved an effective means of early warning. In Timor-Leste, IOM assisted communities to put in place solar powered loud speakers and facilitated communities to undertake disaster drills. IOM supported 19 communities in Afghanistan and 20 communities in Sierra Leone to establish community-based EWS.

Throughout the year, IOM supported its member states on preparedness for Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)[14], Mass Evacuation in Natural Disasters (MEND)[15] and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). IOM supported CCCM training for agency and government partners in 12 countries, which enhanced capacities in camp coordination, camp management and camp administration. IOM supported seven countries on planning for mass evacuations, ensuring timelier, better prepared and more effective evacuations before, during and after the onset of a disaster. IOM assisted nine countries to put in place preparedness measures for WASH.

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PROJECT EXAMPLE 6

NATURAL DISASTERS AND CLIMATE CHANGE MIGRATION IN MONGOLIA (MONGOLIA)

IOM trained officials from Mongolia's National Emergency Management Agency on IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to monitor population movements caused by slow-onset disasters and climate change. The project aimed to strengthen migration management in Mongolia by improving the knowledge and skills of government officials in the use of DTM; and by building an evidence base on current migration flows that can be used to improve disaster response planning. The training resulted in 36 government officials being better prepared to respond to migration challenges associated with climate-induced disasters.

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The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM),[16] IOM's tool to track and monitor displacement and population mobility, was used to enhance preparedness in disaster-prone areas. IOM supported nine countries to integrate DTM into capacity building activities, to ensure countries were prepared to more systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations following disaster.

IOM also supported institutional readiness for response through its global non-food item (NFI) and pre-positioning hubs. 18 countries were supported with NFI pre-positioning and stockpiling to enable more efficient and cost-effective delivery of humanitarian relief items in the event of an emergency. Four countries were supported with implementing cash-based interventions through service provider agreements for cash

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[14] CCCM seeks to improve living conditions of displaced persons and migrants in transit, by monitoring displacement flows, facilitating the effective provision of assistance and protection in camps and camp-like settings, advocating for durable solutions and ensuring organized closure and phase-out of camps.

[15] The MEND Guide was published in 2014 as a result of result of a collective effort initiated by the Global CCCM Cluster. The Guide serves as a reference providing key background considerations and a template to assist planning bodies at national, regional, municipal, and other levels – both urban and rural – in the development and/or refinement of evacuation plans in accordance with emergency management principles.

[16] IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route.

transfer, namely Ethiopia, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands and Papua New Guinea.
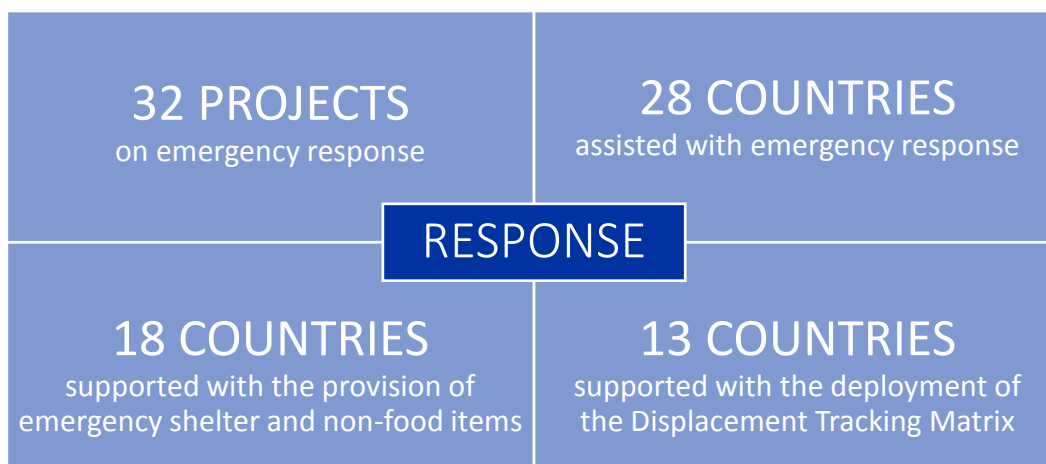
> ## PROJECT EXAMPLE 7
>
> ### COUNTERING EPIDEMIC-PRONE DISEASES ALONG BORDERS
> ### AND MIGRATION ROUTES IN GUINEA (GUINEA)
>
> Guinea was the first country affected by the devastating epidemic of the Ebola Virus Disease in West Africa in 2014. The threat of yet another epidemic remains in the region. Over the course of the outbreak, IOM was a critical partner in the fight to halt the spread of Ebola and worked hard to preserve freedom of movement within the region and livelihoods dependent on mobility while at the same time reducing the risk of the disease spreading. To ensure border areas were prepared to respond to a potential outbreak, the project conducted four days of training to 97 border health and security officials on public health emergency preparedness plans and standard operating procedures for public health emergencies, and involved them in table-top simulation exercises. Through the training and simulation exercises, participants developed procedures for health surveillance at border points, how to strengthen communication channels, and procedures for the use of personal protective equipment.

As part of IOM's commitment to the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005), the Organization supported the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea and Sierra Leone through nine projects to build public health emergency preparedness in line with the organization's Health, Border and Mobility Management (HBMM) Framework.

3.3 STRATEGIC OUTCOME III: RESPONSE – 'MANAGING MOBILITY IN A DISASTER'

32 PROJECTS on emergency response	**28 COUNTRIES** assisted with emergency response
18 COUNTRIES supported with the provision of emergency shelter and non-food items	**13 COUNTRIES** supported with the deployment of the Displacement Tracking Matrix

RESPONSE

IOM implemented 32 projects in 23 countries that responded to the immediate humanitarian needs of disaster-affected populations, as well as secondary risks generated as a result of displacement. This support included provision of emergency evacuation and transportation assistance to affected populations in Colombia, Haiti and Timor-Leste. In Mocoa, Columbia, IOM transported 732 people to safety following severe landslides and debris flows triggered by heavy rainfalls in April, which had killed at least 254 people.

The majority of IOM's disaster response activities during the year focussed on the provision of emergency shelter and non-food items (NFI). IOM delivered emergency shelter and NFIs to 18 countries impacted by hazards. Many of these responses related to floods and this support benefited 3,500 people in Bangladesh, 280 households in Colombia, 9,513 households in Nepal, 1,222 households in Pakistan, eight communities in Sierra Leone, 2,400 households in Sri Lanka and 2,071 households in Zimbabwe. Households also benefitted from emergency shelter and NFI support in response to other hazards, including in Dominica, Ethiopia, Haiti, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea and Somalia. Furthermore, IOM provided Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) support in 10 countries.

PROJECT EXAMPLE 8

EMERGENCY SHELTER/NON-FOOD ITEM SUPPORT FOR POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY 2017 FLOODS IN TERAI DISTRICTS (NEPAL)

Floods in 2017 severely affected the mid-western region of Nepal where hundreds of families were displaced including Kali and her family. Her home was completely destroyed and all of the family belongings were washed away. IOM responded to the flood-affected community and noticed that Kali was upset that the organization was not supporting her and her family. IOM later found out that although Kali's home had been completely destroyed by the flood, the government had registered her family onto the list of partially damaged houses. IOM raised this issue to the Ward President who corrected the error, placing Kali and her family onto the correct list which allowed IOM to respond effectively to meet her family's needs. Upon receiving non-food items from IOM, Kali remarked "with these winter items provided by IOM, I will be able to keep my family warm and alive this winter. I am grateful to IOM for this support". IOM supported 57,468 displaced people impacted by the floods in the five worst affected districts of Nepal.

As part of response, IOM utilized its institutional data collection and analysis tool, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in 13 countries. Following Hurricane Maria, DTM-generated data became a principal point of reference for governments and humanitarian actors working in the affected areas, including Dominica, Antigua, Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Sint Maarten and Turks and Caicos Islands. In response to the drought situation in Madagascar, IOM collected data on malnutrition, food insecurity and displacement, and produced regular reports that enabled a better response to the needs of affected communities.

IOM delivered emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services in Bangladesh, Mozambique, Pakistan, Somalia and Yemen. IOM also delivered emergency health and psychosocial support services in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Ethiopia, Mexico and Zimbabwe.

IOM provided emergency consular assistance to the Costa Rican government, enabling the repatriation of 34 Costa Rican nationals affected by Hurricane Maria in Puerto Rico. The Government of Costa Rica funded and coordinated the assistance using standard operating procedures developed by IOM.

3.4 STRATEGIC OUTCOME IV: RECOVERY – 'FOSTERING RESILIENCE IN RECOVERY'

In 2017, IOM implemented 18 projects in 12 countries in support of post-disaster recovery and 'build back better' goals by addressing root causes and strengthening resilience.

18 PROJECTS included recovery interventions	**12 COUNTRIES** supported to 'build back better'
8 COUNTRIES supported with hazard-resistant transitional housing and shelter	**9 COUNTRIES** supported with hazard-resistant reconstruction of community infrastructure
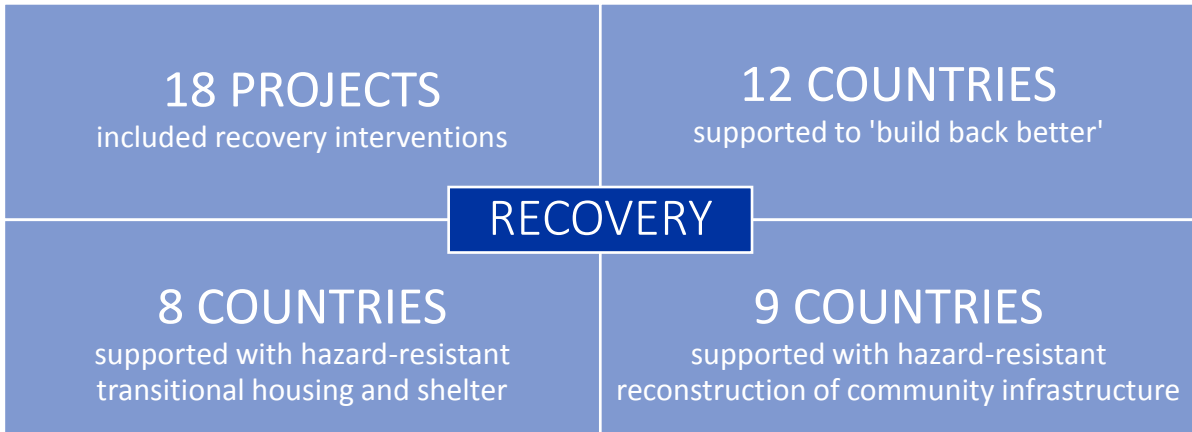
RECOVERY

IOM supported two countries with community-based multi-hazard risk assessments in the context of recovery. In the Federated States of Micronesia, IOM collaborated with national and state governments to conduct technical assessments of damages caused to houses and public infrastructure following Typhoon Maysak in 2015. The assessment findings were used to inform recovery planning during 2017. In Nepal, IOM worked with partners to develop recovery strategies based on post-disaster risk assessments. IOM also contributed to the development of inter-agency post-disaster recovery strategies in Colombia, Haiti, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste. In Sri Lanka, IOM co-led the Shelter Cluster and contributed to a post-disaster and early recovery needs assessment. IOM also led the NFI/Shelter Working Group in Haiti in support of early recovery objectives. In Nepal, IOM participated in the UN Reconstruction Working Group.

IOM provided hazard-resistant transitional shelter and housing in eight countries. For example, in Dominica, IOM equipped 20 teams with skills and knowledge on hurricane-resilient building techniques and supported the repair of houses, in particular damaged roofs. In the Federated States of Micronesia, IOM supported the construction of 422 new houses and provided technical trainings for 1,645 workers in the local communities to 'build back better' in the likely event of future typhoons. IOM developed a roof repair training curriculum in Haiti to support reconstruction efforts and strengthen resilience. In Pakistan, IOM disbursed conditional cash grants combined with capacity-building support and repair kits to enable the construction of flood resistant shelters, thereby placing communities at the centre of their own recovery effort.

PROJECT EXAMPLE 9

PROVISION OF COORDINATED SHELTER ASSISTANCE
TO POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY HURRICANE MATTHEW (HAITI)

During 2017, IOM helped to repair approximately 1,800 houses damaged by Hurricane Matthew as well as train carpenters in cyclonic-resistant construction techniques in Haiti. Renaud, one of 220 "boss" carpenters trained by IOM, was fixing a roof for Illusse, whose house was badly damaged by Hurricane Matthew. Illusse noted: "IOM has given me sheets, wood, nails and binding wires for the repair of my roof", one of 819 repair kits distributed by IOM by June 2017, to which beneficiary families were selected on the basis of high vulnerability criteria. Renaud has been trained to build back better following the hurricane, also participating in a field visit which enabled him to observe the application of the techniques he had learned. "I especially learned the *marrage carré*", he explains: "we place two wooden crosses which are then tightened together. I did not use that technique before. I am very happy and satisfied with the training IOM has provided. Now I can give my customers better advice and build roofs that will withstand the next rains. If that happens again, we will be better prepared. I learned new things. I want to buy more sophisticated tools and become even better". Prior to Hurricane Matthew carpenters used to build and repair without observing earthquake and cyclonic-resistant standards. Houses tumbled down like cards during Hurricane Matthew and efforts are now being made to ensure houses are not rebuilt with the same techniques as before.

Furthermore, IOM supported hazard-resistant reconstruction of other key community infrastructure to restore basic services in nine countries during 2017. This included the construction or rehabilitation of latrines and water supply systems following flooding in Pakistan, and the rehabilitation of schools and rainwater harvesting infrastructure in the Federated States of Micronesia. IOM supported temporary employment opportunities through cash-for-work to rehabilitate essential community infrastructure in Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Federated States of Micronesia.

PROJECT EXAMPLE 10

PREPARE STAGE 3 – TYPHOON MAYSAK RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT (FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA)

In 2015, Typhoon Maysak hit the Federated States of Micronesia and devastated communities. Homes and other public infrastructure required a near complete reconstruction effort that integrated a "build back better" approach. The Typhoon Maysak Reconstruction Project (TMRP) did just that, including the construction of the Falalop Elementary School which was one of 31 public infrastructure sites constructed in Falalop, on top of 66 public-use facilities being constructed across Yap and 87 facilities across Chuuk. Prior to the construction of the school, a local family allowed their newly constructed home to be used as a temporary classroom, one of 94 homes constructed by the TMRP in Yap and 328 homes in Chuuk. Upon completion of all 422 homes, work began on building public infrastructure, including schools. As a result of the building practices used within TMRP, parents could be confident in the school buildings, where one parent echoed the beliefs of other parents in the community that the new structure "eases our minds knowing that our kids are learning in a safe building". Students now hope that their schools will be better protected in the event of another typhoon.

IOM supported planned relocations in Colombia and Sri Lanka, including the resettlement of 187 families in Sri Lanka from flood and landslide prone areas to safe relocation sites.

As part of IOM's post-disaster resilience-building efforts, the Organization assisted Colombia, Nepal and Pakistan with sustainable livelihoods recovery and diversification strategies. To protect communities and businesses from future hazards, IOM incorporated community-based disaster risk management in its recovery programming, providing such support to seven countries. These activities included the establishment of water point committees and provision of hygiene education and promotion for 2,000 people in Papua New Guinea. IOM also engaged with district officials and communities in Somalia on early recovery planning and resilience-building in relation to the severe drought which greatly impacted upon the country during 2016 and 2017.

3.5 STRATEGIC OUTCOME V: PARTNERSHIPS – 'STRENGTHENING COORDINATED SUPPORT FOR MOBILITY-BASED RESILIENCE'

Partnerships - at local, national and global levels - remained vital underpinnings of IOM's disaster risk reduction efforts in 2017. The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) continued to be a key partner to this end. At the 108th Council Session, IOM welcomed UNISDR as an observer organization to IOM, with a view to deepening ongoing collaboration to provide more effective and coordinated support to countries in the implementation of the Sendai Framework.

Throughout the year, IOM worked with UN partner agencies in the framework of the UNISDR DRR focal points group to ensure coordinated and effective UN support for the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience. As part of this, IOM contributed to preparations for the 2017 Global Platform, hosted in Cancun in May by the Government of Mexico. At the event, IOM delivered its official statement and provided contributions to various session deliberations, ensuring that the relevance of mobility remained firmly on the disaster risk reduction agenda. Further, in the framework of IOM's observer status with the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI Partnership)[17], the Organization participated on an inter-agency expert team to facilitate a multi-sectoral analysis of capacity development needs and gaps of the disaster risk management system in Zimbabwe in March 2017. IOM also continued its collaboration with the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) and other partners, including through joint advocacy at key DRR-related events, and through contributions to the development of a practical guideline for governments on disaster displacement, in the frame of UNISDR's Words into Action-initiative.

As a member of UN Country Teams and the Humanitarian Country Teams, IOM supported the integration of mobility dimensions of DRR in Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs). IOM provided substantive DRR contributions to seven HRPs in Cameroon, Colombia, Ethiopia, Nepal, Pakistan, Timor-Leste and Yemen. In Pakistan, IOM worked with the Resilience Outcome Group of the UNDAF to prepare joint work plans and undertake joint analysis whilst supporting the mainstreaming of DRR across sectors and activities.

IOM continued efforts to build partnerships for migrant-inclusive DRR, in line with the recommendations of the MICIC Initiative. This included partnerships with national and local actors working on emergency management and disaster risk management, migration management and migrant assistance and consular affairs in 36 countries through six projects. Together with PDD, and working with the Government of Chile and other DRR actors, IOM assisted with the development of regional guidelines for the protection of foreigners and migrants in countries vulnerable to disasters in South America. In Nepal and Pakistan, IOM collaborated

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[17] CADRI is a global partnership composed of 15 UN and non-UN organizations that works towards strengthening countries' capacities to prevent, manage and recover from the impact of disasters and contributing to the attainment of the SDGs.

with PDD to organise workshops on 'Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction and the Sustainable Development Goals', which produced recommendations on integrating human mobility in policies across the Asia and the Pacific region.

IOM also established preparedness partnerships at the country-level with a focus on CCCM, MEND, DTM and multi-agency coordination and assessment in seven countries. For example, IOM partnered with the disaster management authority in Pakistan to strengthen CCCM capacity. The Organization also established a partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Government of The Philippines to build capacities on MEND. In Mongolia, IOM partnered with the National Emergency Management Agency to increase the government's data capabilities.

IOM worked in partnership with key institutions and intergovernmental agencies to develop joint programming, guidelines and research initiatives in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Pakistan, The Philippines, Viet Nam and Switzerland. In Bangladesh, IOM led a scoping study that engaged the private sector on 'communicating with communities'. In The Philippines, IOM produced a lessons learned document with practical guidance for constructing community evacuation centres.

4. LESSONS LEARNED

As part of IOM's global DRR survey of projects in 2017, IOM country offices identified critical 'lessons learned' that will be important to consider in future programming. The lessons are summarized, as follows:

1. *Securing government commitment and ownership*. Many governments grapple with competing challenges and policy priorities. In this environment, ensuring that governments prioritize risk reduction was at times challenging, yet essential for sustaining the outcomes of IOM's DRR investments. In Myanmar, IOM established a joint working group with the government, which allowed the government and IOM to agree on priority issues from the outset by producing a joint work plan that was linked with clear government budgetary commitments. Establishing robust and inclusive project governance mechanisms early on can ensure that DRR interventions are maintained and sustained post-project.

2. *Developing effective relationships at the community level*. The development of relationships with participating communities based on principles of inclusive participation and two-way dialogue proved essential to the success of many IOM programmes. Transparency, consultation and collaboration empowered communities and enabled projects to endure and expand. Equally, when these elements were lacking, projects proved less successful.

3. *Ensuring effective project risk management*. Many IOM projects were implemented in challenging circumstances, where weather conditions, access to sites, security issues, elections and price fluctuations sometimes delayed or disrupted project implementation. Fragile and conflict contexts, such as in Afghanistan and Pakistan, proved particularly challenging in this regard. More can be done at the design and planning stages to identify risks and prepare measures that can reduce the impact of such events on project implementation.

4. *Engaging with non-traditional actors*. In the United States of America, IOM found that diaspora organizations were very interested in partnering with international organizations in support of disaster preparedness by contributing with specific expertise. There is scope to increase engagement with diaspora organizations and other non-traditional actors, such as the private sector, in support of DRR.

5. *Partnerships are key, and indeed necessary, for successful implementation*. In the wake of floods in Sri Lanka, IOM provided transitional shelters, yet water, sanitation and electricity installations for the sites were delayed, and communities therefore reluctant to relocate. Upon request, a partner organization with the prerequisite technical expertise could quickly install the facilities. The development and maintenance of strong operational partnerships with other organizations will be of vital importance in designing holistic and sustainable DRR responses. There is scope to increase more joined up and coordinated approaches to DRR based on inter-agency collaboration that builds on the comparative advantages and sectoral expertise of participating partners.

6. *Unconditional cash transfers enable greater choice and empowerment for disaster–affected populations and is an effective, albeit under-utilized, tool in post-disaster recovery*. In Ethiopia, IOM noted that cash-based assistance stimulated local markets and contributed to peaceful coexistence between displaced populations and host communities, which strengthened the resilience of both groups. In Haiti, IOM's observed that some of the most vulnerable groups sold

their shelter kits to meet immediate needs. In such contexts, the delivery of unconditional cash transfers that help meet immediate needs of the most vulnerable, can complement the delivery of in-kind assistance in achieving sectoral goals.

7. ***More can be done to ensure that lessons learned and good practices are fed into future initiatives***. In Pakistan, IOM-supported technical working groups had accumulated a wealth of data and information from the floods of 2010 to 2012. This knowledge is informing ongoing initiatives in Pakistan. There is an opportunity to invest more at the global level in collecting and disseminating best practices and guidance based on evidence and analysis, while ensuring their wider propagation through capacity-building and horizontal learning.

5. CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

This progress report has highlighted the breadth and scale of IOM's operational activities on disaster risk reduction in 2017. During the course of 2017, and often working as part of inter-agency efforts in line with the priorities of the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience, IOM's country offices implemented a total of 84 projects in 71 countries. 34 of these were associated with prevention, 39 with preparedness, 32 with response and 18 with recovery. IOM saw particular increases in support to multi-hazard risk assessments (21 countries), including migrants in disaster preparedness, response and recovery (37 countries), and early warning systems (18 countries). These and other activities helped the Organization provide direct support to 1,414,202 individuals in 675 vulnerable communities, and train 6,447 government officials and 28,322 community members.

It is expected that hazards and disasters, fuelled by a variety of risk factors, including climate change, environmental degradation, conflicts, population growth and unplanned and rapid urbanization, will continue to displace millions within their countries of origin, and compel more and more people to migrate, often irregularly, across borders. Disaster-related population movements will, therefore, have significant humanitarian and development implications for Governments, societies and communities during the years to come.

Given this, IOM will continue to play a key role in in supporting States to advance the priorities of Sendai as a core element of the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, the Word Humanitarian Summit outcomes, as well as the UN Prevention Agenda and other key international initiatives. In the course of implementing the IOM Strategic Work Plan during the remaining three years of its implementation, IOM will renew its focus on national ownership and strengthening disaster risk governance, including by supporting States to develop disaster risk reduction strategies in line with target E of the Sendai Framework. IOM will play a critical role in ensuring that migrants, including displaced populations, and other vulnerable groups are included in such strategies. IOM will need to sustain and indeed intensify these and other DRR efforts by leveraging its strategic partnerships at the global level, while working concurrently at the local level with local actors towards sustaining outcomes. Working at multiple levels, and in increasingly complex and often fragile environments, will require IOM to increasingly invest in institutional learning drawing from its growing portfolio of programming globally. IOM will continue to work with countries to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience, while promoting the vital benefits and opportunities that mobility can bring, when safe and dignified, for those seeking a better life.

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

The below table provides descriptions on how to interpret the indicator data on the following pages:

DATA	DESCRIPTION
PROJECTS 2012-2017	The "Projects 2012-2017" column lists the number of IOM projects between these years.
PROJECTS 2017	The 'Projects 2017' column lists the number of IOM projects during 2017 only.
BASELINE 2015	The 2015 baseline reflects the year the Sendai Framework was adopted and refers to the number of countries supported through projects starting between 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2015.
ACTUAL 2017	The "Actual 2017" column lists the number of countries IOM supported in relation that indicator during 2017 only.
CUMULATIVE 2017	The "Cumulative 2017" column refers to the cumulative number of countries supported by IOM through projects beginning during 2017, including those countries already supported between 2012-2015.
TARGET 2018	The 'Target 2018' column refers to the cumulative number of countries that IOM targets in relation to that indicator by the end of 2018.
TARGET 2019	The 'Target 2019' column refers to the cumulative number of countries that IOM targets in relation to that indicator by the end of 2019.
TARGET 2020	The 'Target 2020' column refers to the cumulative number of countries that IOM targets in relation to that indicator by the end of 2020.
SENDAI PRIORITY	The "Sendai Priority" column links the indicator to which priority it addresses as outlined in the *Sendai Framework for Disaster 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.

TABLE 1: PREVENTION

#	INDICATOR	PROJECTS 2012-2017	PROJECTS 2017	BASELINE 2015	ACTUAL 2017	CUMULATIVE 2017	TARGET 2018	TARGET 2019	TARGET 2020	SENDAI PRIORITY
1.	# countries supported with multi-hazard risk assessments	22	19	3	21	22	23	24	25	1
2.	# countries supported with community-based disaster risk management	67	13	14	10	17	18	19	20	2
3.	# countries supported with Information, Education, Communication (IEC) on mobility, risk and resilience	28	15	7	21	25	26	27	28	1
4.	# countries supported with planned relocation assistance	8	6	2	10	12	13	14	15	3
5.	# countries supported with sustainable and diversified livelihoods support	22	8	9	6	14	15	16	17	3
6.	# countries supported to risk-inform their national, sectoral and local development strategies and/or develop DRR and climate change adaptation strategies and plans and/or conduct institutional capacity-building	50	13	20	17	33	34	35	36	2
7.	# countries supported with strengthened multi-stakeholder disaster coordination that includes civil-society, diaspora and the private sector, and/or other stakeholder groups	31	13	12	22	28	29	30	31	2
8.	# countries/regions with IOM strategic planning documents that incorporate DRR and resilience	1	TBC	1	TBC	TBC	4	6	8	2
9.	# countries supported to include mobility dimensions of DRR in development planning (UNDAF)	1	3	1	3	3	5	6	7	2

10.	# countries supported with research and assessments on migration, environment, and climate change policy	14	6	11	11	18	19	20	21	1
11.	# countries supported with capacity-building training on migration, environment and climate change	16	9	33	15	35	36	37	38	1
12.	# countries supported to harness labor mobility, diaspora resources and remittances for investment in risk reduction and/or climate/environmental change adaptation	3	1	9	1	10	11	12	13	3
13.	# countries supported to review current risks and losses, strengths, weaknesses, and gaps in existing DRR policies, plans, programmes and investments (ex. CADRI)*	45	8	20	10	25	26	27	28	1
14.	# countries supported to develop multi-sectoral loss databases that incorporate displacement*	4	4	0	4	4	5	6	7	1
15.	# thematic guidelines and tools developed in support to countries on DRR*	4	4	0	10	10	11	12	13	2
16.	# events resulting in outcome documents/DRR strategies to support countries in addressing gaps and challenges*	38	8	30	8	38	40	42	44	1
17.	# IOM statements, publications and communications products dedicated to DRR*	13	9	4	17	21	22	23	24	1

* Draft UN Plan of Action Indicators

TABLE 2: PREPAREDNESS

#	INDICATOR	PROJECTS 2012-2017	PROJECTS 2017	BASELINE 2015	ACTUAL 2017	CUMULATIVE 2017	TARGET 2018	TARGET 2019	TARGET 2020	SENDAI PRIORITY
1.	# countries supported with community-based preparedness	60	22	18	27	36	37	38	39	4
2.	# IOM preparedness monitoring reports[18]	N/A	N/A	0	2	2	4	6	8	4
3.	# countries supported to include migrants in disaster preparedness, response and recovery	9	8	1	37	36	37	38	39	4
4.	# countries supported with improved early warning systems	24	17	5	18	19	20	21	22	3
5.	# countries supported with preparedness planning revision or drafting on Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), including mass evacuation (MEND) preparedness	30	21	6	13	16	17	18	19	4
6.	# Regional Offices supported to build capacity of country missions with preparedness planning for displacement tracking	13	9	2	9	9	9	9	9	4
7.	# IOM NFI pre-positioning regional hubs for non-food item distribution reinforced	12	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
8.	# countries with service provider agreements for cash transfers	14	3	11	4	15	16	17	18	4
9.	# countries supported with public health emergency preparedness	9	8	6	4	11	12	13	14	4

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[18] This indicator refers to the biannual *IOM Emergency Preparedness Monitoring Report,* published by IOM's Preparedness and Response Division.

TABLE 3: RESPONSE

#	INDICATOR	PROJECTS 2012-2017	PROJECTS 2017	BASELINE 2015	ACTUAL 2017	CUMULATIVE 2017	TARGET 2018	TARGET 2019	TARGET 2020	SENDAI PRIORITY
1.	# countries supported with emergency evacuation and transportation assistance to reduce risk	5	5	0	4	4	5	6	7	4
2.	# countries supported with emergency shelter	37	19	11	18	22	23	24	25	4
3.	# countries supported with on-going Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) sectoral responses	14	6	4	10	15	16	17	18	4
4.	# countries supported with displacement tracking and data collection (DTM) on movements, needs and vulnerability	18	10	5	13	14	15	16	17	4

TABLE 4: RECOVERY

#	INDICATOR	PROJECTS 2012-2017	PROJECTS 2017	BASELINE 2015	ACTUAL 2017	CUMULATIVE 2017	TARGET 2018	TARGET 2019	TARGET 2020	SENDAI PRIORITY
1.	# countries supported with multi-hazard risk assessments	2	2	0	2	2	3	4	5	1
2.	# countries supported with hazard-resistant transitional shelter and/or housing	29	9	10	8	16	17	18	19	4
3.	# countries supported with hazard-resistant community infrastructure and services restoration	19	11	6	9	12	13	14	15	4

#	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2016	ACTUAL 2017	CUMULATIVE 2017	TARGET 2018	TARGET 2019	TARGET 2020	SENDAI PRIORITY
4.	# countries supported with debris removal and/or infrastructure repairs linked with cash-for-work opportunities	12	3	5	3	6	7	8	9	4
5.	# countries supported with planned relocation assistance	2	2	0	2	2	3	4	5	3
6.	# countries supported with sustainable livelihoods recovery and diversification strategies	6	3	3	3	5	6	7	8	4
7.	# countries supported with community-based disaster risk management	18	8	5	7	11	13	15	17	2

TABLE 5: PARTNERSHIP

#	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2016	ACTUAL 2017	CUMULATIVE 2017	TARGET 2018	TARGET 2019	TARGET 2020	SENDAI PRIORITY
1.	# ISDR initiatives supported at global level (e.g. Global Platform)	1	1	2	3	4	5	1
2.	# IASC task teams / reference groups supported at global level	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3.	# UNDAFs that reflect mobility, risk and resilience supported by IOM	5	3	8	9	10	11	2
4.	# HRPs that reflect disaster risk reduction and resilience	23	7	28	29	30	31	2
5.	# CADRI initiatives supported at country-level	0	2	2	3	4	5	1
6.	# Partnerships on migrant-inclusive DRR supported at country-level	2	5	7	8	9	10	4
7.	# PDD initiatives on cross-border disaster displacement supported at global or country level	10	8	18	20	22	24	4

#								
9.	# Preparedness partnerships supported at country-level (e.g. MEND, CCCM, DTM etc.)	5	7	12	13	14	15	4
10.	# research, guidelines and programmatic partnerships (e.g. with Georgetown University, UNHCR, FAO)	13	6	19	20	21	22	1