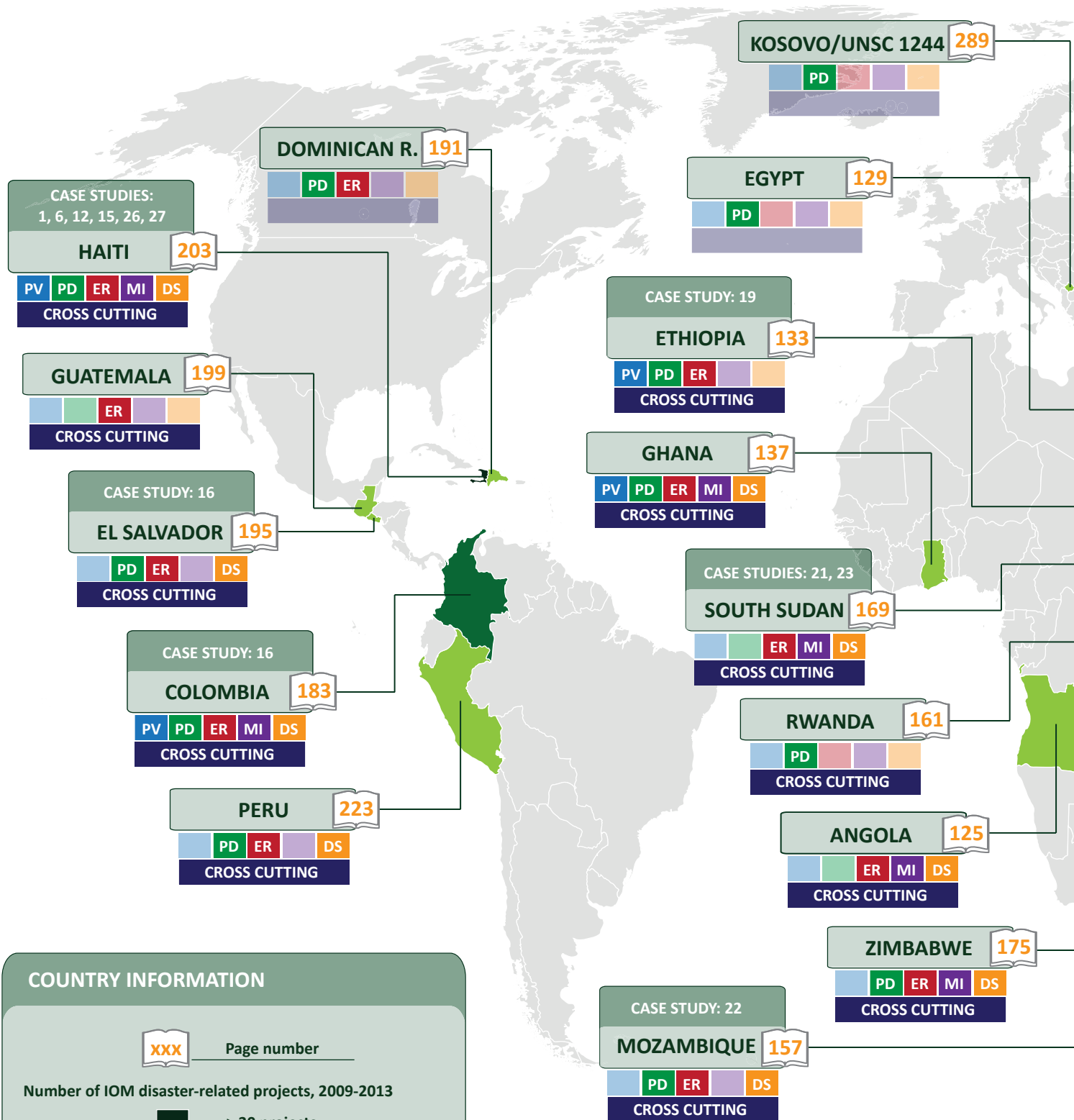
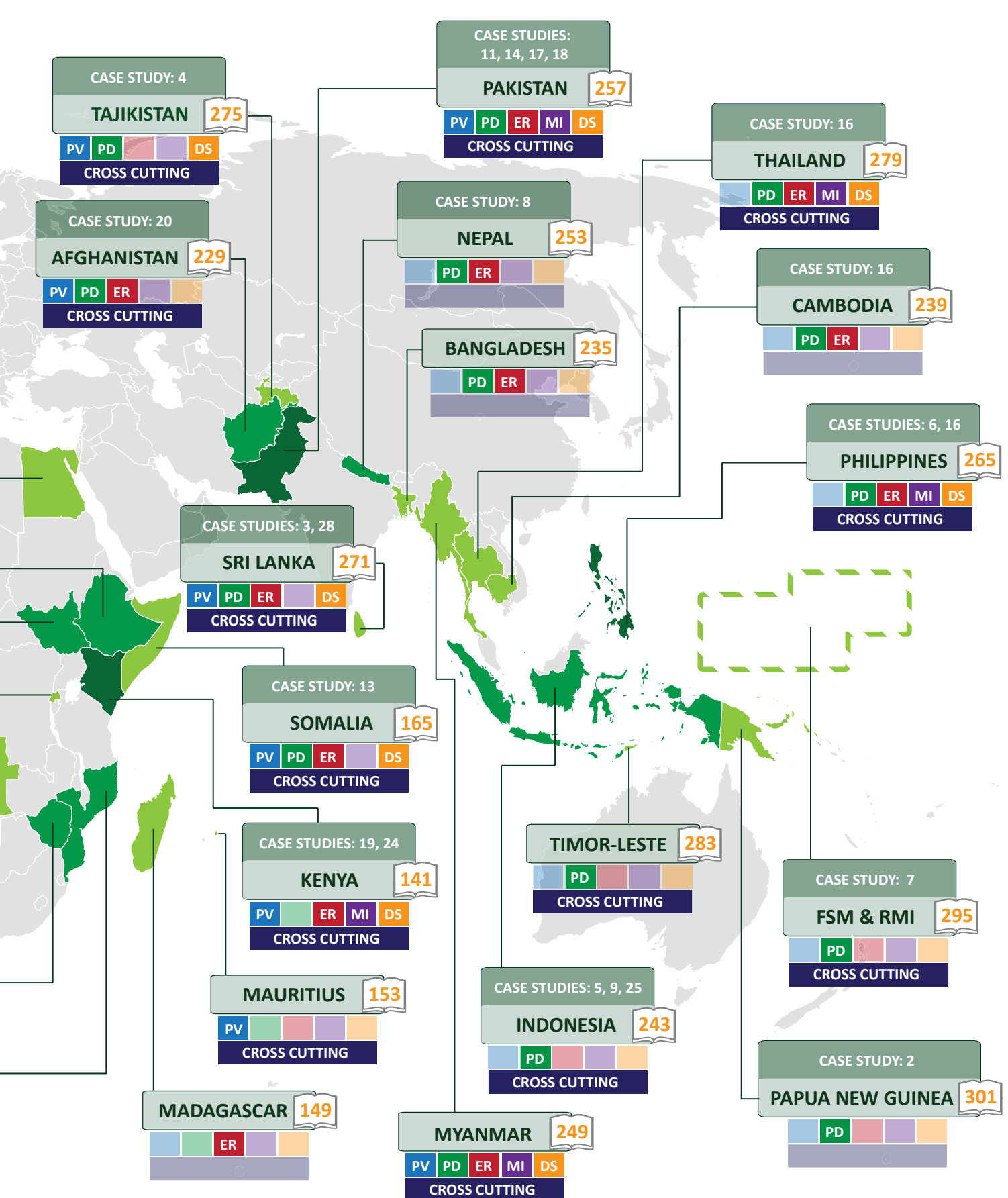


The map displays the global distribution of the 100 most common surnames. The color intensity represents the density of these surnames, with the highest concentrations (dark red) found in Europe, particularly in Western and Central Europe, and in North America. Other significant concentrations are visible in South America, Australia, and parts of Asia. The map includes labels for major countries and regions.



CASE STUDIES INCLUDED IN PART II

1. Preventing forced migration in Haiti
2. Relocation of the Bougainville atoll communities
3. Relocating communities at risk in Sri Lanka
4. Labour migration in Tajikistan
5. CBDRM in Indonesia
6. Institutional capacity building to manage displacement
7. Multilevel DRM in Micronesia and the Marshall Islands
8. Planning evacuation sites in Nepal
9. Emergency operation centres in Indonesia
10. Two-way communications in Haiti



11. Humanitarian communications in Pakistan
12. Evacuating at-risk populations in Haiti
13. Emergency transportation for Somalis entering Kenya
14. The temporary settlement support unit in Pakistan
15. Enhancing displacement tracking in Haiti
16. Camp coordination and management in disasters in 2012
17. The One-Room Shelter Programme in Pakistan
18. Local procurement for reconstruction in Pakistan
19. Relocating cross-border migrants in Kenya and Ethiopia
20. Enhancing livelihoods of IDPs and returnees in Afghanistan

21. WASH services in communities of return in South Sudan
22. Relocation sites in Gaza province, Mozambique
23. Village assessments for sustainable return in South Sudan
24. Kenya's Security in Mobility assessment
25. Promoting sustainable livelihoods in Indonesia
26. Overcoming land tenure barriers in Haiti
27. Supporting health services in Haiti
28. DRR and community stabilization for farmers in Sri Lanka

Data used for the **COUNTRY PROFILES**

Surface area: km²

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, Demographic Yearbook 2011

Population, 2010 (est.): million

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2010 revision

Density, 2010: inhabitants/km²

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2010 revision

GDP in USD, 2011: billion

Source: The World Bank - <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD>

GDP per capita in USD, 2011:

Source: The World Bank - <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD>

Remittances in USD, 2011:

Source: World Bank staff estimates based on the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook 2011

HDI:

Source: UNDP - <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/profiles/>

Net migration rate 2010–2015:

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division's World Population Prospects: the 2008 Revision Population Database

People displaced by disasters, 2008–2012 (est.):

Source: Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), Data version as of 1 May 2013.

Top 10 natural disasters by population affected, 1980–2013

EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database – www.emdat.be, Université Catholique de Louvain, Brussels (Belgium). April 15, 2013. Please refer to the website for more details on terminology and categories

Natural disaster occurrence, 1980–2013

EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database – www.emdat.be, Université Catholique de Louvain, Brussels (Belgium). April 15, 2013. Please refer to the website for more details on terminology and categories

Types of movement, types of response, IOM staff working on disasters, location of IOM offices, total DRR funding for 2013 in USD:

Source: IOM internal information

AFRICA

- 
- 125** Angola
 - 129** Egypt
 - 133** Ethiopia
 - 137** Ghana
 - 141** Kenya
 - 149** Madagascar
 - 153** Mauritius
 - 157** Mozambique
 - 161** Rwanda
 - 165** Somalia
 - 169** South Sudan
 - 175** Zimbabwe

ANGOLA

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Surface area	1,246,700 km ²
Population, 2010 (est.)	19.1 million
Population density, 2010	15.3/km ²
GDP in 2011	USD 104.3 billion
GDP per capita in 2011	USD 5,318
Remittances, 2011	USD 533.3 million
HDI	0.508
Net migration rate, 2010–2015	0.8 migrants/1,000 population
Types of movement	Rural-to-urban migration, permanent migration, internal displacement
Displaced by disasters, 2008–2012	430,291
Number of IOM staff working on disasters	2
Location of IOM offices	Luanda
Total DRR funding for 2013 in USD	Data not available
IOM site: www.angola.iom.int	

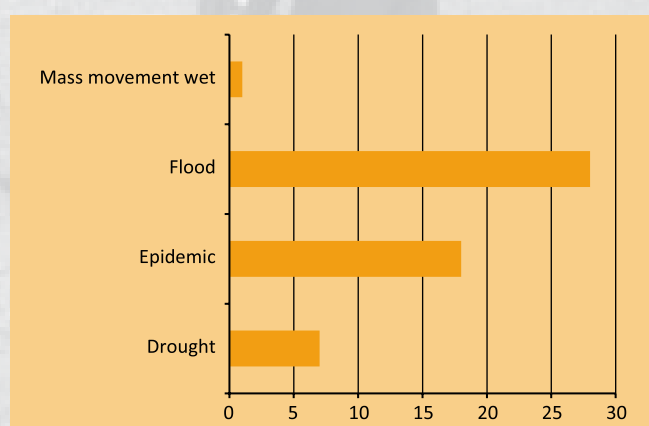
IOM DRR responses

Emergency	Mitigation	Recovery	Cross-cutting
Assisting the displaced Building DRR into the response	Mitigating the impact	Durable solutions	Livelihoods Health Infrastructures

Top 10 natural disasters by size of affected population, 1980–2013

Disaster	Date	Affected
Drought	1989	1,900,000
Drought	1985	500,000
Flood	2004	331,700
Flood	2009	220,000
Flood	2010	110,886
Drought	1997	105,000
Flood	1989	100,000
Flood	2008	81,400
Drought	1981	80,000
Flood	2010	75,000

Natural disaster occurrence, 1980–2013



Background

Angola achieved independence in 1975, after almost 15 years of liberation war, and was ravaged by internal conflict from 1975 to 2002. Despite going through unprecedented institutional development and economic growth, Angola still faces many development-related challenges, including significant disaster risk.

The two most common natural disasters in Angola are dry spells, with cyclical droughts mainly affecting the southern and south-western part of the country, and flooding, which has gotten stronger and more destructive during the last six years. Of all the provinces of Angola, Cunene has been the most affected by floods, with 75 per cent of its territory under water in 2007 and 2008. The Angolan capital, Luanda, faces flood-related problems stemming from the prevalence of informal settlements and poor land use practices. Local slums are extremely vulnerable to flash floods, which can often be triggered by even just a few hours of intense precipitation, as drainage systems are non-existent.

Floods and droughts regularly result in massive damage to infrastructure and livelihood and in deaths and injuries, as well as occasional outbreaks of waterborne and hygiene-related diseases such as cholera. Destruction of economic assets and infrastructure affects food security and socioeconomic development in the long term, and is a significant factor triggering internal migrations.

In 2011 alone, there were 227,000 IDPs because of extreme natural events, making Angola the first-ranking African country (and the twelfth worldwide) in terms of displacement induced by natural disasters.

The Government enacted a national four-year civil protection strategy in 2009 – the first of its kind – focusing mostly on improving emergency response capacity at all administrative levels, though progress remains limited due to the lack of trained human resources, quality hazard data and nationwide disaster statistics.

Responses

The emergency response by IOM in recent years has focused on the distribution of tents and relief items, for example, during the early 2011 flooding episode in Cunene Province. Taking into consideration the socioeconomic drivers of risk in Angola, IOM is now concentrating on long-term projects that tackle the underlying factors of vulnerability and build the resilience of communities to natural hazards, with the aim of preventing forced migration, as well as building the capacity of national actors involved in disaster management and prevention.

Between 2009 and 2012, the Organization supported the development of rural livelihoods in the Huambo Province, in order to improve local food security and provide alternatives to migration in the face of natural events and, ultimately, to improve resilience to natural disasters within the communities.

In addition, IOM took part in the implementation of two joint UN Programmes due to close in 2013 and which focused on nutrition and health initiatives for children in the Bié and Moxico Provinces and on the creation of sanitation structures and improving the access to clean water in peri-urban Luanda and rural Moxico, to reduce vulnerability to floods and epidemic outbreaks.



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Results achieved

IOM activities allowed for the extension of cultivation areas and the introduction of new crops in rural communities. Beneficiaries were also trained in honey production, animal husbandry and product transformation activities. IOM further supported rural livelihoods by establishing seed conservation banks and reimbursement schemes, and by improving local capacity for water resource management.

As a consequence, greater agricultural outputs have been achieved, allowing for qualitative and quantitative improvements in the beneficiaries' diet.

IOM also set up 115 micro-businesses in peri-urban and rural areas, particularly targeting women and vulnerable persons, whose incomes are expected to increase by 25 per cent over the first three years.

Further, the Organization carried-out a training and sensitization campaign for 1,200 community health

workers in Bié and Moxico, to promote and support key nutrition and food preparation practices in households, and capacity-building activities on food and nutrition education, as well as HIV/AIDS prevention, for 600 community activists.

Future objectives

IOM will continue to engage in DRR activities in Angola, in particular by planning a series of activities to build the capacity of local institutions and communities to prepare for and cope with recurrent natural hazards (e.g. on camp coordination and management).

As agriculture remains the principal source of income for vast segments of the local vulnerable population, IOM will focus on making rural livelihoods hazard- and climate-resistant. In addition, it will undertake community stabilization activities in urban and rural areas of destination following migratory movements, including displacement.

List of projects

Urban and Peri-urban Water and Sanitation Joint Programme Management (PUWS)

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 April 2009 to 20 March 2013
Beneficiaries	520,000 people
Donor	MDG Achievement Fund
Amount funded (in USD)	1,150,000

Community Stabilization Programme – Food Security and Agricultural Development in Return Areas of Huambo Province of Angola (FSSC 2)

Project status	Completed
Project period	18 December 2009 to 31 March 2012
Beneficiaries	Refugees, 1,015 families of affected communities, former combatants
Donor	Spain, Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo
Amount funded (in USD)	1,298,701

Children, Food Security and Nutrition in Angola (CFN)

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 January 2010 to 1 January 2013
Beneficiaries	700,000 people, At-risk youth
Donor	MDG Achievement Fund
Amount funded (in USD)	579,451

Disaster Assistance to Angolan Returnees in Uige Province (ASEPU)

Project status	Completed
Project period	4 January 2010 to 3 March 2010
Beneficiaries	800 families of affected communities
Donor	USAID, OFDA
Amount funded (in USD)	50,000
Partners	Ministry of Assistance and Social Reinsertion (MINARS), Ministry of Health (MINSA), National Commission for Civil Protection (NCCP), UCTAC, different UN agencies, International and National NGOs



EGYPT

© Reuters 2008 (Photo: Nasser Nouri).

Surface area	1,002,000 km ²
Population, 2010 (est.)	81.1 million
Population density, 2010	81.0/km ²
GDP in 2011	USD 229.5 billion
GDP per capita in 2011	USD 2,781
Remittances, 2011	USD 8 billion
HDI	0.662
Net migration rate, 2010–2015	-0.9 migrants/1,000 population
Types of movement	Internal displacement
Displaced by disasters, 2008–2012	3,000
Number of IOM staff working on disasters	2
Location of IOM offices	Cairo, Abu Qir East and West
Total DRR funding for 2013 in USD	USD 200,000
IOM site: www.egypt.iom.int/	

IOM DRR responses

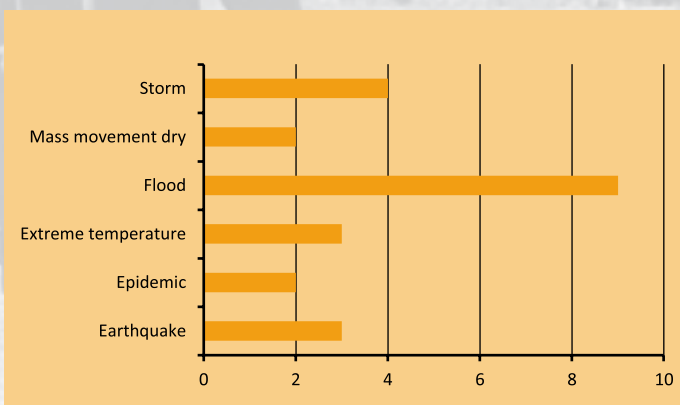
Preparedness

Preparing communities
Building institutional capacities

Top 10 natural disasters by size of affected population, 1980–2013

Disaster	Date	Affected
Flood	1994	160,660
Earthquake	1992	92,649
Flood	2010	3,500
Flood	1995	3,000
Flood	2002	800
Mass Movement Dry	2008	697
Mass mov. dry	1993	300
Flood	1996	260
Earthquake	2002	250
Flood	1991	208

Natural disaster occurrence, 1980–2013



Background

Egypt is among the countries most vulnerable to the effects of rising sea levels. The most affected areas in the country are those that are densely populated, such as the Nile Delta, which has densities of up to 1,600 inhabitants for every square kilometre and is home to half of Egypt's 80 million people. Rising waters threaten Egypt's entire coastline up to 40 km inland, as it is less than two metres above sea level and is protected from the sea by a thin sand strip. The eastern and western corners of the Nile Delta are in a particularly precarious situation, with elevations below sea level and a population of more than a million residents. Along the delta's coasts lie numerous inundated areas and lagoons, whose surfaces are expanding as a consequence of more frequent flooding.

According to conservative estimates by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPPC), Alexandria (Egypt's second largest city) is expected to be 30 per cent flooded if sea levels rise by 50 cm. This is expected to result in the displacement of 1.5 million people.

Like many arid areas elsewhere, Egypt is also susceptible to flash flooding when sudden streams quickly run off baked earth. In 2006, Nile River floods killed 600 people and left another 35,000 homeless. Current climatic and meteorological trends show both an increase in flooding and a decrease in overall mean annual rainfall, which, in turn, affects economic development and livelihood options.

The scenario is further complicated by the current political situation in the country, which remains highly volatile and unstable, making it difficult for IOM and other international agencies to work with communities and authorities. In addition to facing internal turmoil since the start of the Arab Spring, Egypt has been a major destination of population flows during both the Libya (mostly migrants and Egyptian returnees) and the ongoing Syria crises.

Responses

Sea level rise is the main risk reduction and adaptation concern for the Government of Egypt. Upon consultation with Egypt's Ministry of Environment, IOM started supporting the Government's sea level rise preparedness and risk reduction activities.

After conducting a strategic planning exercise, IOM identified in Abu Qir East and West two of the most vulnerable communities in the country and resolved to implement there a pilot initiative for sea level rise response.

IOM is building the capacities of a range of stakeholders (local authorities, the youth sector and media, among the others), as well as raising awareness to improve preparedness on sea level rise and other disaster-related topics.

In order to strengthen regional capacities for DRR, the Organization is working closely with the UN International Strategy for Risk Reduction (UNISDR). The Organization contributed to the drafting of the Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (2010–2020), adopted by the League of Arab States in 2010, and participated in the First Arab Regional Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) – which discussed regional progress towards risk reduction and HFA implementation, as well as the regional input towards the post-2015 DRR Global Framework – in March 2013.

Results achieved

A geographic information system, which keeps data on land use, demography, natural resources and hazard exposure, is in use in the Qir East and West areas to help plan and implement current interventions. Training courses target local populations and the authorities by introducing risk reduction concepts, including those on natural phenomena (e.g. tsunamis and other coastal hazards), early warning and preparedness.

IOM has also established a partnership with the Centre for Enterprise Development and Action Research (CEDAR) to implement activities that reduce risk, such as awareness-raising campaigns and resilience-building interventions in vulnerable communities.

Future objectives

Work on the pilot project has started, but access to the project site has been discontinued because of the security situation in the country. Building on the experience from this initiative will allow scaling up of the scope of work on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (CCA) in Egypt, with the objective of including regions and risks not currently addressed (e.g. floods in the Sinai).

IOM aims at supporting the development of an early-warning/early-action system for pilot areas, which would eventually be rolled out to the rest of the country. The disaster preparedness activities should be supported by livelihood enhancement interventions that help increase the resilience of populations at risk.

Better collaboration with local partners will be needed for the Organization's work in Egypt to be successful. For the past two years, DRR and CCA have not been seen as priorities by the national Government, which is still facing civil unrest and undergoing deep political change. To compound the

matter, the Ministry of Social Solidarity has shown some reluctance towards registering NGOs as a part of the new regulations concerning foreign funds. As the country's political situation progressively normalizes, conditions are expected to become more favourable for long-term risk reduction efforts.

Relevant materials

- The Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020, available from www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/18903.

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ETHIOPIA

© USAID 2010 (Photo: Nena Terrell).

Surface area	1,104,300 km ²
Population, 2010 (est.)	82.9 million
Population density, 2010	75.1/km ²
GDP in 2011	USD 30.2 billion
GDP per capita in 2011	USD 357
Remittances, 2011	USD 387 million
HDI	0.396
Net migration rate, 2010–2015	-0.1 migrants/1,000 population
Types of movement	Rural-to-urban and rural to rural migration, temporary migration, internal displacement, cross-border displacement, secondary displacement
Displaced by disasters, 2008–2012	174,718
Number of IOM staff working on disasters	27
Location of IOM offices	Ababa, Gambela, Assosa, Moyale, Shire, Jijiga, Dollo Ado
Total DRR funding for 2013 in USD	5,000,000
IOM site: iomethiopia.org	

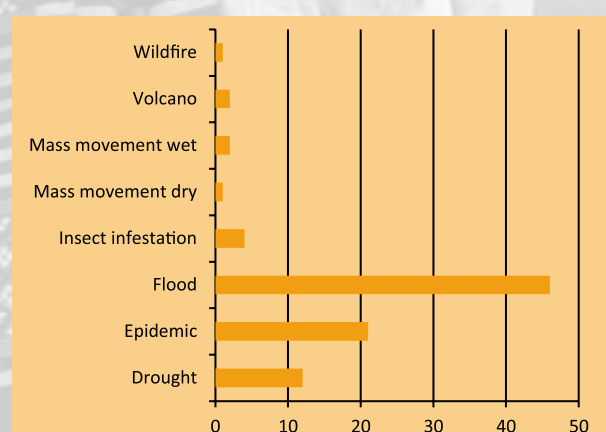
IOM DRR responses

Prevention	Preparedness	Emergency	Cross-cutting
Promoting migration	Preparing communities	Managing mass evacuations Tracking displacement Assisting the displaced	Livelihoods Health

Top 10 natural disasters by size of affected population, 1980–2013

Disaster	Date	Affected
Drought	2003	12,600,000
Drought	1983	7,750,000
Drought	1987	7,000,000
Drought	1989	6,500,000
Drought	2008	6,400,000
Drought	2009	6,200,000
Drought	1999	4,900,000
Drought	2005	2,600,000
Drought	1997	986,200
Flood	2006	361,600

Natural disaster occurrence, 1980–2013





Background

Ethiopia presents very diverse landscapes, and the country's elevation ranges from 4,620 metres above sea level to 120 metres below (the latter is found at the Danakil Depression, one of the lowest and driest points on Earth). Highlands, that is, areas elevated more than 1,500 metres, comprise two thirds of the country's land area, and are often interspersed by deep gorges, steep-sided valleys and numerous streams which feed major rivers. The Ethiopian population is very mixed, with broad differences in terms of culture, traits, languages, religions and livelihoods.

The climate of Ethiopia varies from very dry to very wet, with drier areas cyclically undergoing dry spell periods, when they receive less precipitation than usual. Droughts often strike when rains start later or end earlier in the year than usual, or when short, intense precipitation events are separated by a few weeks of dry weather, allowing the soil to dry out. Droughts are most common in the northern and eastern highlands and in lowland areas and severely impact farming and herding activities, often causing famines.

The Government's Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Strategic Programme and Investment Framework shows that droughts and floods are the most common hazards in the country and that their magnitude, frequency and impact have been growing in recent years. In 2003, an estimated 14 million people were affected during the peak of the drought; in addition, 1.7 million were affected by flooding in 2006. Droughts in 2011 and 2012 left 4.5 million and 3.2 million people, respectively, with limited access to food, especially in the south-eastern part of the country, where the influx of displaced from Somalia was stronger.

Natural disasters and man-made situations displace thousands of people every year (more than 200,000 in 2012 alone). Inter-clan and cross-border conflicts, floods, droughts and wild fires are main factors triggering forced population movements. Their

combined effects produce complex situations which dramatically increase the vulnerability of individuals and communities. In the current response model, humanitarian actors are responsible for addressing the needs of disaster-affected communities, while the Government deals with conflict resolution and mitigation and conflict-related displacement. This set-up allows for some overlap and may possibly be causing inefficiencies.

Pastoralists are especially vulnerable to conflict and droughts due to the nature of their subsistence. They rely on meager natural resources that can be damaged or rendered inaccessible by violent confrontations. In particular, when the herding routes they follow are interrupted (e.g. by war or political disputes), their whole lifestyle and livelihood are directly threatened. In a context of scarce resources increasingly impacted by environmental change, violent conflict between rival pastoral groups is becoming more common.

Responses

The IOM intervention in 2011 and 2012 focused mainly on meeting the basic needs and strengthening the livelihoods of populations in crisis situations. Provision of non-food items (NFIs) and shelter was a key element in responding to displacement caused both by conflict and floods. Early recovery efforts that involved livelihood support through cash grants and in-kind assistance accompanied the humanitarian assistance activities.

The Organization supported households displaced by conflict in three regional states by carrying-out income-generating activities and providing beneficiaries with vegetable seeds, tools and technical support for home gardens.

In the Gambela Region of western Ethiopia, a relief project that involved the distribution of NFI kits was coupled with livelihood interventions that included mainly home vegetable gardening activities for displaced communities whose livelihoods were compromised by inter-clan conflict. NFI and shelter assistance was also combined with emergency health services to internally displaced persons (IDPs) through the establishment of mobile clinics.

Following the 2011 Horn of Africa droughts, IOM supported the Ethiopian Government's efforts by providing cash grants and putting in place cash-for-work schemes for drought-affected households in Borena and Liben (southern Ethiopia). These

were supplemented with the rehabilitation of water points (e.g. ponds and wells) that have been rendered non-functional due to the frequent, intensive and extended drought.

IOM has also undertaken institutional capacity-building for government bureaus, with the aim of strengthening preparedness and crisis management capacities through training in information management, database development and deployment, and displacement mapping. Training activities focus on information management in emergencies and registration and profiling of IDPs.

IOM has also established displacement tracking systems to identify IDPs and their humanitarian needs, with the intention of producing comprehensive displacement data for humanitarian actors. The Organization collaborated with the Ethiopian Government and the humanitarian community to conduct a bi-annual seasonal assessment of agricultural production and possible WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), nutrition- and health-related gaps and emergencies.

Results achieved

Following recent floods and conflicts, IOM assisted 193,896 individuals in the Gambela Region with shelter and NFIs, as well as emergency health services and health education. A total of 1,397 displaced households received livelihood support (e.g. farm management training, tools, vegetable seeds and technical support). In southern Ethiopia, 7,850 households were assisted through livelihood restoration, and about 100,000 benefitted from the rehabilitation of water points for human and livestock use. Protecting and enhancing the meagre natural resources available enables households to consider alternative livelihood options. Income improvement and diversification enhance individual and community resilience to future shocks and displacement due to conflicts, especially resource-based ones, and climate change effects.

Seventy government and implementing partner delegates were trained in IDP profiling and needs assessment and in the use of global positioning systems (GPS). IOM was able to map IDP settlements, movement patterns and available basic services. Information was shared with relevant subnational authorities, which improved their knowledge base and informed decision-making capabilities at the local level.

Future objectives

Ethiopia still faces the challenge of providing timely humanitarian response in times of crisis. Lack of pre-positioned relief items, lack of access to affected communities due to security concerns (in times of conflict) and lack of adequate and timely information on humanitarian needs continue to challenge the effectiveness of emergency interventions. IOM and its partners are advocating at the national level for increased attention to the issue of IDP protection in the policy framework.

IOM expects to be increasingly engaged in risk reduction through resilience-building and disaster

preparedness activities, and plans to implement disaster risk reduction (DRR) mainly through natural resource rehabilitation and livelihood assistance to communities affected and displaced by disasters and conflict. The Organization aims to build on its ongoing DRR intervention in order to strengthen community disaster management strategies and improve the Government's disaster response capacity.

Relevant materials

- DRM Strategic Programme and Investment Framework, available from www.dppc.gov.et.

List of projects

Immediate Humanitarian Assistance to the Drought-Affected Somali Refugees in Ethiopia (IHAD)

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011
Beneficiaries	75,000 Refugees
Amount funded (in USD)	220,000
Partners	Ethiopian Government personnel, Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Support to Drought-affected Pastoralist Communities in the Borena Zone, Oromiya Region (ESDA)

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 November 2011 to 31 July 2012
Beneficiaries	534,835 people
Amount funded (in USD)	800,000

Surviving and Recovering from Disaster and Displacement II (SARDD-II)

Project status	Active
Project period	1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013
Beneficiaries	20,000 people, including IDPs
Amount funded (in USD)	1,000,000

Provision of transport to new arrivals and transitional shelters to refugees in Melkadida Camp

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012
Beneficiaries	Refugees
Amount funded (in USD)	523,151
Partners	UNHCR, ARRA

Assessment of Older People's Vulnerability to Crises and Emergencies in Addis Ababa (SURA)

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 September 2009 to 1 December 2009
Beneficiaries	144,772 IDPs
Amount funded (in USD)	49,974
Partners	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and Help the Aged

Surviving and Recovering from Disaster and Displacement (SARDD)

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 August 2011 to 31 May 2012
Beneficiaries	38,935 people, including IDPs
Amount funded (in USD)	1,714,286

GHANA

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Surface area	238,533 km ²
Population, 2010 (est.)	24.3 million
Population density, 2010	102.3/km ²
GDP in 2011	USD 39.1 billion
GDP per capita in 2011	USD 1,570
Remittances, 2011	USD 141 million
HDI	0.558
Net migration rate, 2010–2015	-0.2 migrants/1,000 population
Types of movement	Rural-to-urban migration, rural-to-rural migration, temporary migration, permanent migration, internal displacement
Displaced by disasters, 2008–2012	122,770
Number of IOM staff working on disasters	Depending on actual need
Location of IOM offices	Accra, Tamale
Total DRR funding for 2013 in USD	<i>Data not available</i>

IOM site: www.iom.int/cms/ghana

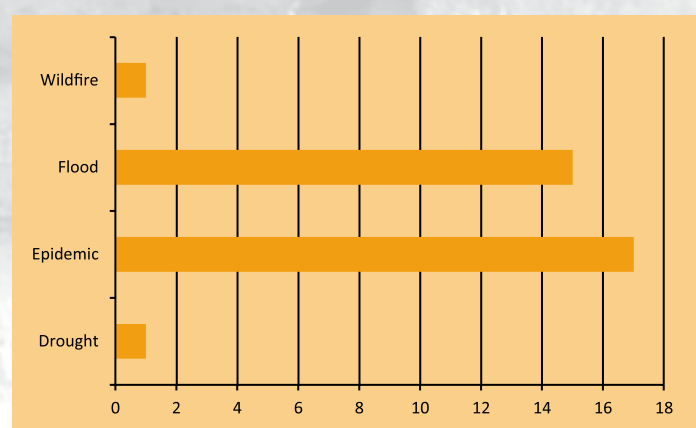
IOM DRR responses

Emergency
Assisting the displaced

Top 10 natural disasters by size of affected population, 1980–2013

Disaster	Date	Affected
Drought	1983	12,500,000
Flood	1991	2,000,000
Flood	1995	700,000
Flood	2007	332,600
Flood	1999	324,602
Flood	2001	144,025
Flood	2009	139,790
Flood	2008	58,000
Flood	2009	19,755
Flood	2010	9,674

Natural disaster occurrence, 1980–2013



Background

Ghana is a West African country that has moved from low-income to lower-middle income status over the last decades, due mainly to increasing political stability and abundant natural resources. Despite its rapid economic growth, however, the country's economy still relies largely on the primary sector, with agriculture and animal husbandry accounting for one third of its GDP and employing more than half of the active population. Agriculture is predominantly rain-fed, which renders it vulnerable to the effects of weather and climate variability.

Ghana is particularly prone to floods and droughts. In 2007, it experienced unprecedented flooding that devastated crops and infrastructure and caused the displacement of over 330,000 people. In 2010, another flood destroyed more than 1,000 homes and caused the evacuation of approximately 5,000 people.

Over the last several years, precipitation patterns have changed, and the climate has become increasingly dry, considerably shortening the growing season. Together with destructive land use practices and deforestation, climate variability is accelerating desertification in the Northern Region. Shortage of dry-season grazing and water for livestock has caused tensions between farming communities and migrant pastoralists and cattle herders. The two main causes of tension, to be specific, are the destruction of crops by cattle and the increased competition over fertile agricultural lands.

Lower agricultural productivity from extended dry seasons and flooding from storm events are also playing a key role in increasing the pressure on the young and mobile population in the north to migrate to urban centres in the south. Rural-to-urban migrants, especially young women who work as head-porters, add to the pressure on already-over-stretched urban services and end up exposed to new risk factors. Unemployed men often opt to engage in illegal mining activities, which have been causing serious environmental degradation throughout Ghana, further eroding rural livelihoods.

Responses

So far IOM has been focusing mainly on emergency and relief operations following major floods. In 2010, the Organization provided non-food items (NFIs), mainly hygiene and kitchen kits, mosquito nets, mats and blankets and contraceptive devices, to affected people in the Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions. In addition, information materials on flood prevention, personal hygiene and disease prevention were distributed to the victims.

In June 2012, in collaboration with local authorities, IOM supported the victims of severe rainstorms in Tamale (Northern Region), distributing roofing material, bags of cement and mosquito nets to help affected communities to rehabilitate their damaged homes.

IOM is now getting increasingly involved in the ongoing dialogue on climate change, adaptation and risk reduction with local institutions and relevant development actors. However, concrete activities have yet to be implemented.

Results achieved

Following the 2010 floods, IOM distributed 1,540 personal kits, 300 family kits, 300 machetes, 600 mosquito nets and 8,500 condoms. Following the 2012 events, 25 roofing sheets, 50 roofing nails, 50 cement bags and 100 mosquito nets were handed out.

In both of the above-mentioned cases, IOM intervention decreased the impacts of floods on affected populations in the immediate aftermath of the disaster events, allowing for a more swift and effective recovery.

Future objectives

IOM has contributed to the development of the local United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2012–2016, which recognizes the establishment of risk reduction and adaptation measures as a main desired outcome for Ghana. Priorities will be given to the establishment of an adequate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation policy, creating a national risk monitoring observatory and a national strategy for public awareness, and building the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation.

The Ghanaian Government is working to establish the National Risk Observatory, with the primary aim of mapping hazards, enhancing risk knowledge and establishing an early warning system for floods and droughts, as well as building the local capacity for hazard mapping and enhancing disaster risk knowledge. IOM is expected to collaborate towards the establishment of the observatory and the achievement of the other UNDAF goals.

IOM is currently developing a joint UN programme on human security, in order to target risks related to rural-to-urban migration, as well as the tensions between pastoralists and farming communities.

Relevant materials

- National Progress Report on the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2009–2011 (a DRR monitoring and evaluation report by the National Disaster Management Organization, based on the HFA), available from www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/progress/reports/v.php?id=15600&pid=223.
- Ghana Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment (USAID), available from www.encapafrika.org/documents/biofor/Climate%20Change%20Assessment_Ghana_%20FINAL.pdf.

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KENYA

© IOM 2011.

Surface area	580,367 km ²
Population, 2010 (est.)	40.5 million
Population density, 2010	69.8/km ²
GDP in 2011	USD 33.6 billion
GDP per capita in 2011	USD 808
Remittances, 2011	USD 2.2 billion
HDI	0.519
Net migration rate, 2010–2015	-0.2 migrants/1,000 population
Types of movement	Rural-to-rural migration, temporary migration, internal displacement, cross-border displacement, secondary displacement, stranded/trapped
Displaced by disasters, 2008–2012	360,339
Number of IOM staff working on disasters	57
Location of IOM offices	Nairobi, Dadaab, Turkana, Garissa and Kapenguria
Total DRR funding for 2013 in USD	9,731,329
IOM site: http://nairobi.iom.int/kenya	

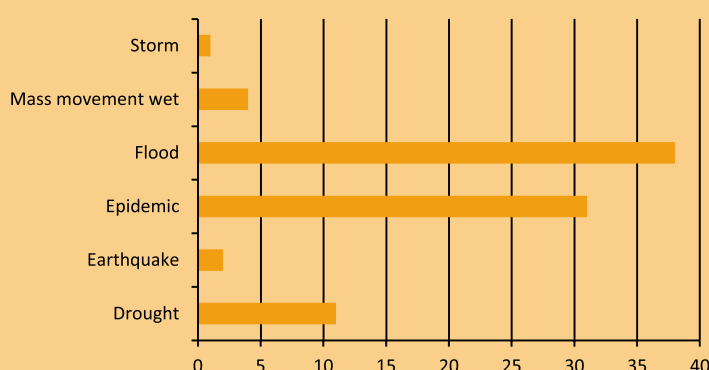
IOM DRR responses

Prevention	Emergency	Mitigation	Recovery	Cross-cutting
Reducing hazards Promoting migration	Tracking displacement Assisting the displaced	Mitigating the impact	Durable solutions DRR in complex emergencies	Livelihoods Health Infrastructures

Top 10 natural disasters by size of affected population, 1980–2013

Disaster	Date	Affected
Drought	1999	23,000,000
Epidemic	1994	6,500,000
Drought	2008	3,800,000
Drought	2005	3,500,000
Drought	1991	2,700,000
Drought	2004	2,300,000
Drought	1997	1,600,000
Drought	1994	1,200,000
Flood	1997	900,000
Flood	2006	723,000

Natural disaster occurrence, 1980–2013



Background

Kenya features a wide variety of ecosystems throughout its vast landscape – from the coast on the Indian Ocean and the low plains in the east, to the highlands in the west and centre. The highlands are bisected by the Great Rift Valley, and a fertile plateau lies in the west, by Lake Victoria. The Kenyan Highlands comprise one of the most successful agricultural regions in Africa. The north-eastern region, along the borders with Somalia and Ethiopia, is either arid or semi-arid, with near-desert landscapes populated mainly by pastoralists.

Kenya's climate varies from tropical along the coast and temperate inland, to arid in the north and north-eastern parts of the country. The "long rains" season runs from March or April until May or June. The "short rains" season, on the other hand, lasts from October until November or December. Rainfall sometimes gets heavy and often falls in the afternoons and evenings. Over the last decades, climate change has been increasing the frequency and severity of extreme meteorological and climatic events such as droughts and severe rainfalls and, especially in western Kenya, floods and landslides. The increase in drought occurrence has had direct impacts on the pastoralists inhabiting arid and semi-arid areas, leading to the disruption of traditional patterns of subsistence, as well as conflict and tension over resources.

Conflicts in pastoral areas are driven by many factors, including long-standing intercommunal tensions; competition for, and commercialization of, resources; the proliferation of small arms; and the Government's limited presence on the ground, accompanied by the resulting weak enforcement of the law. As a result, conflict continues to undermine socioeconomic development, by deterring investment and service delivery and increasing the vulnerability of pastoralists to external shock.

Conflict is the strongest factor inducing the displacement of peoples in Kenya. In 2012 alone, intercommunal conflicts forced at least 100,000 people out of their homelands. In addition, Kenya faces the influx of people – fuelled by conflicts, disasters and complex emergencies – from across the border with neighbouring countries and even further (e.g. Somalia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo).

Due to cultural and socioeconomic factors, gender and young age are important drivers of vulnerability. Equitable development requires that specific strategies be tailored to the needs of women and young people. The challenges facing the youth, in particular, are becoming more and more acute, as they have very limited income opportunities in a traditional pastoral economy and are increasingly being pulled towards urban centres, where they often face poverty and risk situations.





© IOM 2011 (Photo: Brendan Bannon).

Responses

IOM intervention in Kenya is comprehensive and aims at reducing disaster risk throughout the whole cycle of migration management, increasing the population's preparedness and resilience to disasters, as well as its adaptive capacity in the face of climate change.

In recent years, and in collaboration with other international actors, IOM has supported the Kenyan Government in responding to intercommunal conflicts and disasters, by participating in assessment missions and providing humanitarian support during the emergency phase. As the Shelter and Non-food Item (NFI) Cluster Lead, IOM has worked with prime responders to provide NFIs and shelter kits and to standardize their distribution. In addition, the Organization has undertaken capacity-building and training activities for local authorities, to improve their camp management capacities and preparedness, particularly for floods.

IOM has facilitated the return and relocation of displaced families by providing them with tailored

reintegration and livelihood assistance. The Organization is implementing several projects that aim to build communities' resilience to climate change in the arid and semi-arid parts of Kenya, in cooperation with international (e.g. the United Nations and non-governmental organizations) and local (particularly, community-based ones) organizations.

In order to reduce risk, IOM is now organizing a series of risk assessment and mapping initiatives, in both rural and urban areas, which aim to inform land use planning across the country and reduce future flood-induced displacement, as well as prevent the creation of urban risk induced by displaced populations' unregulated settlements.

Results achieved

Over the last years, IOM undertook several activities pertaining to disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience enhancement, benefiting an estimated 500,000 individuals. Activities to promote, support and protect livelihoods were particularly comprehensive.

IOM promoted income-earning opportunities for trapped populations and returning internally displaced persons (IDPs) from both rural and urban settings. It supported the recovery of the livelihood systems of pastoralist communities in the Turkana district, following prolonged climate-related disasters, armed conflicts and movement restrictions.

In addition, IOM gave particular focus on the impacts of droughts, climate change and diminishing natural resources on pastoralists and mobile communities, promoting environmental conservation to prevent affected populations from relying on negative coping mechanisms. In addition, IOM supported and enhanced rural livelihoods through the diversification of small-scale farming.

IOM restocked households with local hybrid camels and constructed water harvesting structures (e.g. water pans and shallow wells) in order to alleviate the impacts of droughts. The Organization also provided forage, drought-resistant seeds and agricultural tools for farming, as well as emergency livestock supplementary feeding in cases of emergency.

In order to protect livestock, IOM trained animal health workers in various communities and equipped them with veterinary kits. The Organization also carried out rapid livestock needs assessment in areas affected by disasters, to identify possible interventions and actions needed for the sensitization of communities. In addition, IOM complemented its risk reduction intervention

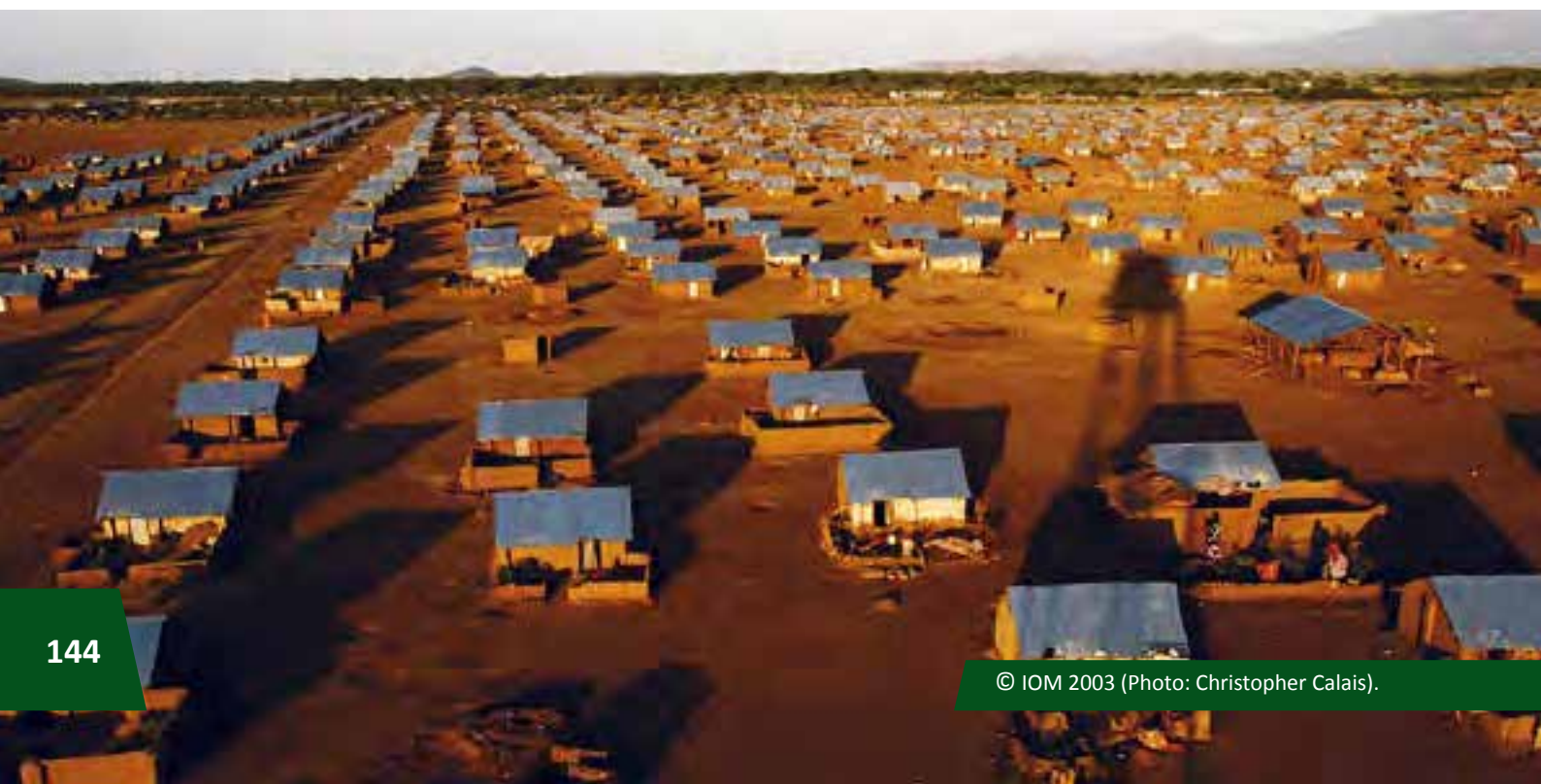
with conflict prevention and peace-building components, in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of its projects.

Future objectives

IOM set up a resilience strategy to support states in East Africa and the Horn region. The implementation has just started in northern Kenya. Projects in Turkana and Moyale mainly support livelihood and capacity-building at the local level, in partnership with community-based organizations, as well as local governmental departments.

Interventions to support livelihoods through infrastructural development are planned in cooperation with partners (e.g. the UN Environment Programme, UN-Habitat and the Food and Agriculture Organization), in order to reduce the mobility needs of people depending on scarce resources. Interventions will include the creation and enhancement of water catchments, ponds and pastures. Furthermore, plans are in place to support youth groups with job and business creation, by utilizing adaptation funds, and foster local development in order to reverse rural-to-urban migration fluxes.

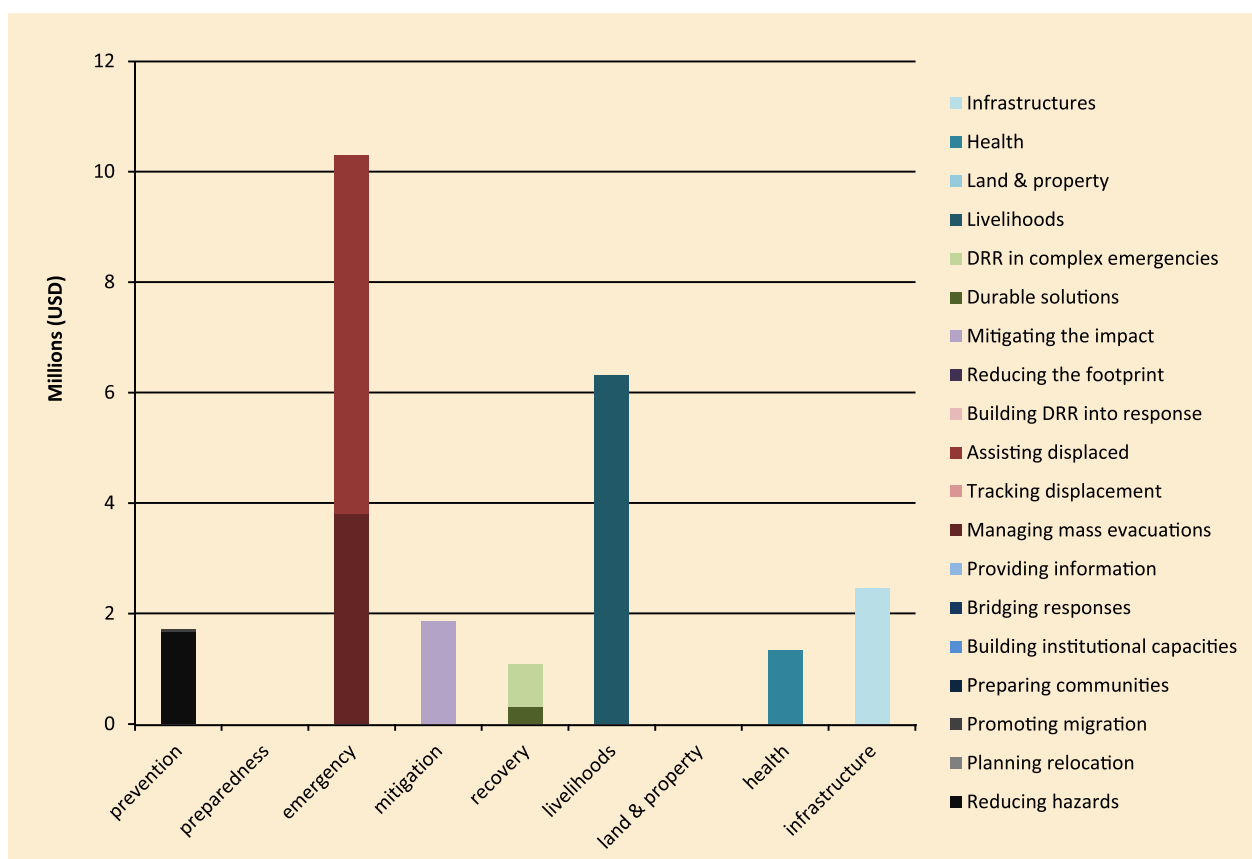
In collaboration with the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), IOM is planning to conduct camp coordination and camp management training for KRCS volunteers across the country and will continue working on the standardization of shelter and non-food item kit provision.



Relevant materials

- Draft National Policy for Disaster Management in Kenya, available from www.ifrc.org/docs/idrl/765EN.pdf.
- Drought Contingency Plans and Planning in the Horn of Africa, available from www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/26436.
- Mitigating the Impact of Climate Change among Pastoralist Communities programme information, available from www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/activities/countries/docs/kenya/Mitigating-Resource-Based-Conflict-among-Pastoralist-Host-Communities.pdf.

Total funding used by IOM in Kenya between 2009 and 2013, by type of activity



ⁱⁿ Kenya, the protection and promotion of sustainable livelihood was central to the intervention carried-out by IOM.

List of projects

Immediate Emergency Livestock Support to Refugee-hosting Communities Affected by the Looming 2011 Drought and the Spillover Effects of the Massive Refugee Influx into the North-eastern Province

Project status	Completed
Project period	15 August 2011 to 14 February 2012
Beneficiaries	40,000 people
Amount funded (in USD)	399,988

Emergency Transportation and Medical Assistance to Somalis Fleeing the Drought and Entering Kenya

Project status	Completed
Project period	15 August 2011 to 14 February 2012
Beneficiaries	110,000 refugees
Amount funded (in USD)	2,678,047
Partners	Ministry of Immigration (through the Department of Refugee Affairs [DRA]), Ministry of Health, and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Transportation of Refugees from the Liboi to the Dadaab Refugee Camp

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 September 2011 to 28 February 2012
Beneficiaries	18,200 refugees
Amount funded (in USD)	750,000
Partners	DRA, Médecins Sans Frontiers, International Rescue Committee, UNHCR, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation, the Lutheran World Federation and Save the Children UK

Provision of Emergency Transportation and Shelter in the Ifo Extension Site

Project status	Completed
Project period	5 August 2011 to 31 December 2011
Beneficiaries	30,000 refugees
Amount funded (in USD)	1,431,210

Emergency Assistance to Somali Refugees in Dadaab and other Refugee Camps

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 March 2012 to 28 February 2012
Beneficiaries	40,000 refugees, affected communities
Amount funded (in USD)	3,000,000
Partners	Local organizations, UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the UN Development Programme (UNDP)

Provision of Transitional Shelters in – Ifo 2 East

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 January 2011 to 31 October 2012
Beneficiaries	463,739 Refugees
Amount funded (in USD)	57,418
Partners	UNHCR

Beyond Durable Solutions: Building the Capacity of Refugee and Host Community Youth and Providing them with New Opportunities (in collaboration with the private sector in Djibouti)

Project status	Active
Project period	1 September 2012 to 31 August 2013
Beneficiaries	200 families of refugees and 200 at-risk youth
Amount funded (in USD)	577,688
Partners	Government personnel of Djibouti and the Somali diaspora

Strengthening Human Security along the Border in Turkana

Project status	Active
Project period	1 July 2012 to 30 June 2015
Beneficiaries	273,268 people, 19,000 at-risk youth
Amount funded (in USD)	1,000,000
Partners	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development, Ministry of Water, Ministry of State for Special Programmes, Ministry of Northern Kenya and Arid Lands, local non-government organizations and Community-based Organizations, FAO; UNDP; UNICEF and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Integrated Response to Food Insecurity among Vulnerable Families in the Rift Valley and Northern Regions of Kenya

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 March 2009 to 31 March 2010
Beneficiaries	3,000 families from affected communities
Amount funded (in USD)	5,000,000

Assessment of the Effects of Drought and Climate Change on Livelihood Support Mechanisms among Pastoralist and Mobile Communities in Pastoralist Regions, Including the North Eastern and Rift Valley Provinces

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 March 2010 to 31 December 2010
Beneficiaries	Affected communities
Amount funded (in USD)	85,600

Restoration of Farm Infrastructure and Rural Livelihoods

Project status	Completed
Project period	9 December 2009 to 30 June 2012
Beneficiaries	19,000 families of IDPs
Amount funded (in USD)	4,912,404

Livelihood Support to Pastoralist Communities and Refugees' Host Communities in Response to Climate Change and Refugee Influx into Northern Kenya

Project status	Completed
Project period	8 February 2010 to 31 December 2010
Beneficiaries	10,000 people
Amount funded (in USD)	2,500,000

Immediate Livestock Support to Pastoralist Host Communities Affected by the Impacts of Recurrent Droughts and Floods in North-western Kenya

Project status	Completed
Project period	9 March 2010 to 31 December 2010
Beneficiaries	125,000 people
Amount funded (in USD)	180,003

Mitigating Resource-based Conflicts among Pastoralist Local Communities, including Refugee Host Communities in Northern Kenya, by Strengthening Youth Capacities to Adapt to Climate Change

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 January 2011 to 30 September 2011
Beneficiaries	10,000 people
Amount funded (in USD)	2,300,000
Partners	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Public, FAO and, UNDP

Emergency Livestock Support to Refugee-Hosting Communities Affected by the Effects of Protracted and Extreme Climatic Conditions in North-western Kenya

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 April 2011 to 31 December 2011
Beneficiaries	108,000 people
Amount funded (in USD)	180,001
Partners	FAO



MADAGASCAR

© 2012 (Photo by Amber Goodwin).

Surface area	587,041 km ²
Population, 2010 (est.)	20.7 million
Population density, 2010	35.3/km ²
GDP in 2011	USD 9.9 billion
GDP per capita in 2011	USD 465
Remittances, 2011	<i>Data not available</i>
HDI	0.483
Net migration rate, 2010–2015	-0.0 migrants/1,000 population
Types of movement	Internal displacement, return
Number of IOM staff working on disasters	<i>Data not available</i>
Location of IOM offices	Antananarivo
Total DRR funding for 2013 in USD	<i>Data not available</i>
IOM site: www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/where-we-work/africa-and-the-middle-east/southern-africa/madagascar.html	

IOM DRR responses

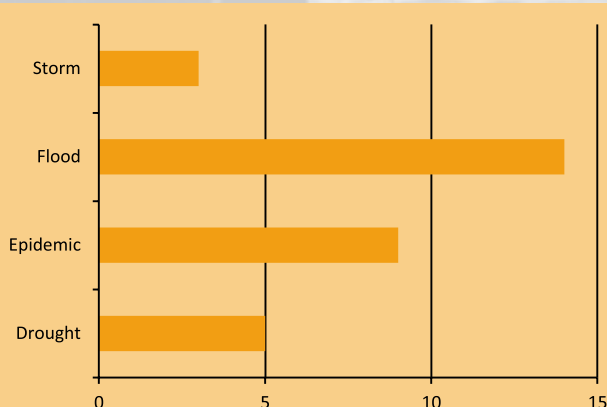
Preparedness

Building institutional capacities

Top 10 natural disasters by size of affected population, 1980–2013

Disaster	Date	Affected
Drought	1981	1,000,000
Storm	2004	988,139
Drought	1988	950,000
Storm	2000	736,937
Drought	2002	600,000
Storm	1997	600,000
Storm	1994	540,043
Storm	2002	526,200
Storm	2008	524,153
Storm	2000	369,272

Natural disaster occurrence, 1980–2013



Background

Madagascar is prone to drought, flooding and recurrent cyclones, all of which regularly cause damage to local communities and set back development. In 1994, Cyclone Geralda caused over 70 fatalities, left more than 500,000 people homeless and led to losses estimated at USD 45 million. The country is among those that are projected to experience the biggest increase in storms due to climate change, according to the World Bank.

Seasonal food insecurity is not uncommon in the country, with the lean season coinciding with the cyclone season (December to April), when food production is threatened by cyclones and floods. Coping strategies among vulnerable populations are limited, and the humanitarian implications of these natural phenomena are staggering. In coastal regions, poor households have been affected by the

degradation of fragile marine ecosystems caused by warming sea temperatures and ocean acidification. Coral bleaching and algae invasion in the Toliara Reef undermine the livelihoods of thousands of traditional fishing communities, as fish populations are diminishing.

The Government has implemented tools for hazard prevention, mitigation and management, in cooperation with its various departments and with the support of its technical and financial partners. An integrated contingency plan for floods and cyclones has been in place since 2007, and has since then been tested through drills and simulation exercises and updated every year. The Government and its partners pre-positioned food and non-food items in 16 high-risk regions based on this plan. This has enabled a far more timely and effective response to crises, allowing for better post-disaster rapid assessments of needs. Cyclone contingency plans now exist in all the main areas at risk.

© 2007 (Photo: Luc Legay).



Recent disasters have had significant impacts on livelihoods, and the capacity for early and long-term recovery remain insufficient. Cyclones have led to massive population displacement, mostly temporary (around one week to a few days more), with rapid, spontaneous returns being observed from all temporary settlement sites. As a part of contingency plans, populations have been relocated to sites previously identified by national and local authorities. Similar movements have been regularly observed during cyclone seasons. Exceptionally violent seasons occur with a mean frequency of about 10 years, causing widespread damage and longer-lasting displacement, as was the case in 2012.

Responses

Following the 2012 cyclone season, the Prime Minister of Madagascar required the support of IOM in reconstruction and livelihood regeneration activities. IOM deployed an exploratory mission to evaluate existing disaster reduction (DRR) and mitigation capacities in the country and to plan future interventions.

IOM produced a migration profile for the country which reviewed existing legal frameworks, administrative and political institutions and existing population movements (including in response to natural disasters). The analysis in the profile highlighted the need to improve existing strategies in line with long-term development objectives and policies. In the meantime, IOM can support efforts at the local level by organizing and participating in capacity-building activities for the different actors in the country.

Future objectives

Following its 2012 exploratory exercise, IOM has elaborated a series of possible measures that can be used to reduce risk, and is now establishing its Field Office in order to implement the first round of activities. Capacity-building at the community level in reforestation and hazard-resistant housing construction will be one of the priorities, as it can help mitigate the impact of natural phenomena, especially if supported by adequate building standards and land-use policies. Strengthening preparedness and expanding existing plans to include inhabitants of all regions at risk, all existing hazards (in particular, droughts) and all staff of national and local authorities is another essential point for ensuring an adequate response to crises. Simulations and maintenance of hosting sites should also be periodically performed.

Migration management efforts will be improved through the development of tools and procedures for gathering, storing and sharing migration data, especially during crises. These would require key actors to be trained accordingly. In addition, IOM will also design reconstruction, environmental protection and livelihood promotion strategies, in order to allow for a swift recovery and long-term risk reduction. Long-term, sustainable solutions require all these measures to be implemented during non-cyclonic seasons.

MAURITIUS

© BBC World Service.

Surface area	1,969 km ²
Population, 2010 (est.)	1.3 million
Population density, 2010	636.8/km ²
GDP in 2011	USD 11.2 billion
GDP per capita in 2011	USD 8,755
Remittances, 2011	USD 249 million
HDI	0.737
Net migration rate, 2010-2015	0 migrants/1,000 population
Types of movement	Rural-to-urban migration, rural to rural migration, permanent migration, internal displacement
Number of IOM staff working on disasters	1
Location of IOM offices	Port Louis
Total DRR funding for 2013 in USD	<i>Data not available</i>
IOM site: www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/where-we-work/africa-and-the-middle-east/southern-africa/mauritius.html	

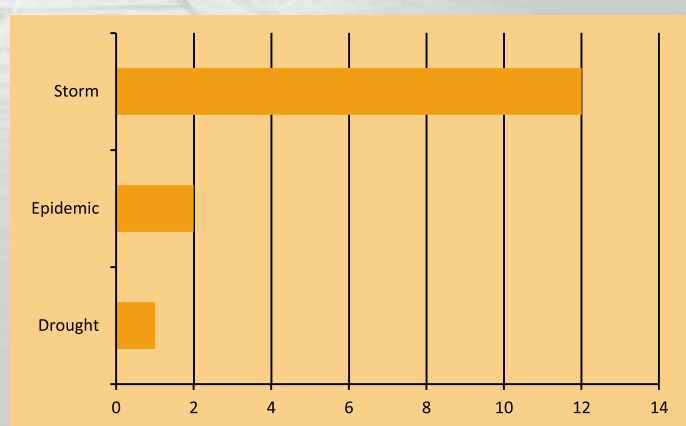
IOM DRR responses

Prevention	Cross-cutting
Reducing hazards	Livelihoods Infrastructures

Top 10 natural disasters by size of affected population, 1980–2013

Disaster	Date	Affected
Storm	1982	32,000
Storm	1991	7,500
Storm	1989	4,507
Epidemic	2006	2,553
Storm	1994	2,300
Storm	2002	1,050
Storm	1999	1,000
Storm	1982	500
Storm	1983	351
Epidemic	1980	108

Natural disaster occurrence, 1980–2013



Background

Mauritius is an island-State in the Indian Ocean composed of Mauritius, Rodrigues and the Agaléga and Saint Brandon islands. The country has a tropical climate and occasionally receives storms and cyclones. Despite its relatively high elevation, Mauritius is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Coastal areas are particularly at risk, because of a combination of sea-level rise, coastal erosion and coastal hazards that threaten human settlements and key economic activities, particularly the tourism industry.

Environmental processes are not expected to trigger massive internal or cross-border population movements, but their effects will be felt on livelihoods and economic activities. As local actors have not yet started systematic adaptation actions, internal migration is likely to increase as a result of ecosystem changes in the near future. Inter-island migration, in particular – especially that from Rodrigues and the Agaléga islands to Mauritius – is expected to grow significantly. This may result in increased pressure on receiving communities, which are usually the urban and rural areas on the main island of Mauritius. Cities and coastal areas in the South, in particular, will need to be able to respond to these movements, by providing appropriate services, housing and livelihood opportunities to newcomers, in order to avoid the concentration of vulnerable populations in the areas of destination.

Responses

IOM decided to focus its efforts on vulnerable groups on a local scale, assuming that improving their livelihood options and living conditions might help prevent possible forced migrations. Focus is therefore on innovative and preventive measures that factor in longer-term concerns for environmental change and ecosystem degradation.

IOM provided financial and technical support to fishing communities in the south of the main island (Rivière des Galets) of Mauritius to help them set up alternative livelihoods and promote green jobs (e.g. by creating a leaf plate business). IOM also assisted the onion planters in Petit and Grand Sables for the construction of a drainage system to deal with heavy rains and sea-level rise. On Rodrigues Island, IOM provided comparable livelihood support to local fishing communities.

Results achieved

Fifteen families benefitted directly from the pilot project of IOM, which allowed for the purchase of equipment, the setting up of adequate working space and the training of involved individuals. The Organization has now started expanding its efforts in order to replicate the diversification of livelihoods as an effective risk reduction strategy throughout the country. IOM is producing and distributing outreach materials to inform local communities about opportunities to strengthen their income-generating capacities and is sharing evidence and lessons learned from its pilot project.

Future objectives

In order to improve its future interventions, IOM is contributing to the establishment of better methodological frameworks for data collection and environmental monitoring, and is compiling a countrywide migration profile. Improvements to available data on the characteristics and distribution of vulnerable populations will allow for a more targeted provision of alternative livelihood options and better prevention of forced migration.

IOM also aims at replicating pilot projects across the country and at spreading good practices to other countries and regions, relying on regional cooperation opportunities. The development and systematic use of standardized criteria and evaluation grids can help replicate and scale up these efforts. Also, because Mauritius' National Adaptation Programme of Action is currently lacking references to migration, IOM is aiming to strengthen collaboration with national authorities to highlight migration issues in future revisions of the said programme.

© 2009 (Photo: Adam Essack).

Relevant materials

- *The Other Migrants Preparing for Change: Environmental Changes and Migration in the Republic of Mauritius*, available from http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/index.php?main_page=product_info&cPath=41_7&products_id=695.



MOZAMBIQUE

© ILRI 2008.

Surface area	801,590 km ²
Population, 2010 (est.)	23.3 million
Population density, 2010	29.2/km ²
GDP in 2011	USD 12.8 billion
GDP per capita in 2011	USD 535
Remittances, 2011	USD 132 million
HDI	0.327
Net migration rate, 2010–2015	-0.2/1,000 population
Types of movement	Rural-to-urban migration, rural-to-rural migration, permanent migration, internal displacement
Displaced by disasters, 2008–2012	640,328
Number of IOM staff working on disasters	3
Location of IOM offices	Maputo
Total DRR funding for 2013 in USD	USD 2,500,000
IOM site: www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/where-we-work/africa-and-the-middle-east/southern-africa/mozambique.html	

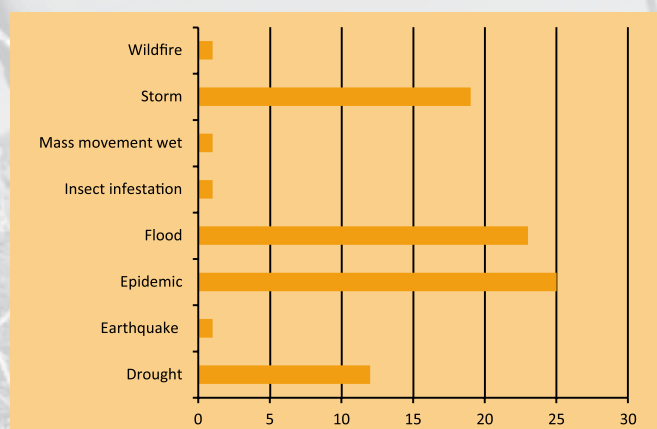
IOM DRR responses

Preparedness	Emergency	Recovery	Cross-cutting
Preparing communities Building institutional capacities Bridging responses	Tracking displacement Assisting the displaced Building DRR into the response	Durable solutions	Health Infrastructures

Top 10 natural disasters by size of affected population, 1980–2013

Disaster	Date	Affected
Drought	1981	4,750,000
Flood	2000	4,500,000
Drought	1991	3,300,000
Storm	1994	2,502,000
Drought	2005	1,400,000
Drought	2002	600,000
Flood	2001	549,326
Drought	2007	520,000
Flood	1981	500,000
Flood	1985	500,000

Natural disaster occurrence, 1980–2013



Background

Since the end of the civil war in 1992, Mozambique has not recorded any significant conflict-induced mobility. Rather, it is natural disasters that have been causing human and economic losses and forced displacement on an almost yearly basis. For example, cyclones and storms along the coast and floods, primarily in the Limpopo, Save and Zambezi river basins, have on several occasions destroyed crops and homes, displacing communities for weeks or months and seriously threatening food security in the affected regions. In addition, occasional earthquakes along the country's border with Zimbabwe threaten lives and livelihoods of communities in the area.

Another particularly problematic phenomenon is the 10-year drought that has stricken the Limpopo River Basin, which is made worse by the salinization of the water basin, forcing families to move out of the region to find alternative water sources. Urbanization further increases the incidence of disasters, especially in coastal zones and flood plains, where informal urban growth commonly translates into insufficient preparedness and environmental degradation in communities at risk.

Although the Mozambican Government has made great strides in disaster risk reduction (DRR) in recent years, natural and man-made phenomena keep hitting local communities, often triggering population movements and displacement. Among natural disasters, floods are the greatest threat in terms of displacement, which is not surprising given the fact that Mozambique is the terminal point of nine major river basins, and flood protection infrastructure is often outdated, with levies having broken on several occasions, leading to flooding in previously risk-free areas. As a consequence of the flooding of the entire city of Chokwe, for example, an estimated 150,000 people were displaced in the first two months of 2013 alone. DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) interventions should therefore be a priority in the country.

Responses

IOM sits in the Humanitarian Country Team Working Group, focusing primarily on camp coordination and camp management, shelter, health and logistics. During disasters, IOM often manages ground-level coordination and implementation of disaster response efforts in support of local government authorities.

IOM has focused on DRR and CCA awareness-raising at the community and institutional levels. In addition, the Organization has upgraded the infrastructure of most community radio stations in high-risk areas, increasing transmission power and providing generators for these stations to continue broadcasting during emergencies. IOM has also produced a series of radio broadcast programmes to promote risk reduction and preparedness education, as well as convey early warning alerts.

In addition, IOM has funded or directly implemented reconstruction and resettlement projects, including infrastructure restoration and enhancement, community housing and the Build Back Better Programme. The Organization has collaborated towards the reconstruction of public buildings (e.g. clinics) that are able to resist the effects of natural hazards (particularly floods), and has supported families relocating from floodplains to highland areas, providing them with resettlement housing and conservation agriculture.

Lastly, IOM trains local authorities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in disaster risk management, particularly in camp coordination and camp management. Alongside this effort, the Organization is currently implementing a Disaster Tracking Matrix to increase the capabilities of Government and NGO partners in registering displaced populations throughout the country and assessing their needs.

Results achieved

IOM activities have allowed 13 community radio stations to broadcast risk information and education programmes, reaching out to approximately 2,500,000 people in communities exposed to floods and cyclones. The Government, for its part, has approved a training manual in disaster-related radio broadcasting for journalists, with particular focus on floods, entitled "Training of Trainers for Radio Mentors through Community Radio Networks." Thirteen journalists have already been trained in radio broadcast activities before, during and after disasters, and eight more are currently being trained.

DRR committees were created in 12 schools in the Zambezi River Valley, while 211 cyclone-resistant homes were built, using local materials, in coastal areas. In addition, 80 homes were built to host resettled households, and five communities were trained in conservation agriculture for high-ground,

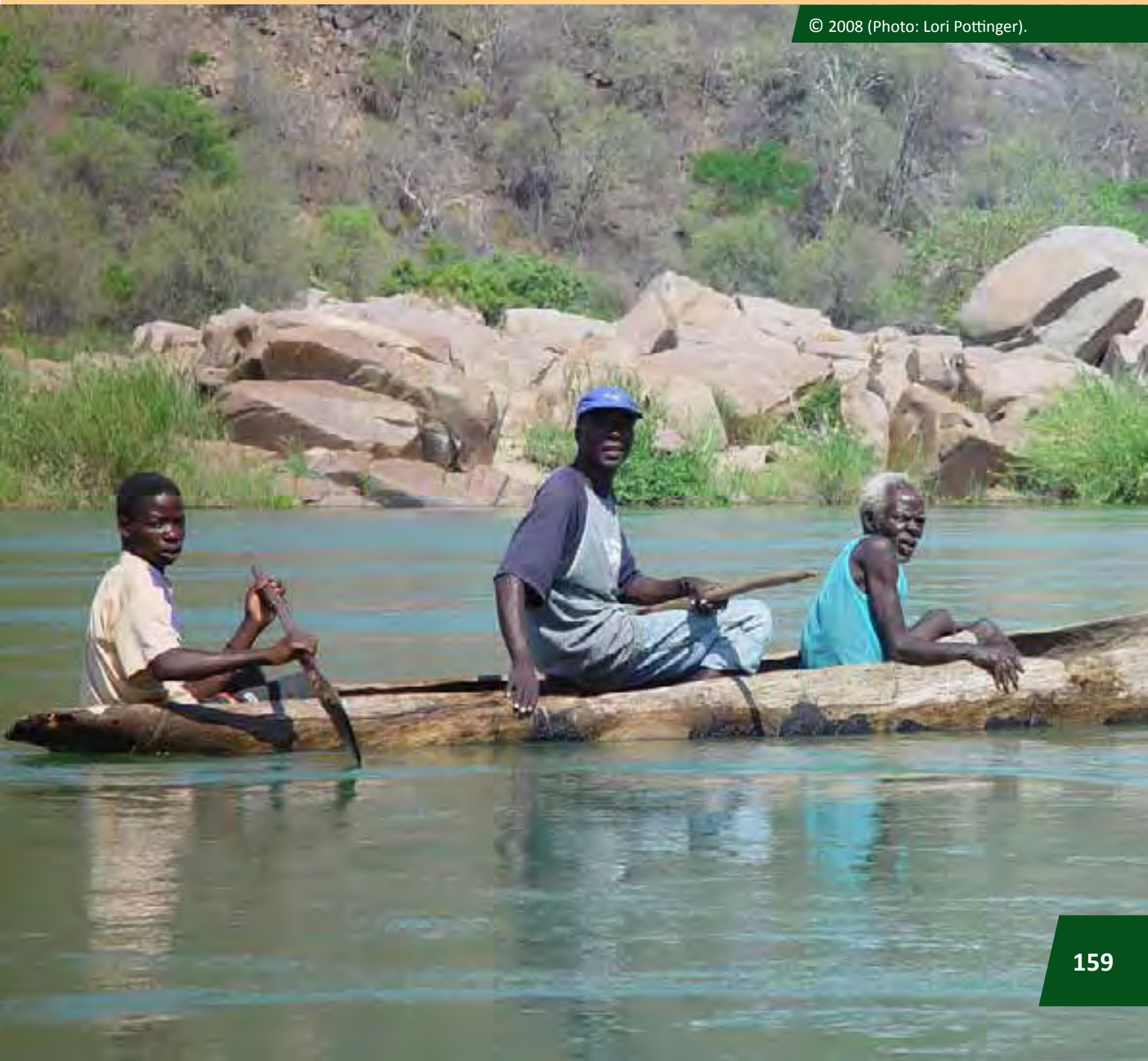
rain-fed crop planting as a livelihood option. At the same time, community storages and mills were established, in order to allow for the conservation and exploitation of agricultural produce. Lastly, direct humanitarian assistance in the shelter sector has benefitted over 150,000 displaced persons since 2007.

Future objectives

IOM will be actively engaged in further building the capacity of local government actors in

managing and coordinating camps, in order to allow for better preparedness and disaster risk management. The Organization will also engage in building the capacities of municipalities and urban neighbourhoods to enable better autonomous action in risk reduction and land-use planning, particularly for the benefit of urban migrants. Ongoing radio broadcast projects that involve increasing training and mentorship with radio stations will be continued, in order to enable radio networks to produce high-quality DRR and CCA-oriented programming tailored for the local environment and population.

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List of projects

Emergency Shelter Assistance in Cyclone-affected Regions of Mozambique

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 February 2012 to 30 April 2012
Beneficiaries	4,000 people
Donor	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)
Amount funded (in USD)	4,000,000
Partners	National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), the UN Humanitarian Country Team for Mozambique, NGOs and the Inter-agency Standing Committee Logistics and Shelter Clusters

Emergency Shelter Assistance in Cyclone-affected Regions of Mozambique – Emergency Preparedness Account

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 February 2012 to 30 March 2012
Beneficiaries	5,000 people , staff of CSOs and NGOs
Donor	IOM, Emergency Preparedness Account
Amount funded (in USD)	99,100
Partners	INGC, the UN Humanitarian Country Team for Mozambique, the Mozambique Red Cross, OXFAM, Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children, International Relief and Development (IRD), Concern Worldwide – Mozambique, World Vision, Habitat for Humanity, Caritas, UN-Habitat and the World Food Programme (WFP)

Mozambique Floods 2013 Response and Recovery Proposal

Project status	Active
Project period	8 March 2013 to 31 July 2013
Beneficiaries	70,000 IDPs
Donor	Canada, Canadian International Development Agency
Amount funded (in USD)	194,742
Partners	INGC, CASACO the Mozambique Red Cross, Samaritan's Purse, Concern Worldwide - Mozambique and World Vision

Adaptation and Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin

Project status	Active
Project period	1 January 2013 to 31 March 2014
Beneficiaries	500,000 people and 20 others
Donor	UN Development Programme (through its Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office)
Amount funded (in USD)	202,381
Partners	Government personnel from INGC and the Institute for Social Communications (ICS); district and municipal authorities; and the Mozambique One UN Fund Programme, in partnership with UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UN-Habitat, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, the UN Environmental Programme and the UN Industrial Development Organization

Life-saving Humanitarian Shelter and Response to Populations in Gaza Province Displaced by Flooding

Project status	Active
Project period	22 January 2013 to 19 July 2013
Beneficiaries	50,000 IDPs
Donor	Central Emergency Response Fund (under a Rapid Response grant)
Amount funded (in USD)	1,002,288

Shelter and IDP Protection for Flood Victims in Mozambique

Project status	Active
Project period	4 February 2013 to 03 June 2013
Beneficiaries	150,000 IDPs
Donor	USAID, OFDA
Amount funded (in USD)	700,000
Partners	Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children (CASACO), World Vision, the Mozambique Red Cross and UN-Habitat

RWANDA

© CIAT 2011 (Photo: Neil Palmer).

Surface area	26,338 km ²
Population, 2010 (est.)	10.6 million
Population density, 2010	403.4/km ²
GDP in 2011	USD 6.3 billion
GDP per capita in 2011	USD 583
Remittances, 2011	USD 97 million
HDI	0.434
Net migration rate, 2010–2015	0.0 migrants/1,000 population
Types of movement	Internal displacement, cross-border displacement
Displaced by disasters, 2008–2012	26,643
Location of IOM offices	Kigali
Total DRR funding for 2013 in USD	<i>Data not available</i>
IOM site: www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/where-we-work/africa-and-the-middle-east/east-africa/rwanda.html	

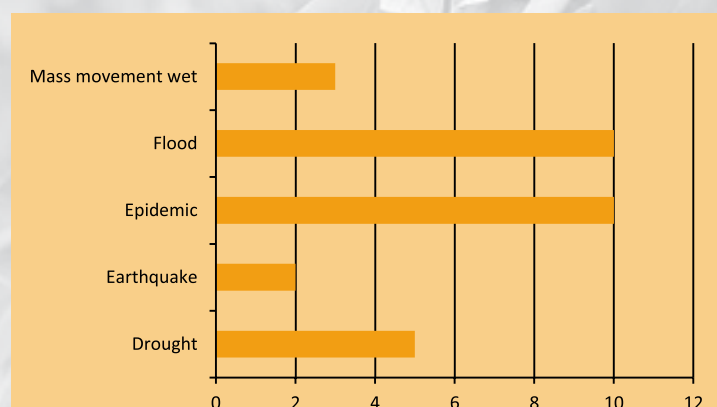
IOM DRR responses

Preparedness	Cross-cutting
Preparing communities Building institutional capacities	Livelihoods

Top 10 natural disasters by size of affected population, 1980–2013

Disaster	Date	Affected
Drought	2003	1,000,000
Drought	1999	894,545
Drought	1984	420,000
Drought	1996	82,000
Drought	1989	60,000
Flood	1988	21,678
Flood	2002	20,000
Flood	2008	11,346
Flood	2003	7,016
Mass Movement Wet	2010	5,937

Natural disaster occurrence, 1980–2013



Background

Rwanda is a landlocked and mountainous country and has historically suffered from periodic natural disasters. It is estimated that over the last 40 years, about 4 million Rwandans have been affected by droughts and 2 million by floods, especially in the north-western and eastern parts of the country. Disasters affected the country's mainly agrarian economy, hindering its efforts towards sustainable development and poverty reduction.

In 2012, Rwanda experienced exceptionally heavy rains, which resulted in floods, landslides and the destruction of property and public infrastructure. Thirty-two people died; 1,434 houses, 11 roads, 4 bridges and 3 dikes were destroyed; 2,227 hectares of crops were washed away; and 25 schools were either completely wrecked or seriously damaged.

Poverty is widespread in the country, with more than 70 per cent of the population living below the poverty line, with many of the poor relying on unprotected rural livelihoods, making them extremely vulnerable to the impact of hazards.

The most vulnerable individuals belong to single-head households (especially those led by single mothers and widows), to households composed exclusively of orphaned children or which include elderly members or people with special needs (positive for HIV/AIDS or other chronic diseases).

Rwanda currently hosts refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Congolese refugees cross the border daily due to tensions in the eastern part of the country. (According to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, 8,212 people have crossed the border between 1 November 2012 and 15 February 2013.) Massive population influxes can lead to major crises, disrupting the livelihoods of the local population and affecting health, water and sanitation provision, agriculture and personal safety.

Since the genocide in 1994, Rwanda has been achieving consistent economic growth and has been able to steadily promote development. In the last few years, the Government has made considerable efforts in reducing disaster risk. It now considers disaster risk reduction (DRR) as a priority to be mainstreamed in all ministries' activities, as reflected in its upcoming second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS, 2013–2018). In addition, the Government

established the National Disaster Management Executive Committee, which meets regularly and is led by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR).

In 2011 MIDIMAR organized a series of activities during the Disaster Risk Reduction Week, with the intent of enhancing risk awareness among people and communities, officials and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and creating a network for information exchange and collaboration on disaster risk reduction.

Responses

IOM is currently working with MIDIMAR to prepare a proposal to work with three districtual disaster management committees to strengthen the disaster management capacities of local authorities. Staff members from 15 subdistricts will be trained in risk mapping and risk management, in order to undertake a series of disaster mitigation activities and improve the resilience of the local vulnerable population.

In coordination with the UN Development Programme, IOM will support MIDIMAR in the development of comprehensive disaster risk profiles for the country. The main objective of the programme is to strengthen the prevention of and preparedness for natural hazards, and mitigate their effects, as part of a comprehensive DRR effort. IOM is also engaging in strengthening the sustainability of local livelihoods, especially in rural areas, in order to enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable Rwandans.

Results achieved

In January 2012, IOM produced a rapid risk assessment report in order to identify main vulnerability factors and existing capacities, and is now using the information it contains to inform and guide its ongoing projects.

Future objectives

IOM aims to provide technical expertise to MIDIMAR and local authorities by mobilizing experts and methodologies used in other countries. IOM also seeks to promote participatory processes to assess risks at the community level, in order to strengthen the livelihood options of communities exposed to hazards and effectively reduce risk.

The protection and diversification of rural livelihoods are clearly identified as priorities for development in the country. IOM can take advantage of its past experience in building the capacity of returnees, in order to design and implement sustainable risk reduction policies.

Relevant materials

- *Disaster Risk Reduction and Prevention in Rwanda*, country report from the available from the UN International Strategy for Disaster (UNISDR): www.unisdr.org/2005/mdgs-drr/national-reports/Rwanda-report.pdf.
- *Disaster High-Risk Zones on Floods and Landslides*, a report on landslide and flood risk identification, available from www.preventionweb.net/files/28208_highriskzonesreportfinalpublication.pdf.

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SOMALIA



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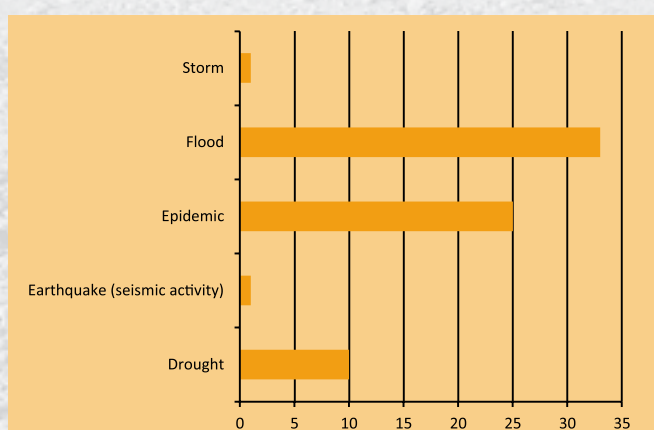
Surface area	637,657 km ²
Population, 2010 (est.)	9.3 million
Population density, 2010	14.6/km ²
GDP in 2011	Data not available
GDP per capita in 2011	Data not available
Remittances, 2011	Data not available
HDI	Data not available
Net migration rate, 2010–2015	-0.5 migrants/1,000 population
Types of movement	Rural-to-urban migration, rural-to-rural migration, temporary migration, cross-border displacement, internal displacement, stranded/trapped, return
Number of IOM staff working on disasters	20
Displaced by disasters, 2008–2012	53,200
Location of IOM offices	Hargeisa, Bosaso, Garowe, Mogadishu
Total DRR funding for 2013 in USD	USD 20,000,000
IOM site: http://nairobi.iom.int/somalia	

IOM DRR responses

Prevention	Preparedness	Emergency	Recovery	Cross-cutting
Reducing hazards	Preparing communities Building institutional capacities	Tracking displacement Assisting the displaced	Durable solutions	Livelihoods Health Infrastructures

Top 10 natural disasters by size of affected population, 1980–2013

Disaster	Date	Affected
Drought	2008	3,300,000
Drought	2010	1,400,000
Flood	1997	1,230,000
Drought	2000	1,200,000
Drought	1987	500,000
Flood	2006	299,000
Flood	2000	220,000
Drought	2004	200,000
Flood	2006	155,500
Flood	2000	150,000



Background

Somalia is a country in the Horn of Africa characterized by prevalently arid and semi-arid ecosystems, with hot temperatures all-year-round and low average levels of erratic precipitation. Coastal regions are more humid, while the hinterlands tend to receive precipitation in only two short rainy seasons – one from April and June and another from October to November. The country undergoes recurrent droughts and floods, and is threatened by desertification, which is also driven by the depletion of scarce vegetation for human use. Less than 2 per cent of the country's land remains arable, which has become a big problem as the economy has traditionally revolved on pastoralism.

Access to basic services in Somalia is limited, and Somalis, particularly in rural areas, are vulnerable to shocks caused by droughts and floods. In recent years, pastoralists and agropastoralists, as well as riverine populations, have been unable to build assets to cope with recurring severe weather events. This has caused displacement to rural areas and abroad, with people looking for assistance and/or economic opportunities.

In addition to natural disasters, Somalia has been ravaged by a 20-year internal conflict, which has continuously forced Somalis to flee their places of origin to either neighbouring countries or urban centres, where they can access humanitarian assistance. The situation has been further worsened by the occurrence of extreme weather events and has proved too complex for the newly formed Federal Government to manage. In the south-central part of the country, in particular, access to vulnerable communities remains limited, impeding assistance from humanitarian actors.

Since mid-2011, Somalia has been affected by one of the worst drought episodes of the last decades, which caused a widespread food crisis throughout the country, hitting most acutely the predominantly agricultural communities of the South. Millions of Somalis were forced out of their homes and had to flee to Mogadishu or cross the border to Kenya or Ethiopia in search of assistance.

Approximately 1.1 million Somali people were still internally displaced in the country as of the beginning of 2013, and over 1 million were scattered throughout other countries in the region. Some of the displaced are expected to return to their homes as security improves, but their vulnerability to extreme weather remains high and there is an increased risk

of environmentally induced displacement in the future. Many internally displaced persons (IDPs) are scattered all over Mogadishu, occupying small patches of Government-owned land, which makes the assistance intervention extremely complicated. In order to reduce the risk of further displacement and to enable return, it is necessary to build the resilience of communities at the village level, by protecting their livelihoods and preparing for shocks.

Responses

The IOM response in Somalia focuses on improving preparedness, reducing vulnerabilities and building resilient and sustainable communities. IOM has also incorporated gender considerations in its programming, thereby increasing the participation of women and reducing levels of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

The Organization has implemented a series of activities to build the capacity of local and national authorities to prepare for and respond to natural hazards. This includes assistance in planned relocation and increased capacity to respond to sudden mass movements, through the provision of equipment and the placement of Somali diaspora experts.

Through research and policy support, IOM also aims to better understand risks and increase the protection and reduce the vulnerability of crisis-affected populations. For example, following a fire that devastated a displaced settlement in Garowe in 2012, IOM, in addition to addressing the resulting displacement, launched an investigation of the causes of fire incidents inside IDP settlements, one of the major catalysts of unnecessary, secondary displacement. The investigation, supported by IOM, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme is being conducted by the state government of Puntland, in collaboration with the local Mayor. IOM, in addition, has implemented activities to mitigate health risks, primarily through assessments, monitoring, trainings and support to mobile health services and hygiene promotion initiatives. In some remote areas and IDP settlements, IOM also directly provided safe drinking water.

The IOM hazard mitigation intervention focuses on the construction of infrastructure (e.g. dams, water tanks and gulley erosion checks) and livelihood promotion and enhancement (e.g. through cash-

for-work schemes and vocational training, especially for young people), with the aim of building the resilience of local communities, minimizing irregular migration and, ultimately, promoting sustainable development and durable solutions.

Throughout its activities, IOM Somalia coordinates with numerous actors to ensure a consistent DRR approach. It participates in the UN Inter-agency Standing Committee cluster system to ensure the coordination and coherence of humanitarian interventions. It works with the Disaster Management Agency (DMA) of the Somali Federal Government to improve the Government's capacity to prevent and respond to disasters. In addition, IOM coordinates its activities with line ministries and other actors on the ground.

Results achieved

The DRR initiatives of IOM in Somalia have contributed to the improvement of the disaster preparedness and response capacity of national authorities, particularly of the Disaster Management Agency (DMA) of the Federal Government of Somalia. IOM provided material and human support, allowing the DMA to more

efficiently manage crises (through better profiling, site planning, communication, community security and information management). IOM is also collaborating with the Federal Government to assist urban IDPs in Mogadishu, and will further contribute to institutional efforts for their relocation to peri-urban areas (through financial and technical support for IDP profiling).

Under the auspices of UNHCR, IOM collaborated towards the final IDP policy for Puntland, contributing to the progress towards durable solutions in the region. IOM also held formal and informal meetings with members of the state government of Puntland in order to voice its concerns about the forcible relocation of IDPs in Puntland and its negative consequences.

IOM contributed to reducing risk factors and improving livelihoods in different areas in the country. In Garowe, it constructed checking dams to reduce the impact of land erosion and rehabilitated six water berkets to ensure year-round water access for approximately 5,000 individuals. The Organization also supported the construction of gully erosion controls through cash-for-work programmes in pastorals areas affected by floods, and provided 150 households of returnees with

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livestock. In the Bay Region, IOM is supporting the return of urban IDPs by facilitating their integration through restocking of livestock (both for returnees and host communities) to a level that is sustainable.

The Organization has contributed to improving the identification, assessment and monitoring of health risks. Together with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), IOM conducted a study on mobility, migration and HIV in seaports and the Gulf of Aden and partnered with the Puntland Ministry of Health and the Zonal AIDS Commission to conduct a health vulnerability assessment in Puntland. It then provided recommendations on possible ways to improve the health and nutrition of communities affected by the swift movement of pirates. The Organization also trained 74 female and male hygiene promoters and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Committee members in Somalia through the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation Training in Somaliland, Puntland and South-central Somalia. Finally, IOM conducted house-to-house WASH mobilization campaigns through local implementing partners, during which about 19,700 community members were mobilized.

IOM also provided immediate humanitarian assistance to persons affected by hazards. To be specific, the Organization provided clean water to 50,000 persons, as well as shelter kits and hygiene and sanitary kits to IDPs affected by fire incidents. In order to reduce the risk of sexual and

gender-based violence (SGBV), IOM distributed 1,508 solar lanterns to forcibly relocated IDPs and created a space of information-sharing and social mobilization on SGBV among the IDPs and affected host communities.

Future objectives

The frequent occurrence of extreme weather events in recent years has weakened the communities' resilience, made them more vulnerable to shocks and increased their reliance on humanitarian assistance. The provision of life-saving humanitarian assistance runs the risk of contributing to the communities' reliance on external intervention. IOM, therefore, aims to promote resilience by supporting local authorities in developing community development plans, as well as by supporting communities in reducing risks and preparing for and responding to future shocks.

IOM is also planning to support the capacities of national and local institutions – particularly those bodies that are legally mandated to address the needs of IDPs – in camp coordination and camp management, health, protection and communication. In addition, IOM Somalia is planning to boost local authorities' capacity in basic service delivery through community-level planning, which is also hoped to have positive effects on the level of trust in local governments and administrations.

List of projects

Somalia Drought and Livelihoods Response

Project status	Active
Project period	15 March 2012 to 14 March 2013
Beneficiaries	IDPs, Local authority staff, Government personnel, people involved in mixed migration flows and affected communities
Donor	Japan
Amount funded (in USD)	4,000,000
Partners	Humanitarian Coordinator in the Office of the Prime Minister, the National Disaster Management Agency, local NGOs, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA); the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Food and Agriculture Organization



SOUTH SUDAN

© IOM 2007 (Photo: Mario Samaja).

Surface area	644,329 km ²
Population, 2010 (est.)	11.2 million ¹
Population density, 2010	18.3/km ²
GDP in 2011	USD 19.1 billion
GDP per capita in 2011	USD 1,859
Remittances, 2011	<i>Data not available</i>
HDI	<i>Data not available</i>
Net migration rate, 2010–2015	<i>Data not available</i>
Types of movement	Temporary migration, internal displacement, return
Number of IOM staff working on disasters	300
Displaced by disasters, 2008–2012	340,000
Location of IOM offices	Juba, Renk, Maban, Malakal, Bentiu, Turalei, Maluakon and Wau
Total DRR funding for 2013 in USD	24.2 million
IOM site: http://southsudan.iom.int/	

IOM DRR responses

Emergency	Mitigation	Recovery	Cross-cutting
Tracking displacement Assisting the displaced	Mitigating the impact	Durable solutions DRR in complex emergencies	Livelihoods Health

Note: There is no info available on disaster occurrences in South Sudan.



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Background

South Sudan became independent in 2011, after half a century of civil war, which led to the displacement of over 5 million people, both internally and across borders. Since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005, the country has received over 2.1 million returnees from (northern) Sudan and other neighbouring countries.

In 2013, a smaller influx of returnees is expected (125,000 individuals), as most traditional return routes are either unsafe or closed. Most of these returnees will be coming through a single entry point – Upper Nile State – but will probably have little or no means to continue moving towards their final areas of destination. This results in the state becoming a bottleneck, particularly Renk County, one of the main entry points into South Sudan.

Violence in Sudan's Blue Nile and South Kordofan States is adding to the influx, forcing 185,000¹ Sudanese refugees into South Sudan. This movement has resulted in considerable strain on

local resources and basic services (e.g. clean water, education and health care). The situation is further exacerbated by an outbreak of hepatitis E, which is most prevalent in Maban County (Upper Nile State), an area that currently hosts four refugee camps with a total population of about 114,000.

During the rainy season, the country's northern areas, particularly the Bahr el Ghazal region and the vast Sudd wetland areas that surround the White Nile, are prone to systematic, large-scale flooding. This makes access to these areas almost impossible by road and very limited through other means for most of the year. Humanitarian partners are therefore forced to work during the dry season to pre-position essential humanitarian supplies in strategic areas for use in future emergencies.

The scenarios described thus far, along with the country's current concerns about the cessation of oil production in January 2012 (which was estimated to account for approximately 98% of the country's revenue) and the fragility of its newly established government structures, result in a highly complex and dynamic sociopolitical context where humanitarian and development intervention has become a complicated challenge.

¹ Figure accounts for the registered refugee population in Unity and Upper Nile States only ("Refugees in South Sudan," <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/country.php?id=251>).

Responses

IOM regards institutional capabilities at the national and local levels as a key element in the successful implementation of risk reduction, relief and migration management policies. Starting in 2012, the Organization has been working with the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), the operational arm of the Ministry for Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management of South Sudan, in order to build capacities in information management and communications (specifically, in gathering, analysing and disseminating information at the national and local levels, to allow for more efficient and targeted disaster response) during emergencies.

The Tracking and Monitoring Programme, which has been in place since 2007, is a platform through which the capacity of the RRC in the area of migrant information management is strengthened. This programme makes available pertinent information on returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), including trends in their movement throughout South Sudan, should the need arise. IOM works in

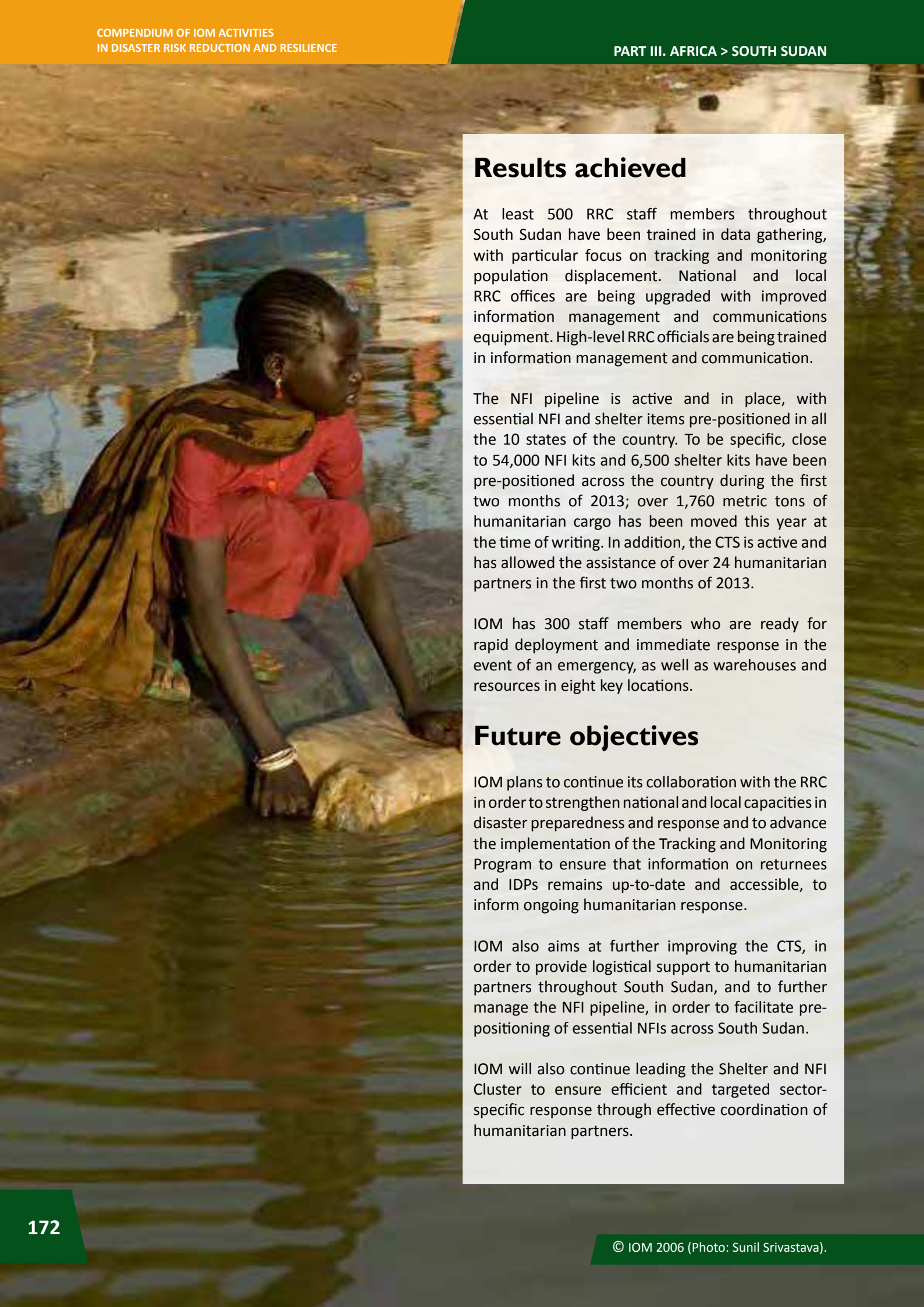
close partnership with RRC, engaging about 500 local staff members each year in its operations. Regular training on data gathering is provided to RRC enumerators, who are directly responsible for gathering and validating data at the field level, with oversight and technical support being provided by IOM staff.

IOM, as lead of the Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Item (NFI) Cluster, manages the NFI core pipeline, a mechanism through which essential NFIs are procured and pre-positioned in strategic areas across the country to ensure their rapid mobilization by partners in the event of an emergency.

The Organization also operates the Common Transport Service (CTS) Project, which supports the Logistics Cluster. The CTS provides countrywide logistic services to humanitarian partners, ensuring the timely and efficient delivery of aid supplies in support of overall humanitarian interventions. Given the lack of infrastructure and the challenges in accessing many areas across the country, these support services are vital to humanitarian partners who lack the logistical expertise and resources to move humanitarian goods.

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Results achieved

At least 500 RRC staff members throughout South Sudan have been trained in data gathering, with particular focus on tracking and monitoring population displacement. National and local RRC offices are being upgraded with improved information management and communications equipment. High-level RRC officials are being trained in information management and communication.

The NFI pipeline is active and in place, with essential NFI and shelter items pre-positioned in all the 10 states of the country. To be specific, close to 54,000 NFI kits and 6,500 shelter kits have been pre-positioned across the country during the first two months of 2013; over 1,760 metric tons of humanitarian cargo has been moved this year at the time of writing. In addition, the CTS is active and has allowed the assistance of over 24 humanitarian partners in the first two months of 2013.

IOM has 300 staff members who are ready for rapid deployment and immediate response in the event of an emergency, as well as warehouses and resources in eight key locations.

Future objectives

IOM plans to continue its collaboration with the RRC in order to strengthen national and local capacities in disaster preparedness and response and to advance the implementation of the Tracking and Monitoring Program to ensure that information on returnees and IDPs remains up-to-date and accessible, to inform ongoing humanitarian response.

IOM also aims at further improving the CTS, in order to provide logistical support to humanitarian partners throughout South Sudan, and to further manage the NFI pipeline, in order to facilitate pre-positioning of essential NFIs across South Sudan.

IOM will also continue leading the Shelter and NFI Cluster to ensure efficient and targeted sector-specific response through effective coordination of humanitarian partners.

Relevant materials

- Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) vulnerability maps, available from <http://v4.fews.net/Pages/country.aspx?gb=ss&l=en>.
- *IOM South Sudan Annual Report*, available from www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM_South_Sudan_Annual_%20Report_2012.pdf.
- *IOM South Sudan 2013 Country Programme*, available from www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM_South_Sudan_2013_Country_Programme.pdf.

List of projects

Emergency NFIs and Emergency Shelters to Vulnerable Populations in Southern Sudan (ENVS 2011)

Project Status	Completed
Project period	1 April 2011 to 31 December 2011
Beneficiaries	44,000 families
Donor	Common Humanitarian Fund For Sudan (CHF Sudan)
Amount funded (in USD)	1,527,550
Partners	International non-government personnel partners, WVI, Medair, Intermon-Oxfam and Oxfam-GB

Tracking of Returnees and the Newly Displaced in Southern Sudan (TRNSS)

Project Status	Completed
Project period	1 April 2011 to 31 December 2011
Beneficiaries	10,000 IDPs and 290,000 others
Donor	CHF Sudan
Amount funded (in USD)	801,221
Partners	Government personnel partners and the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC)

Integrated Migration Programming - Locating, Assessing and Assisting Returnees and the Displaced in South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan (LARED 4)

Project Status	Completed
Project period	1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012
Beneficiaries	IDPs, refugees and others
Donor	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO)
Amount funded (in USD)	3,677,511
Partners	Government and non-local government personnel partners, civil society organizations and SSRRC

Provision of WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) Supplies to Persons in Areas Impacted by High Levels of Returns in South Sudan (EPWSS)

Project Status	Completed
Project period	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011
Beneficiaries	37,500 IDPs
Donor	CHF Sudan
Amount funded (in USD)	893,000
Partners	Local non-government personnel partners, civil society organizations and the private sector

Provision of Safe Water, Adequate Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion to Vulnerable Persons in Areas Impacted by High Levels of Returns and Emergency WASH Supplies to Populations Affected by Emergencies in South Sudan (PSWAS)

Project Status	Completed
Project period	1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013
Beneficiaries	25,000 IDPs
Donor	CHF Sudan
Amount funded (in USD)	750,002
Partners	WASH cluster partners, Government personnel and private sector partners, Department of Rural Water Development and , private sub-contractors

Stabilization and Early Reintegration Support for Returnees in South Sudan (SERSR)

Project Status	Active
Project period	1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013
Beneficiaries	340 at-risk youth, 413 from other vulnerable groups, and 36 other beneficiaries/stakeholders
Donor	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)
Amount funded (in USD)	1,100,000
Partners	ILO, local non-government personnel, civil society organizations and the South Sudan Red Cross

Capacity-building Initiative for the Government Personnel of South Sudan's Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MHADM) and Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC)

Project Status	Active
Project period	18 August 2012 to 17 August 2013
Beneficiaries	70 government personnel
Donor	Italy
Amount funded (in USD)	1,363,333
Partners	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and SSRRC

Reintegration Assistance to Returnee Communities in Counties of High Return: Aweil East and Twic East Counties

Project Status	Active
Project period	1 December 2012 to 31 December 2013
Beneficiaries	24,708 refugees and 18,916 others
Donor	Sweden, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Amount funded (in USD)	5,258,413
Partners	SSRRC, Ministry of Education and Department of Rural Water Development, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees

Sustainable Return and Recovery in the Abyei Area

Project Status	Active
Project period	15 December 2012 to 14 December 2013
Beneficiaries	45,000 IDPs and 100,000 ethnic minority/indigenous people
Donor	The Netherlands
Amount funded (in USD)	1,298,701
Partners	Abyei Joint Oversight Committee

Provision of Emergency WASH Assistance for the Population Affected by the Conflict and Natural Disaster in North Bahr El Gazal, Warrap and Upper Nile States

Project Status	Completed
Project period	1 March 2013 to 2 April 2013
Beneficiaries	38,500 people and 8,000 indirect beneficiaries
Donor	CHF Sudan
Amount funded (in USD)	800,000



ZIMBABWE

© IOM 2009 (Photo: Will Van Engen).

Surface area	390,757 km ²
Population, 2010 (est.)	12.5 million
Population density, 2010	32.2/km ²
GDP in 2011	USD 9.6 billion
GDP per capita in 2011	USD 757
Remittances, 2011	<i>Data not available</i>
HDI	0.397
Net migration rate, 2010–2015	4.5 migrants/1,000 population
Types of movement	Rural to urban migration, permanent migration, internal displacement, cross-border displacement
Displaced by disasters, 2008–2012	<i>Data not available</i>
Number of IOM staff working on disasters	13
Location of IOM offices	Harare, Mutare, Bulawayo, Plumtree, Beitbridge
Total DRR funding for 2013 in USD	USD 1,500,000
IOM site: http://iomzimbabwe.org	

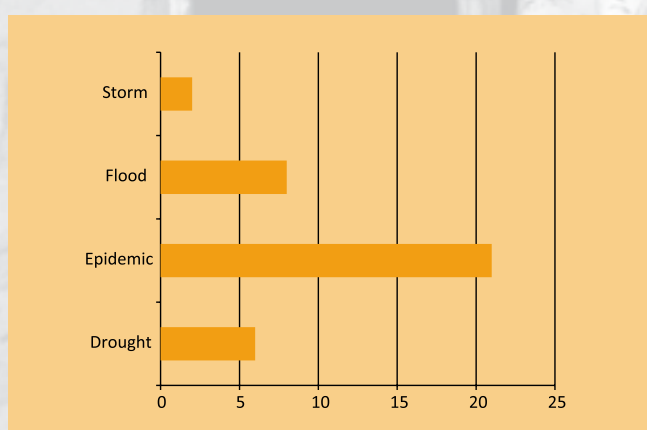
IOM DRR responses

Preparedness	Emergency	Mitigation	Recovery	Cross-cutting
Preparing communities Building institutional capacities	Tracking displacement Assisting the displaced	Reducing the footprint Mitigating the impact	Durable solutions DRR in complex emergencies	Livelihoods Land & property

Top 10 natural disasters by size of affected population, 1980–2013

Disaster	Date	Affected
Drought	2001	6,000,000
Drought	1991	5,000,000
Drought	2007	2,100,000
Drought	2010	1,680,000
Drought	1982	700,000
Epidemic	1996	500,000
Flood	2000	266,000
Epidemic	2008	98,349
Drought	1998	55,000
Flood	2001	30,000

Natural disaster occurrence, 1980–2013



Background

Zimbabwe is a landlocked country with a tropical climate that experiences infrequent storms and recurrent droughts. The main hazards its population faces are floods and epidemics, with typhoid fever and cholera outbreaks especially significant threats. In 2009, the country experienced a cholera epidemic that claimed over 4,276¹ lives, and since the 1980s it has known an increased disease burden as a result of HIV/AIDS prevalence. Environmental degradation, driven by unsustainable use of land and population growth, is a major concern, as it is leading to desertification, soil erosion and loss of productive land.

Displacement and migration, both internal and cross-border, are common in the country. It is estimated that there are 1.5 million Zimbabweans currently residing in South Africa, many of whom are irregular and, therefore, subject to periodic deportations. Many of the migrants are among Zimbabwe's most vulnerable and are subject to significant risks when travelling to South Africa, with many experiencing violence and other protection issues while on the move or during their stay.

The mobile population in Zimbabwe tends to have limited access to basic social services and inadequate means to sustain a livelihood and are often insufficiently involved in development programmes, thereby qualifying as one of the most vulnerable groups. Lack of resources and access to protection systems mean that epidemics and natural disasters pose especially significant challenges to displaced persons and migrant communities, especially in a context of limited government capacity. Disasters compound these problems created by mobility and tend to create a vicious circle of vulnerability.

Addressing the root causes of mobility is an essential DRR strategy that can help minimize the risks related to migration and displacement. This can be pursued by building capacities through the reintegration of migrants into their communities of origin, as well as by improving their living conditions there.

Responses

IOM DRR activities in Zimbabwe focus on food security, health, education and capacity-building, shelter, protection of children, and material and psychosocial support to households affected by natural disasters.

The primary goal is to prevent forced migration by reducing the impacts of hazards (especially droughts and floods), particularly, by protecting and enhancing livelihood opportunities. IOM has encouraged a range of off-farm livelihood options; improved farmers' skills and productivity in flood- and drought-prone areas (e.g. Chipinge, Buhera and Mt. Darwin); supported livestock husbandry in pastoralist areas (e.g. Matebeleland); promoted drought-resistant seed varieties (e.g. in Buhera and Mt. Darwin); and established irrigation facilities to reduce drought sensitivity (e.g. in Mugondi and Musikavanhu). In addition, the Organization supports the socioeconomic reintegration of households displaced and otherwise affected by natural disasters and improves local access to basic social services.

IOM has been widely applying the community-based planning (CBP) methodology – a participatory planning approach implemented in partnership with the local government and enshrined in Zimbabwean law – which ensures that the needs, priorities and aspirations of all individuals, including those that are socially and economically marginalized, are incorporated into development and recovery plans.

CBP has allowed IOM to perform flood and cyclone risk assessments, establish early warning systems and build capacity for risk management at the community level. The Organization is also active in addressing environmental health concerns to reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases. During the 2008 cholera outbreak, IOM mainstreamed health and hygiene in its programming and has been conducting participatory health and hygiene trainings.

Other activities focus on mainstreaming prevention of gender-based violence, HIV/AIDS and trafficking as measures for safeguarding populations at risk. Safe migration campaigns have been carried out as a means to curb the effects of irregular migration, and trainings on child protection have been conducted in various communities. Child protection communities are now set up in schools serving IDPs as a means to prevent child abuse and enhance disaster preparedness.

IOM is also active in the humanitarian cluster system in disaster response. It chairs the IDP sub-cluster, which coordinates response to displacement in the country and actively participates in the Protection cluster, which, in turn, deals with humanitarian protection. The organization is a major contributor to the protection issues of cross-border migrants and participates in the Education and WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) clusters.

¹ According to a 2009 report on cholera by the Ministry of Health.

Mitigation, resilience-building and preparedness activities have been carried out in collaboration with the Department of Civil Protection at the national, provincial and district levels to avert the negative impacts of natural disasters. IOM also works closely with other local institutions, such as the Red Cross Society, Christian Care and other faith-based organisations, in reaching populations in need. Other collaborations involve UN agencies, UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP, as well as PSI, OXFAM, Save the Children Alliance, German Agro Action and the Norwegian Refugee Council.

Results achieved

IOM has contributed to improving disaster preparedness and response by building the capacity of local and national authorities to respond to natural hazards.

Community-based risk-mapping exercises in 35 towns in the highlands have allowed for the improvement of knowledge and increased understanding of local risk factors. This information can be used to enhance hazard prediction, planning and preparedness and early warning prior to a disaster. In addition, 456 volunteers and civil protection workers have been trained for flood response.

Livelihood-supporting initiatives have allowed for income diversification, promotion of new partnerships and start-ups and the establishment of hazard-resistant infrastructure, which has driven up productivity (both from agricultural and non-

agricultural activities) in target areas. The positive effects on food security and income stability are likely to reduce the risk of displacement from natural hazards and environmental change.

The use of CBP by IOM has enabled marginalized groups to be legitimately and transparently incorporated into institutional recovery and DRR programmes. This has proven especially useful in reintegrating mobile populations into their local context and in addressing their long-term development needs, which is, in turn, essential in addressing the root causes of natural disasters. CBP allows for the creation of sustainable partnerships in community-planning through collective decision-making and is effective in tackling poverty and social exclusion.

WASH interventions (namely, toilet construction and borehole drilling) have contributed to the improved access to potable water and sanitation facilities in target communities, considerably enhancing local health conditions (e.g. reducing the risk of cholera outbreaks). IOM has also been working with local authorities to construct health-care facilities (e.g. clinics for mobile population), and has been directly training village health workers and increasing local awareness of sanitary issues, further building the community's capacity to respond to health disasters.

In addition, IOM has improved local education facilities by constructing classroom blocks and providing books, thereby improving literacy and facilitating social inclusion. The Organization has also supported the resettlement of 693 flood-

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affected households in Chibwe, moving them to higher ground and offering legal land titles, as a part of a disaster prevention effort.

Future objectives

Communication of risk and hazard information in remote rural areas remains an issue. IOM Zimbabwe is therefore aiming at developing a comprehensive early-warning/early-action system for rural areas. In addition, the Organization intends to further build local resilience by performing community stabilization activities (especially in urban areas receiving mass population movements), climate-proofing rural livelihoods and supporting local livelihoods. Supporting local agriculture will require resolving the water availability issue, by providing better supply through systems powered by cheap, renewable energy. IOM will also promote value addition and access to markets to improve the

profitability of community production. A crucial trade-off will be needed between the depth and coverage of participatory processes (such as the CBP methodology) and the resources required to replicate them in more communities.

Relevant materials

- *Migration in Zimbabwe: A Country Profile*, available from http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/mp_zimbabwe.pdf.
- IOM Zimbabwe materials on migration and development, available from www.iomzimbabwe.org.zw/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=13&Itemid=3.
- IOM Zimbabwe materials on emergencies and reintegration, available from www.iomzimbabwe.org.zw/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=16&Itemid=3.

List of projects

Emergency Livelihood Restoration for Vulnerable Communities in Drought-affected Areas in Matabeleland, Zimbabwe (ELRV)

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 October 2011 to 30 June 2012
Beneficiaries	15,000 people
Donor	UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) (Under-funded Emergencies grant)
Amount funded (USD)	600,000
Partners	Caritas Zimbabwe and the Swedish Cooperative Centre

Emergency Humanitarian Assistance to Mobile and Vulnerable Population – Food for Assets (EHAID)

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 August 2011 to 31 December 2011
Beneficiaries	1,807 mobile and vulnerable people and local authority staff
Donor	World Food Programme (WFP)
Amount funded (USD)	5,406
Partners	Government personnel, international and non-Government personnel, local non-government organization personnel, Civil Society Organization personnel and UN partners

Emergency Response, Early Recovery and Durable Solutions Assistance to Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe (ERER) – CIDA

Project status	Completed
Project period	30 March 2011 to 31 December 2012
Beneficiaries	Affected and vulnerable communities
Donor	Canada, Canadian International Development Agency
Amount funded (USD)	1,019,368
Partners	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO, WFP

Emergency Response to Flood-affected Communities in Zimbabwe

Project status	Completed
Project period	26 February 2013 to 31 May 2013
Beneficiaries	10,000 people
Donor	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs (OCHA)
Amount funded (USD)	250,000
Partners	Department of Civil Protection, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the WASH Cluster and Environmental Health Alliance (EHA)

Emergency Response, Early Recovery and Durable Solutions Assistance to Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe (ERER) – USAID

Project status	Completed
Project period	6 June 2012 to 5 June 2013
Beneficiaries	Affected and vulnerable communities
Donor	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)
Amount funded (USD)	2,000,000
Partners	Government personnel and authorities and providers of basic social services (e.g. health, education and social welfare); UNICEF, UN Population Fund (UNFPA), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Health Organization (WHO), World Food Programme (WFP), Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), European Community Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), Swiss Development Corporation (SDC)

Facilitate IDP Transition via Community-based Planning and Access to Basic Social Services (FTID)

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 November 2011 to 31 July 2012
Beneficiaries	45,378 people
Donor	Switzerland
Amount funded (USD)	288,360

Emergency Response and Facilitation of Durable Solutions to Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe (ERFD)

Project status	Completed
Project period	4 March 2011 to 31 January 2012
Beneficiaries	Affected and vulnerable communities
Donor	USAID and OFDA
Amount funded (USD)	2,500,000

Community-based Conflict Mitigation and Peace-building in Zimbabwe

Project status	Endorsed
Beneficiaries	Affected communities
Donor	USAID and the Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation
Amount funded (USD)	1,200,000



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