

AMERICAS



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COLOMBIA

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Surface area	1,141,748 km ²
Population, 2010 (est.)	46.3 million
Population density, 2010	40.6/km ²
GDP in 2011	USD 333.3 billion
GDP per capita in 2011	USD 7,104
Remittances, 2011	4.2 billion
HDI	0.719
Net migration rate, 2010–2015	-0.5 migrants/1,000 population
Types of movement	Rural to urban migration, temporary migration, permanent migration, internal displacement, return, relocation
Displaced by disasters, 2008–2012	3,289,172
Number of IOM staff working on disasters	57
Location of IOM offices	Medellin, Cartagena, Popayan, Valledupar, Quibdó, Riohacha, Sincelejo, Santa Marta, Villavicencio, Pasto, Armenia, Bucaramanga, Cali
Total DRR funding for 2013 in USD	USD 9,235,025
IOM site: www.oim.org.co	

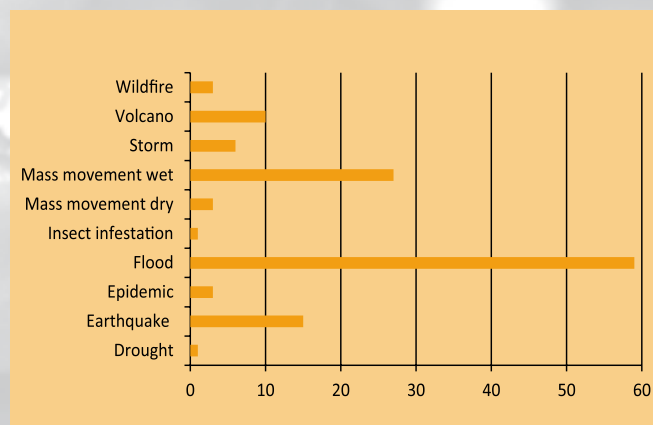
IOM DRR responses

Prevention	Preparedness	Emergency	Mitigation	Recovery	Cross-cutting
Reducing hazards Promoting migration	Preparing communities Building institutional capacities Bridging responses	Assisting the displaced	Mitigating the impact	Durable solutions DRR in complex emergencies	Livelihoods Land and property Infrastructures

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

Disaster	Date	Affected
Drought	2010	2,217,518
Flood	1999	1,205,933
Flood	2008	1,200,091
Flood	2007	1,162,135
Flood	2005	474,607
Flood	2007	443,173
Drought	2004	345,386
Drought	1986	250,000
Flood	2006	221,465
Epidemic	2004	186,096

Natural disaster occurrence, 1980–2013



Background

Colombia is the world's most biologically diverse country, as it has coastal areas on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; islands, plains and savannahs; and tropical rainforests and high-elevation mountain ranges dominated by the Andes. Its western part sits on the Pacific Ring of Fire and is often hit by earthquakes and by the eruptions of its 15 major volcanoes.

Disaster risk in the country is heavily driven by social processes. Urbanization, deforestation and environmental degradation are significant, driven by four decades of internal conflict which has generated thousands of victims and affected the social and economic growth of the country. Conflict has also been a major driver of displacement, with over 3.7 millions of Colombians, especially those living in rural, isolated communities, forced to leave their areas of origin.

Conflict-induced displacement – and, more generally, population growth – has been feeding the expansion of cities in the seismically active mountainous region, where millions of poor Colombians live in informal settlements vulnerable to geophysical, hydrological and meteorological hazards. The capital itself, Bogotá, which is home to more than 8 million people, is located close to active fault lines.

The country experiences two main wet seasons, and its Pacific coast has one of the world's highest rainfall levels. The country itself ranks fourth in the world in terms of total freshwater supply. Precipitation varies widely following the El Niño Southern Oscillation, and often causes floods and landslides in both mountainous and low-lying areas.

The 2010–2011 floods were the most severe recorded in the last three decades. According to the Government, by August 2011 more than 4 million people had been affected, with more than 16,000 homes destroyed and 500,000 severely damaged. Approximately 40,000 people were housed in 839 temporary shelters, and at least 41,000 children saw their studies interrupted by the destruction of and damage to about 300 schools, several of which were used as temporary shelters.

In 2012, 54,295 people in 100 municipalities were affected by floods, and in the first two months of 2013, 2,620 families have been affected by different natural disasters.

Responses

The DRR intervention of IOM in Colombia is comprehensive and includes projects that address all phases of the migration management cycle, from the reduction of migratory pressures on vulnerable populations to the long-term stabilization of communities displaced and otherwise affected by disasters.

In order to support the capacities of the Colombian Government and civil society, IOM led several shelter coordination and management projects, training local authorities on the provision and management of temporary shelters, and distributed hygiene and sleeping kits to vulnerable families. IOM aimed at enhancing local and institutional preparedness, as well as directly managing the situation of populations displaced by the floods.

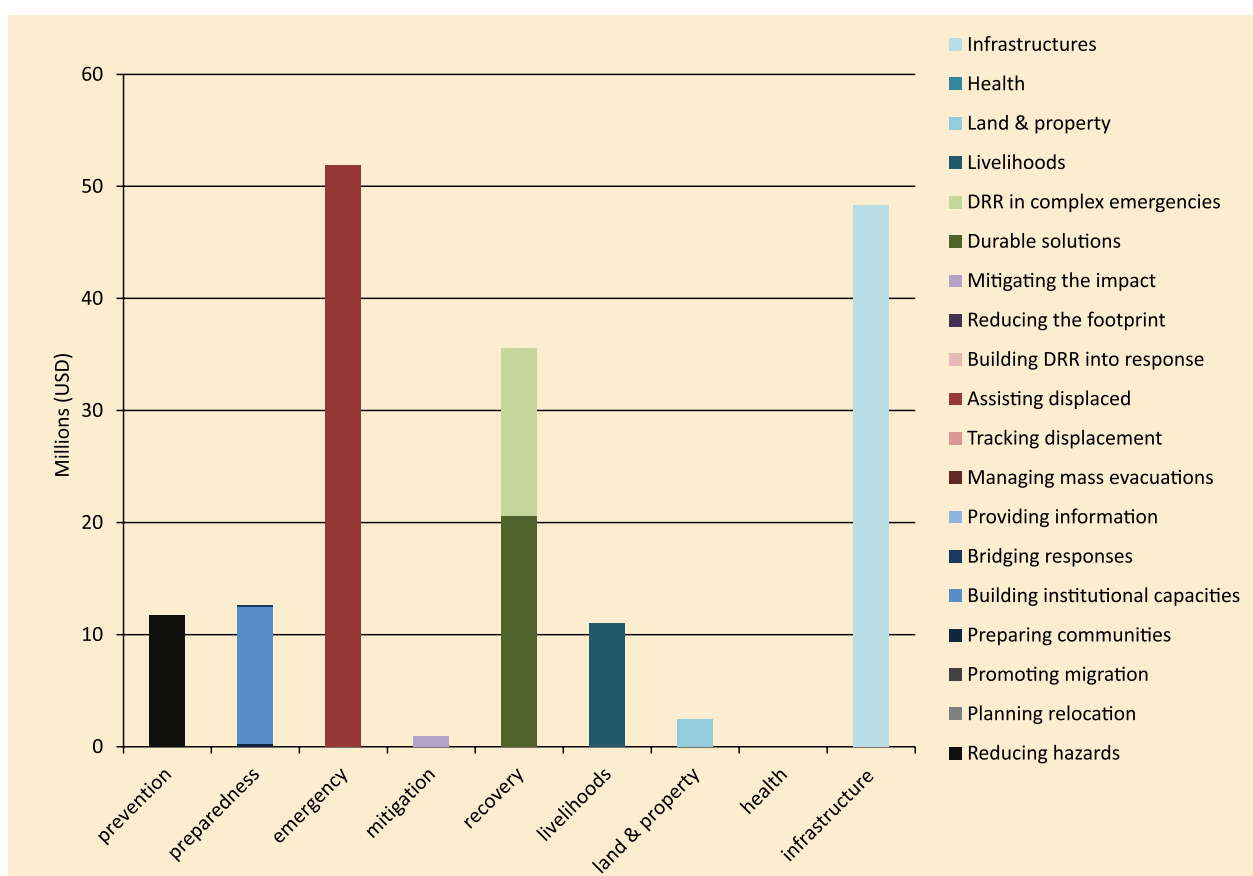
IOM has been working jointly with the National Ministry of Education on community stabilization through the improvement, reconstruction, relocation, rehabilitation and equipping of educational infrastructure in border regions, isolated areas or municipalities affected by natural disasters and conflict. These initiatives seek to reduce risk in some of the most vulnerable communities in the country.

Throughout its intervention in Colombia, IOM focused on raising awareness about gender equality and ethnic discrimination, in order to reduce future marginalization of women and enhance gender-equitable access to resources.

IOM also collaborated with the Bogotá Municipality to design an educational strategy for disaster risk management in the city, with specific attention to building the capacities of vulnerable populations in reducing risk and responding to hazards (in particular, earthquakes, landslides and floods). In addition to training and awareness-raising activities, the project also aims at advancing understanding of mobility-based measures (such as relocation and resettlement) in reducing disaster risk, by promoting academic and policy dialogue on the topic.

In addition, in 2012, the Organization led the shelter coordination and management project for the assistance program implemented jointly with the UN System and the Colombian Government. IOM also supports the Colombian Government in the coordination and management of temporary shelters built to assist victims of the La Niña Phenomenon of 2010–2011.

Total funding used by IOM Colombia from 2009 to 2013, by type of activity



While emergency-related activities were the main source of expenditure, infrastructural interventions and community stabilization activities were extremely important in the country.

Results achieved

The Organization carried out capacity-building activities on temporary shelters for 11 Regional Committees and 8 Local Committees for Assistance and Disaster Prevention, as well as for a number of territorial entities, indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities, public service companies and healthcare institutions.

Capacity-building activities were adapted to the Colombian context and carried out through the “Training the Trainers” methodology, allowing for increased ownership by the local population. Trainees acquired knowledge on temporary shelter management, adult learning and training methodologies and techniques.

IOM has also provided technical assistance to 21 departmental risk management councils and 3 municipal risk management councils on opening, managing and closing shelters. As a result of these activities, local capacity for shelter management has increased throughout the country.

More than 6,000 families have been assisted through the distribution of sleeping and hygiene

kits and have been targeted with an awareness campaign on gender equality. IOM is supporting local institutions in managing 32 temporary shelter sites, both spontaneous and planned.

In coordination with the Clusters and the Colombian Government, IOM developed the Management of Temporary Shelters Information System to support the authorities in assessing and monitoring the needs of displaced populations in the temporary shelters.

By the end of 2012, IOM started collaborating with the Bogotá Municipality to strengthen social and community organizations in managing risk. The Organization has contributed to the design of the educational strategy for risk management in the city and is carrying out a series of training aimed at making community organizations and vulnerable people more self-reliant in the face of risk. IOM will also build on the outcomes of the policy and academic debate on temporary relocation and resettlement of vulnerable populations, in order to inform the upcoming Development Plan for Bogotá, which aims at making the relocation of communities in high-risk areas a main DRR measure for the city.

Colombia's Disaster Database

Using a "National Disaster Database," authorities are able to better assess the impact of natural disasters on people and assets; keep detailed track of their occurrence and distribution; and, ultimately, to better understand patterns (and, possibly, drivers) of risk.

Using DesInventar, Colombian authorities are able to record disaster occurrence and impacts with much precision, producing useful baselines for activities aimed at the reduction of risk, including those which focus on preventing and managing population displacement.

Disaster	Missing persons	Families affected	Injured persons	Deaths	Total number of persons affected
Avalanche	7	247	11	14	1,217
Collapse		6	40	21	55
Landslide	6	11,566	73	59	50,090
Erosion		77			385
Eruption		5			25
Hailstorm		435			2,175
Structural fire		1,256	100	20	5,733
Forest fire		646	2	1	2,639
Flood	14	127,177	17	28	591,752
Sea swell		86			430
Drought		6,254			25,172
Earthquake		1,488			6,324
Electrical storm		149	33	23	756
Gale		58,721	197	8	282,915
Total	27	208,113	473	174	969,668

Future objectives

IOM Colombia plans to strengthen collaborations with national risk reduction authorities, in particular with the National Risk Management Unit. The common aim of these efforts is to improve the resilience of institutions, organizations and communities. In particular, IOM will focus on promoting temporary shelter management systems and strengthening existing capacities for comprehensive risk management, including early recovery. Future priorities will also include comprehensive interventions to reduce the risk of natural disasters in border areas, promote practices to adapt to climate change, strengthen institutional coordination and training at the regional level, as well as support the capacity of the education system to enable it to function in times of emergency.

Relevant materials

- IOM Colombia's publications on disaster risk management, available from www.oim.org.co/publicaciones-oim/emergencias-y-gestion-del-riesgo.html
- IOM Colombia's publications on displaced populations, available from www.oim.org.co/component/docman/cat_view/1-publicaciones/4-poblacion-desplazada.html?Itemid=

List of projects

Response to the La Niña Phenomenon – Shelter, WASH and Education (UNSJRP)

Project status	Completed
Project period	10 November 2011 to 9 August 2012
Beneficiaries	60,135 people
Donor	Other organizations
Amount funded (USD)	1,893,632
Partners	UNICEF, UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

Inclusion of Gender Equity in Disaster Risk Management in Latin America and the Caribbean

Project status	Completed
Project period	20 July 2011 to 16 March 2012
Beneficiaries	Civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government personnel
Donor	United States Agency for International Development, Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)
Amount funded (USD)	300,000
Partners	General Risk Management Division (RMD) of the Ministry of the Interior and Justice, Mayor's Office of Medellín: Secretary of Women's Issues, System for Disaster Prevention and Relief (SIMPAD), Secretary of the Environment, Regional level: Ibero-American Network of Defenders of Women, FIO.

Action Plan to Improve Education Infrastructure Affected by Floods and Other Natural Disasters (APIEA)

Project status	Completed
Project period	27 July 2011 to 26 April 2012
Beneficiaries	Affected communities
Donor	Ministerio de Educación Nacional de Colombia (MEN, Ministry of National Education)
Amount funded (USD)	23,537,231
Partners	MEN

Strengthening Institutional Capacities for Provision of Education Services in Emergencies – Colombia (FCSEA)

Project status	Completed
Project period	30 December 2011 to 29 December 2012
Beneficiaries	Local authority staff
Donor	MEN
Amount funded (USD)	867,006
Partners	MEN and Corporacion Opcion Legal

Project to Support the Strategy of Rural Women–Colombia (SSRW)

Project status	Completed
Project period	26 September 2011 to 31 December 2012
Beneficiaries	Vulnerable women
Donor	Colombia
Amount funded (USD)	624,025

Prevention of displacement through support on the land public policy (PDIP)

Project status	Completed
Project period	20 December 2011 to 30 April 2013
Beneficiaries	Government personnel and affected communities
Donor	Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Rural (INCODER)
Amount funded (USD)	4,922,652

Generating sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable households headed by women in the communities of San Carlos, San Luis and San Francisco (Antioquia)

Project status	Active
Project period	16 October 2012 to 15 January 2014
Beneficiaries	750 single-headed households in the affected communities
Donor	Departamento Administrativo para la Prosperidad Social (DPS)
Amount funded (USD)	1,330

Support for the Coordination and Management of Temporary Accommodations (CMTA)

Project status	Completed
Project period	5 July 2012 to 4 April 2013
Beneficiaries	8,000 IDP families, among others
Donor	Colombia
Amount funded (USD)	9,085,331
Partners	Colombia Humanitaria, Unidad Nacional de Gestion del Riesgo (UNGRD), Temporary Shelter Cluster, Temporary Shelter Board members and local authorities

Institutional strengthening for the Afro-Colombian population through training strategies and technical assistance

Project status	Completed
Project period	16 May 2012 to 31 December 2012
Beneficiaries	Ethnic minorities/indigenous peoples
Donor	Ministry of the Interior
Amount funded (USD)	3,674,454
Partners	Direccion de Asuntos para Comunidades Negras, Afrocolombianas, Raizales y Palenqueras of the Ministry of the Interior

Community stabilization and improving infrastructure of educational establishments

Project status	Completed
Project period	16 July 2012 to 31 December 2012
Beneficiaries	At-risk youth
Donor	MEN
Amount funded (USD)	22,319,116
Partners	MEN

Deploying rapid response projects in 14 municipalities in south-eastern Colombia under the Rapid Response Program (RRP) of Politica Nacional de Consolidación y Reconstrucción Territorial (PNCRT)

Project status	Completed
Project period	15 August 2012 to 31 December 2012
Beneficiaries	Affected communities
Donor	Colombia
Amount funded (USD)	2,859,757

Implementation of Phase 1 of the Winter Emergency Action Plan for the education sector in the departments of Atlantico, Magdalena, Risaralda and Tolima

Project status	Completed
Project period	15 December 2012 to 31 May 2013
Beneficiaries	Affected communities
Donor	MEN
Amount funded (USD)	2,799,188
Partners	MEN

Contribution to the improvement of secondary education and articulation with higher education, education for work and human development

Project status	Active
Project period	1 October 2012 to 30 June 2013
Beneficiaries	Government personnel and affected communities throughout Colombia
Donor	MEN
Amount funded (USD)	1,027,161
Partners	MEN and UNICEF

Increasing temporary shelter capacities to protect vulnerable conflict-affected IDPs in selected areas of Colombia

Project status	Completed
Project period	25 September 2012 to 24 May 2013
Beneficiaries	IDPs
Donor	Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
Amount funded (USD)	316,000
Partners	Government of Colombia institutions and mestizo, indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities

Fortalecimiento de Organizaciones Sociales y Comunitarias para la Gestion Integral de Riesgos (Strengthening Social and Community Organizations for Integrated Risk Management), Bogotá Chapter

Project status	Active
Project period	26 December 2012 to 25 June 2013
Beneficiaries	400 local authority, CSO and NGO staff members
Donor	Municipal Government of Bogotá
Amount funded (USD)	200,512
Partners	Fondo de Prevencion y Atencion de Emergencias (FOPAE)

Reintegration and Community Development Program in Colombia (RCDP)

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 January 2006 to 31 December 2012
Beneficiaries	Affected communities, vulnerable women and at-risk youth
Donor	Argos Foundation
Amount funded (USD)	1,547,198

Integrated Humanitarian Assistance Support to IDPs and Other Vulnerable Groups in Colombia (IHAS II)

Project status	Completed
Project period	30 November 2007 to 30 September 2010
Beneficiaries	781,694 IDPs
Donor	USAID
Amount funded (USD)	48,181,338
Partners	Accion Social

Stages I and II of the construction of the Public School El Rodeo “Paz sin Fronteras” with the purpose of supporting the local answer in education for IDPs and vulnerable persons (ELROD)

Project status	Completed
Project period	30 December 2008 to 8 January 2012
Beneficiaries	IDPs
Donor	Colombia
Amount funded (USD)	207,511

Construction for and the grant of new infrastructure to the Integral Attention of Childhood Development (NIAC) in 14 municipalities in the Department of Chocó

Project status	Completed
Project period	29 April 2009 to 31 May 2012
Beneficiaries	400,000 people
Donor	Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar (ICBF)
Amount funded (USD)	7,026,163

Education improvement throughout the reconstruction, relocation, restoration and/or equipping of educational infrastructure affected by natural disasters, conflict or abandon (NADCA)

Project status	Completed
Project period	13 May 2009 to 30 May 2012
Beneficiaries	Affected communities
Donor	MEN
Amount funded (USD)	11,781,406

Educational infrastructure projects (construction, rehabilitation, expansion, improvement and equipping of infrastructure which have been affected by natural disasters, conflict or abandon) (EIP)

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 January 2010 to 30 June 2012
Beneficiaries	Affected communities
Donor	MEN
Amount funded (USD)	6,873,203

Physical improvement through the reconstruction, relocation, rehabilitation and/or equipping of education infrastructure affected by natural disasters, conflict or abandon in Colombia (PITR)

Project status	Completed
Project period	4 December 2009 to 30 May 2012
Beneficiaries	Affected communities
Donor	MEN
Amount funded (USD)	14,164,418

Education improvement throughout the reconstruction, relocation, restoration and/or equipping of educational infrastructure affected by natural disasters, conflict or abandon in Colombia (NADCA 2)

Project status	Active
Project period	23 September 2010 to 30 June 2012
Beneficiaries	Affected communities
Donor	Colombia
Amount funded (USD)	3,515,441

INCODER Institutional Strengthening

Project status	Completed
Project period	29 December 2010 to 31 December 2012
Beneficiaries	IDPs and government personnel
Donor	Colombia
Amount funded (USD)	1,922,952

Technical support for the access to productive goods, rural development and the prosperity of displaced and vulnerable families (TSVF)

Project status	Completed
Project period	21 June 2011 to 30 June 2012
Beneficiaries	IDPs
Donor	Accion Social
Amount funded (USD)	4,949,085
Partners	INCODER and Accion Social

Strengthening the Capacity of the Office of the Vice-President for Better Policy Making and Monitoring, Towards Vulnerable Populations (SCOVP)

Project status	Completed
Project period	22 June 2011 to 28 February 2012
Beneficiaries	Government personnel
Donor	Other organizations
Amount funded (USD)	143,062



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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

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Surface area	48,671 km ²
Population, 2010 (est.)	9.9 million
Population density, 2010	204.6/km ²
GDP in 2011	USD 55.6 billion
GDP per capita in 2011	USD 5,530
Remittances, 2011	USD 3.5 billion
HDI	0.702
Net migration rate, 2010–2015	-2.7/1,000 population
Types of movement	Rural-to-urban migration, internal displacement, cross-border displacement
Displaced by disasters, 2008–2012	74,861
Number of IOM staff working on disasters	10
Location of IOM offices	Santo Domingo
Total DRR funding for 2013 in USD	USD 244,000
IOM site: http://iom.int/cms/dominican-republic	

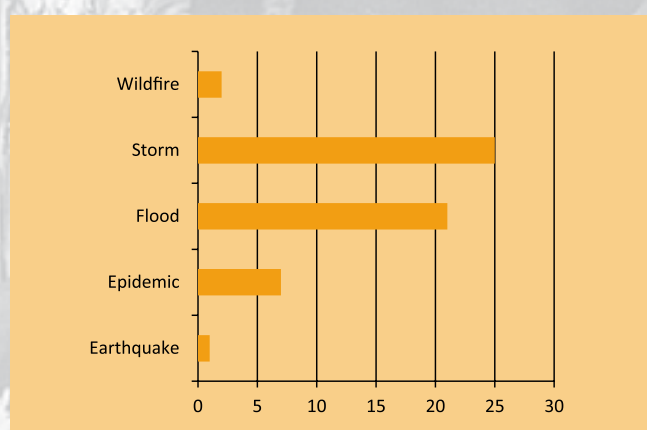
IOM DRR responses

Preparedness	Emergency
Preparing communities Building institutional capacities Bridging responses	Assisting the displaced

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

Disaster	Date	Affected
Flood	1988	1,191,150
Storm	1998	975,595
Flood	1981	150,000
Storm	2007	79,728
Flood	2003	65,003
Storm	2007	61,605
Flood	2010	25,700
Storm	1996	25,000
Flood	1993	20,000
Flood	2007	16,000

Natural disaster occurrence, 1980–2013



Background

The Dominican Republic shares with Haiti the island of Hispaniola in the Caribbean. The country possesses a great diversity of landscapes, ranging from coastal areas prone to storm surges and tsunamis, to inland mountainous areas, where landslides and floods are regularly triggered by weather extremes. The entire country is prone to earthquakes. Some of the country's lakes are undergoing progressive expansion, threatening rural livelihoods, displacing rural populations living on their shores and disrupting communication and transportation networks with Haiti.

Despite the high levels of exposure to a variety of natural hazards, the country is still lacking effective disaster risk management (DRM) and disaster risk response (DRR) governance structures and processes. Responsible authorities are not clearly identified in the risk management regulations, and many municipalities have yet to establish local Prevention, Mitigation and Response Committees. Communication and coordination among national, regional and local levels is often insufficient in specific areas at risk.

The country also lacks adequate early warning systems and contingency plans. Lack of precise hazard and population data and maps hinders risk assessment and risk management efforts and, more generally, the quality of land use policies. Due to insufficient urban governance, the Dominican Republic has experienced intense urbanization over the years, driving many into informal, unsafe settlements in areas at risk (in particular, of earthquakes and hydrogeological and coastal hazards).

Some communities in the country enjoy only limited access to social protection policies and are not always sufficiently represented in government processes. Poverty reduction and other long-term development goals could be pursued through more systematic and comprehensive action.

Nonetheless, when the 2010 earthquake struck Haiti, the Dominican Republic managed to learn from the experience and best practices of the organizations involved in earthquake response. The country became actively involved in the emergency and relief activities, which strengthened its logistic, planning and human resource capacity. National emergency coordination and response coordination entities are working with the United Nations, international organizations and NGOs to strengthen the cluster system at the national levels, revising

operational manuals and procedures and improving their overall capacities.

Responses

IOM is the main support organization of the Dominican Civil Defence's Shelter Cluster. Following the 2010 earthquake in Haiti, IOM intervened to assist displaced Haitians at the Dominican border through NFI distributions.

Under the Disaster Prevention ECHO (European Commission Humanitarian Office) Project (DIPECHO) managed by the UN Development Programme, IOM has been giving particular attention to supporting the capacity of individuals and institutions to prepare for and respond to disasters, particularly in the provision of emergency shelters and non-food items (NFIs) to refugees.

In addition, IOM also produced a shelter/collective centre assessment form based on The Sphere Project standards,¹ which identify the strengths and weaknesses of shelters in terms of accommodation, facilities and potential threats. Every official shelter in the project area was identified and improved by installing proper signage, enhancing key collective centres and producing maps of shelters.

In addition, IOM collaborated to the formation of the first country roster of collective centre managers by training key staff from local emergency management institutions and distributed key NFI family kits to 250 of the most vulnerable families.

Results achieved

IOM distributed NFIs to 25,000 earthquake-victim IDPs at the Haitian border in 2010. In, 2012, it pre-positioned NFI family kits for 250 families in earthquake-vulnerable areas.

IOM has assessed 138 official shelters and improved their infrastructure, mapping out their strengths and weaknesses. These sites can accommodate over 50,000 IDPs under Sphere standards.

In 2011 and 2012, the organization compiled the Collective Centre Management Toolkit to guide collective centre managers. It is considered as a unique tool in the Caribbean and Central American context and was presented at the Caribbean Conference on Comprehensive Disaster Management in Jamaica in 2012.

¹ For more information about the Sphere standards, visit www.sphereproject.org.

Future objectives

The Dominican Republic still has many provinces at risk, where local emergency management agencies (LEMAs) are understaffed, under-funded and often lacking the capacity to face natural disasters. IOM aims at further building capacity and providing the tools to local authorities to work on disaster preparedness and ensure the predictability of response. Support to shelter preparedness activities should extend to other areas at risk that have not had this kind of support from other projects or initiatives so far.

In order to build the capacity of local institutions to manage population displacement due to

disasters, the Organization is planning a “Training of Trainers” workshop for collective centre managers, following similar successful initiatives in Namibia and Colombia. The training should provide local institutions with the capacity to train their own personnel and be able to respond with their own capacity to shelter management needs. Once the programme is completed, the Dominican Republic should also be able to deploy personnel to assist neighbouring countries and islands when needed, thereby enforcing South-South cooperation.

Together with local authorities, civil society and NGOs, IOM is developing a strategic plan to identify sustainable economic solutions for communities affected by inland lake expansion.

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Relevant materials

- *Disaster Risk Reduction Assessment in the Dominican Republic*, Spanish version available from www.unisdr.org/files/14857_InformeEvaluacionDignosticoRRDf.pdf

List of projects

Strengthening Local Capacities for Response and Management of Risks with Respect to Seismic Events in the Provinces of Puerto Plata and Santiago, Dominican Republic (SLCR)

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2012
Beneficiaries	Government personnel, 8,000 people and 636,606 others
Donor	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Amount funded (USD)	241,847
Partners	UNDP and UN Information Centre (UNIC)

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EL SALVADOR

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Surface area	21,041 km ²
Population, 2010 (est.)	6.1 million
Population density, 2010	294.3/km ²
GDP in 2011	USD 23 billion
GDP per capita in 2011	USD 3,702
Remittances, 2011	USD 3.6 billion
HDI	0.680
Net migration rate, 2010–2015	-7.1 migrants/1,000 population
Types of movement	Rural-to-urban migration, internal displacement, return
Displaced by disasters, 2008–2012	24,940
Number of IOM staff working on disasters	2
Location of IOM offices	San Salvador
Total DRR funding for 2013 in USD	USD 150,000
IOM site: www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/where-we-work/americas/central-and-north-america-and-th/el-salvador.html	

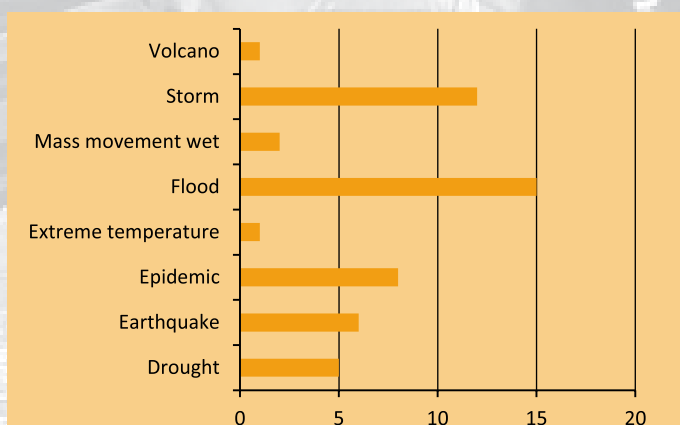
IOM DRR responses

Preparedness	Emergency	Recovery	Cross-cutting
Building institutional capacities	Assisting the displaced	Durable solutions	Livelihoods Health

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

Disaster	Date	Affected
Earthquake	2001	1,334,529
Earthquake	1986	770,000
Drought	2001	400,000
Earthquake	2001	256,021
Storm	2009	90,000
Storm	1998	84,000
Storm	2005	72,141
Flood	1982	68,000
Epidemic	2003	50,000
Flood	1988	39,060

Natural disaster occurrence, 1980–2013



Background

El Salvador has a rough topography due to volcanic and tectonic activities. The country is divided into six physiographic regions: coastal plain, coastal range, central pit, pit interior, interior and mountain-chain border. It lies on the Pacific Ring of Fire and is volcanically very active. In fact, 90 per cent of the soil in El Salvador is composed of volcanic material. The volcanoes of Santa Ana, San Salvador, San Miguel and Izalco, in particular, have all been active in recent centuries.

El Salvador has two seasons (dry and wet) and is affected by Caribbean hurricanes. Some of the most destructive natural disasters that El Salvador has suffered in recent decades are hurricanes Mitch (1998), Stan (2005) and Felix (2007). Storms and tropical depressions are rather common: Hurricane Ida and a low-pressure area in November 2009 recorded a rainfall of 522 mm in just four hours; Hurricane Agatha, in 2010, accumulated 574 mm and in 2011, the tropical depression 12-E brought a total of over 1,200 mm in five days and displaced nearly 56,000 people.

Given its climate history, this Central American country is considered one of the most vulnerable to natural disasters and environmental change. The country is highly industrialized and densely populated, and 95 per cent of its population lives in locations exposed to natural hazards. A full third (33%) of the population lacks adequate housing; most of these people live in urban areas, where 36 per cent of dwellings are classified as “precarious.” Such a classification is in part due to the rapid, unplanned urbanization over the last two decades.

High levels of deforestation, which have led to the reduction of the country’s natural forest cover to 2 per cent, also contribute to the country’s vulnerability, particularly by reducing soil stability and rainwater retention. Deforestation is responsible for progressive desertification and for the increased frequency and intensity of mudslides and landslides. Environmental degradation and disasters regularly cause human and economic losses, and human displacement throughout the country.

The Government recently introduced the National Environment Policy, but it has yet to design and implement a comprehensive and financially sustainable strategy to reduce vulnerability and ensure the people’s safety. Land use plans,

environmental education and poverty reduction are all required to effectively reduce risk in the long term.

Responses

IOM focuses on strengthening and supporting the response capacity of national and local authorities in El Salvador. In particular, the Organization was part of the Shelter Sector Technical Committee led by the Ministry of Interior and served as a liaising and coordinating body between the Government and the UN System through the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCCM) Cluster.

In 2009 and 2011, following the disastrous storm season, IOM provided assistance to the affected population by distributing emergency shelters, supporting the construction of temporary housing and repairing and rehabilitating collective centres.

In addition, in 2011, IOM trained focal points from the collective centres, municipal authorities and local NGO staff using the National Manual for the Coordination and Attention of Temporary Shelters. Families that received shelter kits were trained on the use of tools and materials to repair their homes. In addition, IOM conducted field-monitoring activities among the different open shelters.

Results achieved

IOM provided assistance to national and local authorities in managing all phases of displacement, including the preparation for return, through community interventions closely coordinated with the National Civil Protection System.

The Organization directly assisted 727 families in the aftermath of Tropical Storm 12E by distributing a total of 552 cooking kits, 602 comfort kits, 452 “playful” kits, 400 hygiene kits, 39 return kits and 100 shelter kits.

Three departmental and 60 municipal civil protection committees received training on managing temporary shelters, developing emergency plans and identifying risk areas. In addition, 1,500 members of Communal Civil Protection Committees (CCPCs), various NGOs and government institutions were trained in field rules, temporary shelter management, emergency and contingency-planning, and risk-mapping.

IOM also contributed to the establishment of working mechanisms for effective coordination in the field of humanitarian assistance in the CCCM Cluster and contributed to and endorsed tools and procedures to the “Shelter Commission” (e.g. the Temporary Shelter Management and Coordination Manual), with the aim of better educating communities in disaster prevention and management, especially by strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance in the shelter sector.

Future objectives

Implementation of IOM activities in El Salvador can rely on the good coordination already existing between it and the national Government, the Civil Protection System and the United Nations and civil society organizations.

Over the coming years, the Organization aims at providing technical and financial support to the Ministry of Interior in the Sectoral Commission on Shelters to finalize, produce and disseminate the Temporary Shelter Management and Coordination Manual. Reviewing and updating existing emergency and contingency plans will be the next priority.

In addition, IOM plans on training the municipal civil protection commissions of the country’s 65 poorest municipalities in the development of emergency and contingency plans, risk management and reduction, early-warning systems, management and coordination of temporary shelters and preparation of risk maps.

At the UN System level, IOM aims at improving integration of environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction (DDR) in the 2012–2015 United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

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List of projects

Support for Collective Centre Management, Shelter and Non-Food Items for IDPs (SCCF)

Project status	Completed
Project period	27 October 2011 to 2 February 2012
Beneficiaries	11,609 IDPs
Donor	Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), under its Rapid Response Programme
Amount funded (in USD)	303,950

Improving the Management of Temporary Collective Centers (IMTC)

Project status	Completed
Project period	10 November 2009 to 9 February 2010
Beneficiaries	25,000 people
Donor	CERF
Amount funded (in USD)	100,008
Partners	La Agencia de Promoción de Exportaciones e Inversiones de El Salvador (PROESA), Asosacion Savadoreña Promotora dela Salud (ASPS), Federación Luterana Mundial (FLM), Centro de Capacitación para el Desarrollo (CECADE), Civil Protection Authority, World Vision, CARE, Asociación Salvadoreña Pro-Salud Rural (ASAPROSAR, The Salvadoran Association for Rural Health), UNICEF, UN Population Fund (UNFPA) UN Foundation (UNF)

Coordination support for collective centres and humanitarian assistance to families affected by floods and landslides in El Salvador

Project status	Completed
Project period	9 November 2009 to 8 May 2010
Beneficiaries	23,000 IDPs
Donor	ECHO
Amount funded (in USD)	170,125
Partners	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN Development Programme (UNDP), UNICEF, World Food Programme (WFP), Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)

GUATEMALA

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Surface area	108,890 km ²
Population, 2010 (est.)	14.3 million
Population density, 2010	132/km ²
GDP in 2011	USD 46.9 billion
GDP per capita in 2011	USD 3,178
Remittances, 2011	USD 4.5 billion
HDI	0.581
Net migration rate, 2010–2015	-1 migrant/1,000 population
Types of movement	Rural-to-urban migration, temporary migration, permanent migration, internal displacement and return
Displaced by disasters, 2008–2012	290,306
Number of IOM staff working on disasters	4
Location of IOM offices	Guatemala City, San Marcos
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/americas/central-and-north-america-and-th/guatemala.html	

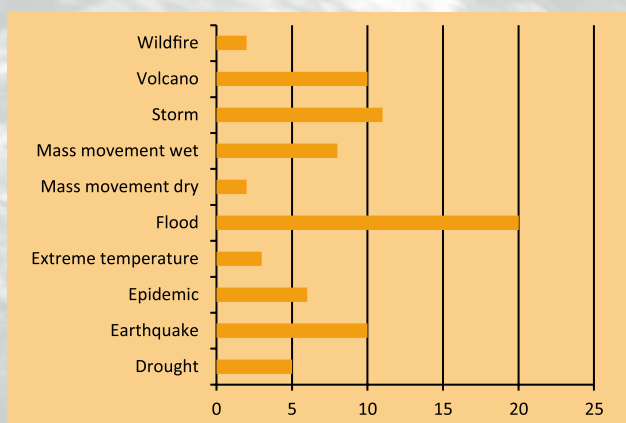
IOM DRR responses

Emergency	Cross-cutting
Tracking displacement Assisting the displaced	Health

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

Disaster	Date	Affected
Drought	2009	2,500,000
Storm	2005	475,314
Storm	2010	397,962
Flood	2008	180,000
Drought	2001	113,596
Storm	1998	105,700
Flood	2002	98,740
Drought	1987	73,000
Mass Movement Wet	2010	50,640
Epidemic	1991	26,800

Natural disaster occurrence, 1980–2013



Background

Guatemala is a tropical country characterized by widely diverse ecosystems. The varied topography – coastal areas on both the Caribbean and the Pacific, a mountain range cutting through the middle of the country, lowlands in the north and small patches of desert – explain both Guatemala's high level of biodiversity and rich cultural variety. About 40 per cent of the local population belongs to the country's many indigenous groups, and more than 20 languages (Mayan, Xincan and Garifuna, to name a few) are currently spoken within Guatemala's territory.

Due to its geographic location, Guatemala is exposed to hurricanes from both the east and the west which regularly bring about heavy rains that cause floods and landslides. In addition, Guatemala is also prone to droughts, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. The expected impacts of climate change on the intensity of the Atlantic hurricane season, as well as on the frequency of floods, landslides and droughts, are likely to affect the country heavily over the coming decades.

Environmental degradation, in particular deforestation, is further increasing hydrogeological risk, heavily affecting human communities and disrupting economic activities, especially in rural areas. As a consequence, the country undergoes frequent, diverse emergency situations.

Compounding the challenges brought about by environmental factors is Guatemala's turbulent political history. The country was ravaged by a civil war between 1960 and 1996 and remained under military rule until 1985, when the first democratic election took place. Despite the ongoing normalization process, legal and institutional systems are still weak, impairing the capacity of national and local authorities to manage disaster risk. Social and civil protection and response capacity are generally poor, further worsening the population's vulnerability.

Local culture and social structures pave the way for gender inequality and ethnic discrimination to become major drivers of vulnerability. Census-based discrimination is also significant, as the differences between the lower and the upper strata of the social ladder are extreme.

Disasters also reflect on the mobility of local populations. Together with the prevailing economic situation (characterized by, inter alia, the lack of employment opportunities and the people's

struggle for better living conditions), natural events and processes are powerful triggers of population movements. Main international migration flows are toward and from Mexico and the United States and consist mainly of labour migrants and forced and voluntary returnees. Cross-border and internal migration of temporary workers in response to agricultural and economic needs is also significant.

Responses

Supporting the capacity of local institutions in emergency situations has been identified as the main priority for improving the resilience of communities frequently affected by the multitude of natural disasters that have threatened and continue to threaten the country.

Starting with Tropical Storm Agatha and the eruption of Pacaya Volcano in 2010, IOM has been leading the response of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, working with various actors within the United Nations System. More recently, the Organization has coordinated the responses to Tropical Depression 12-E and the 2 November 2012 earthquake.

IOM provides direct support to affected communities. For example, during the last three years, the Organization has distributed non-food items (NFIs) and kitchen and hygiene sets, as well as tools for agricultural and construction works, to affected families, in order to help them maintain their basic living standards and establish the material conditions necessary for a quicker recovery.

Results achieved

To date, IOM has reached more than 7,000 families in 13 different departments by distributing NFIs and has supported 35,000 people with livelihood and construction kits, allowing for a quicker post-disaster recovery.

Future objectives

Despite progress in risk management and reduction, the ability of the local Government to prevent and respond to hazardous events is still limited. The lack of financial resources to support disaster risk management (DRM) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities remains a major challenge. IOM is planning to collaborate further with national and local institutions to help develop institutional capacities.

Relevant materials

- Agreement Number 06-2011 – National Risk Management Policy (in Spanish), available from http://conred.gob.gt/www/documentos/secretariaejecutiva/dcs_20110715_acuerdo_numero_06-2011.pdf.
- National Disaster Response Plan (in Spanish), available from www.conred.gob.gt/www/images/stories/biblioteca/documentos-informativos/Plan-Nacional-de-Respuesta.pdf.
- Recovery and Reconstruction with Transformation Plan (in Spanish), available from www.segeplan.gob.gt/2.0/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=366&Itemid=321.
- Regional Plan for Disaster Reduction 2006-2015 (in Spanish), available from www.conred.gob.gt/www/documentos/biblioteca/recursos%20para%20medios/Informacion%20CONRED/Ley%20y%20Reglamento/PRRD4taversion.pdf.
- Central American Policy for Integral Disaster Risk Management (in Spanish), available from <http://conred.gob.gt/www/documentos/secretaria-ejecutiva/Politica.pdf>.

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List of projects

Establishment and Maintenance of Basic Living and Sanitary Conditions in Temporary Shelters for Populations Affected by Tropical Depression E-12 in Guatemala (EMBL E-12)

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 November 2011 to 31 January 2012
Beneficiaries	10,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs)
Donor	United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) (Rapid Response grant)
Amount funded (in USD)	321,723
Partners	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC)

Establishment and Maintenance of Basic Living, Sanitary Conditions and Health Procedures in Temporary Shelters for Populations Affected by the Earthquake in Guatemala (EMBLS)

Project status	Completed
Project period	15 December 2012 to 14 March 2013
Beneficiaries	7,500 people
Donor	CERF, (Rapid Response grant)
Amount funded (in USD)	450,350
Partners	WFPA, World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) and Mercy Corps



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HAITI

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Surface area	27,750 km ²
Population, 2010 (est.)	9.9 million
Population density, 2010	360.1/km ²
GDP in 2011	USD 7.3 billion
GDP per capita in 2011	USD 726
Remittances, 2011	USD 1.5 billion
HDI	0.456
Net migration rate, 2010–2015	-2.6 migrants/1,000 population
Types of movement	Rural-to-urban migration, cross-border displacement, internal displacement, secondary displacement, return
Displaced by disasters, 2008–2012	1,910,494
Number of IOM staff working on disasters	50
Location of IOM offices	Port-au-Prince, Leogane, Jacmel, Gonaïves, Cap-Haitien
Total DRR funding for 2013 in USD	USD 5,000,000
IOM site: http://iomhaiti.info	

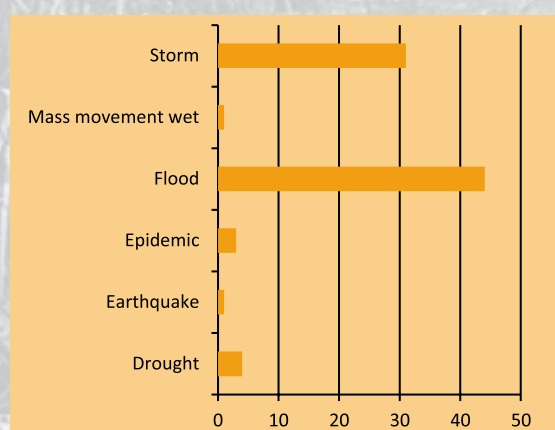
IOM DRR responses

Prevention	Preparedness	Emergency	Mitigation	Recovery	Cross-cutting
Reducing hazards	Preparing communities Building institutional capacities Bridging responses Providing information	Managing mass evacuations Tracking displacement Assisting the displaced	Mitigating the impact	Durable solutions DRR in complex emergencies	Livelihoods Health

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

Disaster	Date	Affected
Earthquake	2010	3,700,000
Storm	1994	1,587,000
Storm	1980	1,165,000
Drought	1992	1,000,000
Storm	1988	870,000
Storm	2004	315,594
Flood	2003	150,000
Storm	2008	125,050
Storm	2007	108,763
Drought	1980	103,000

Natural disaster occurrence, 1980–2013



Background

Haiti lies directly in the path of a hurricane corridor, and tropical storms regularly threaten lives and damage assets and infrastructure. The country's almost-complete deforestation (98% of the original forest cover is now gone), in particular near and around informal settlements, drives slope instability and increases soil erosion rate and the incidence of hydro-meteorological hazards.

Storms hit the country in 2004, 2008 and 2012, severely challenging the population's coping capacity and the ability of the Government to respond to emergencies. The 2010 earthquake, which hit Port-au-Prince and its surroundings, affected about 3,700,000 people, displacing 1.5 million and further complicating the lives of Haitians and intervention by national authorities and international actors. A nationwide cholera outbreak began in October 2010 and continues to pose serious public health risk – a situation further aggravated by flooding, heavy rains and standing water.

Haiti has the poorest economy in the Western hemisphere and has experienced major political instability throughout its history. Frequent government overthrows and a widespread lack of resources have resulted in an insufficient capacity at the institutional level to protect and assist the population before, during and after natural disasters. Around 70 per cent of all Haitians lack access to basic services; only 52 per cent have access to potable water; and there are only 5.9 doctors for every 10,000 persons. Nearly 30 per cent of the population is illiterate and there are half a million school-age children not attending school, 83 per cent of whom are in rural areas.

Despite economic growth of 5.6 per cent in 2011, unemployment continues to exceed 85 per cent, and the vast majority of the population live below the extreme poverty line, with inflation steadily raising the cost of living. Kidnappings, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and murders are frequent, and formerly demobilized military personnel have been conducting protests around the country, requesting compensation.

The political situation started to improve in 2011 with the election of a new President and a new Prime Minister, but there are concerns about the continuity of government policies and actors in the nation's reconstruction process.

As of January 2013, 347,000 individuals displaced by the earthquake were still living in IDP (internally displaced person) sites, primarily in the West Department (the number has been in steady decline from the 2010 peak of 1.5 million displaced in 1,500 sites). In addition, an unknown number of people still live in extremely precarious conditions. When storms hit the country in 2012, many still lacked evacuation options. IDPs in camps with limited access to escape routes and shelter were especially vulnerable.

Thirty-one per cent of IDP households are single-headed female households, with another 18 per cent headed by single males. Unaccompanied minors, the elderly, pregnant women and adolescent mothers are especially vulnerable to the negative impacts of natural disasters. The provision of services (e.g. health care and WASH, or "water, sanitation and hygiene") in IDP camps remains a huge concern in light of the cholera threat, as humanitarian actors have reduced their engagement due to the lack of funds.

Earthquake-related displacement continues to disrupt the social stability of local communities. Different communities find themselves compelled to share common living spaces following relocation in temporary settlements, and the resulting social tumult has contributed to an increased incidence of violence and the concordant vulnerability of residents.

Responses

The complexity of the Haitian situation, which has only been aggravated by the catastrophic 2010 earthquake, calls for comprehensive intervention. While intervening to address the immediate needs of the affected population, in particular of the displaced households and communities, IOM is carrying-out a series of activities that address key risk drivers and promote long-term development.

Humanitarian assistance

Following the earthquake, as the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster Lead, IOM has been operating in IDP camps in Port-au-Prince, Jacmel, Leogane, Gressier, Petit Goâve, and Grand Goâve through its Camp Management Operations Unit, in collaboration with the local Government and the Direction de la Protection Civile (DPC). The Organization supported the immediate shelter needs of the displaced, first by distributing emergency shelter materials, then by providing

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transitional and semi-permanent shelters. In addition, IOM has been working to bridge critical gaps in public health and psychosocial support, as well as in the provision of non-food items (NFIs) and WASH services, while supporting vulnerable individuals in camps and communities, through direct service delivery and collaboration with other partners (e.g. the Direction National de l'Eau Portable et l'Assainissement).

In order to support overall earthquake response, the Organization also deployed its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), its standard monitoring tool designed to rapidly collect data on displaced populations. The DTM was modified to suit the context and information needs of post-earthquake Haiti, and has been used to inform and guide the recovery and reconstruction process over the last years.

Additional support was needed by the local Government in order to contain the cholera outbreak. IOM engaged in a range of response initiatives, especially targeting IDPs, from the first days of the emergency in October 2010. The humanitarian community faced the challenge of preparing the vulnerable populations in cholera-affected areas for the Atlantic Hurricane season, from June until November.

Reconstruction and recovery

The shelter, WASH and health activities led by IOM are continuing throughout the reconstruction process, as buildings and infrastructure need to be created or upgraded in order to prepare for return or relocation. Even though the acute phase of the emergency is over, access to health care remains a challenge for vulnerable populations both living within and outside of IDP settlements. IOM is therefore engaged in supporting local institutions in promoting access to medical facilities and psychosocial support. In addition, the Organization is aiming at protecting vulnerable people through counter-trafficking, child protection and gender-based violence prevention activities. Protection of vulnerable communities through support in mediations during forced evictions is also pursued.

The coordination of reconstruction efforts has been challenging due to the lack of sufficient human and financial resources of the Public Administration (both national and local). IOM has facilitated communication among key reconstruction stakeholders at the neighbourhood level by creating Community Resource Centres (CRCs).



Following the first months of the emergency, attention turned to finding durable housing solutions and helping families to move out of camps and back to their neighbourhoods of origin or to a third location. Through its Site Planning Team, IOM has provided urban planning services to the local authorities in designing and establishing relocation sites. Planning required assessing physical hazards and suitability of sites, promoting mitigation works and removing debris and executing construction, and was realized respecting a participatory approach throughout the activity cycle. Lack of clear land tenure information continues to be one of the most significant challenges to post-earthquake reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts. Land tenure data prior to the earthquake was already scarce, and was further worsened when many documents were lost during the disaster.

Long-term DRR

Mindful of longer-term risk reduction needs in the country, IOM is also implementing initiatives that prepare local communities to future disasters and that reduce the main factors of vulnerability.

The Organization facilitated the establishment of adequate evacuation shelters by choosing safe areas, developing adequate infrastructure and building the actual facilities, and has been collaborating with Government and civil society groups to develop better policies and support more effective operations in cases of emergency.

IOM is also promoting watershed management as a means to reverse the negative effects of deforestation on the hydrological cycle and to reduce the incidence of floods and landslides. It has been building and restoring flood control works and promoting ecosystem-based measures, especially targeting IDP sites and urban areas. In addition, the Organization supports community-based disaster risk management (CBDM) activities in 81 locations, in collaboration with the American Red Cross and the DPC.

Risk reduction intervention is being supported by a series of measures aimed at improving communication and participation of civil society. A Creole-language newspaper, *Chimen Lakay* ("The Way Home"), targets low-literacy Haitians, which represent some 80 per cent of the population. IOM also produced culturally appropriate Creole public service communications using live-action videos, cartoons and radio announcements, relying on a storytelling approach to fill the vacuum of civic communications on life-saving messages (e.g. education on hurricane preparedness, cholera

prevention and general public health, fire safety for IDPs living in camps, road safety, domestic violence and women's rights, child protection and the strategy of return programmes).

IOM is also implementing conflict mitigation and stabilization activities through the USAID Haiti Transition Initiative (HTI), and has adapted its response to face the challenges posed by natural disasters. The Organization works in conflict-prone areas to bridge the gap between the Government and marginalized communities, and takes advantage of activities to rehabilitate public infrastructure to create opportunities for dialogue and collaboration. The construction of schools, small roads, canals, bridges and water systems, and peri-urban agriculture and irrigation infrastructure improvement are part of a larger campaign to promote positive civic participation, community cohesion and reconciliation, and are heavily contributing to reconstruction efforts.

Throughout its intervention, the Organization has been building the capacity of local actors and institutions to manage disasters and reduce risk. The Haitian Government's and other humanitarian actors' capacity to manage camps and address the needs of IDPs has been strengthened through the CCCM training programme, the Interagency Camp Management Toolkit and the Sphere Project standards.

Currently, the Organization is working with Haitian Governmental and non-governmental partners to facilitate the delivery of medical and psychosocial services, promote income-generating activities, minimize the incidence of re-trafficking and protect vulnerable communities in the long term.

Results achieved

In addition to its achievements in assisting the victims of disaster in the country, and in addressing the needs of the displaced through immediate support and durable solutions, the IOM intervention in Haiti allowed the increase in the preparedness of local institutions to potential hazards and to address some of the main drivers of risk.

In collaboration with the DPC, IOM produced the *Guide to Evacuation Shelter Management*, which was officially adopted by the Secrétariat Permanent de Gestion des Risques et des Désastres in 2011. The Guide has been presented to the public in a series of workshops and is regularly updated to reflect lessons learned in disaster response.

In order to improve preparedness to future disasters, the Organization collaborated towards the evaluation of 500 potential evacuation sites in Port-au-Prince to determine their safety and viability for hosting evacuation shelters. In addition, 1,400 shelter sites were mapped all around the country; 19 sites were rehabilitated; and 7 new ones were built. IOM also collaborated towards the creation of a policy on the use of schools, including measures to protect the educational infrastructure and children's right to education.

The Organization's watershed management efforts resulted in the creation of 186,748 metres of stone check dams and in the construction and rehabilitation of 322,988 metres of contour canals and micro-basins, along with 413,995 metres of drainage canals. The Organization also planted 485,853 hedgerows of grass species and 2,626,058 trees, to help reverse deforestation and prevent floods. IOM also helped identify volunteers and provided technical advice to undertake small mitigation works in IDP sites and in Cité Soleil.

A total of 104 "vigilance committees" in IDP camps were trained and equipped, in order to increase the personal security of the displaced. In addition, some 450 students, teachers and members of community organizations received training in DRR and first aid.

IOM also contributed to empowering local communities by creating a methodology to produce small-scale risk maps combining active participatory procedures with the use of cutting-edge technologies (such as light detection and ranging, or LiDAR). It also developed two radio

platforms and numerous radio programmes, as well as two editions of *Chimen Lakay* on disaster risk and emergency management.

The Organization's efforts in preparedness and disaster management contributed to Haiti's first two preventive evacuations of exposed populations – that is, in anticipation of the landfall of Tropical Storm Isaac and Hurricane Sandy in 2012. On these occasions, IOM provided logistic, WASH and registration support to local civil protection authorities.

Future objectives

Future activities will increasingly target long-term risk reduction and preparedness needs. IOM will continue the construction and rehabilitation of evacuation shelters and will further support the Government's working group on evacuations and shelters as well as establish, and contribute to, the various community groups dealing with shelter management in emergencies.

The intervention to tackle risk drivers will further focus on improving water drainage and watershed management; conserving and enhancing forest cover; conserving soil; and mitigating hazards through structural and ecosystem-based measures. As attaining the community buy-in necessary to make projects sustainable remains a challenge, promoting a participatory process and, in particular, community-based disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management, will be increasingly central to the work of IOM.

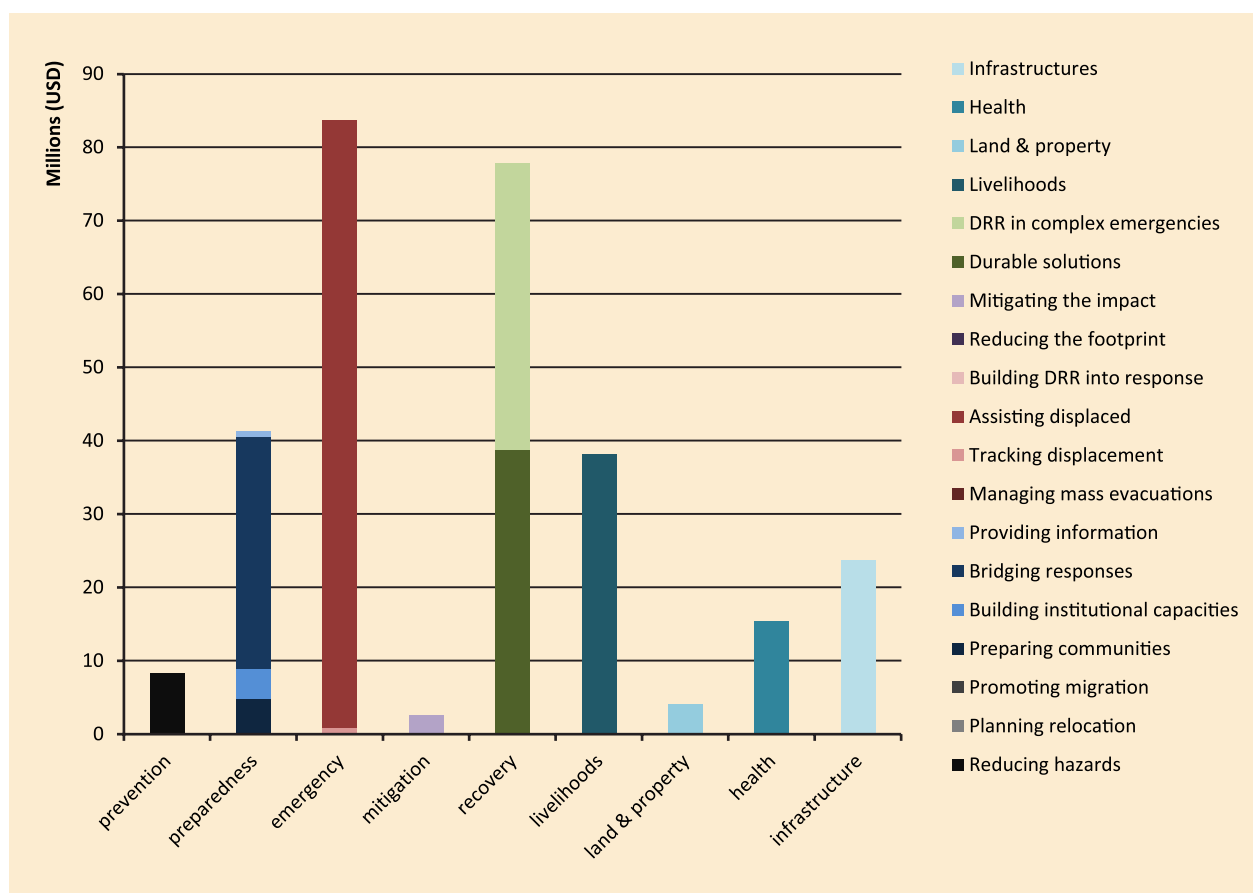


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Related materials

- IOM Haiti Strategic Plan, 2013–2014, available from www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/pbn/docs/Strategy-IOM-Haiti-Updated-Jan-2013.pdf.
- IOM Haiti videos, available from www.iomhaiti.info/en/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=16&Url=.
- Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Data Portal, available from <http://iomhaitidataportal.info>.
- Chimen Lakay, No. 3, November 2010, available from [www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/brochures_and_info_sheets/ChimenLakay-graphic-cartoon-newspaper-3\(16Nov\).pdf](http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/brochures_and_info_sheets/ChimenLakay-graphic-cartoon-newspaper-3(16Nov).pdf).

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



While the amount of money spent on IOM projects is clearly influenced by available humanitarian aid in the occurrence of major disasters, the funding data still shows a significant, consistent commitment to risk management and risk reduction activities.

In the case of Haiti (90 projects in total), while emergency-related activities were the main source of expenditure, recovery and preparedness projects (dealing with livelihood support, durable solutions, infrastructural development and capacity-building) were central to the Organization's intervention.

List of projects

Project to Rehabilitate Earthquake-affected Homes and Neighborhoods in Haiti

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2012
Beneficiaries	Local authority staff, Government personnel and affected communities
Donor	United Nations
Amount funded (in USD)	9,807,400

Community Resource Centres (Component 3)

Project status	Active
Project period	1 July 2011 to 30 June 2013
Beneficiaries	Government personnel, affected communities
Donor	UN Haiti Reconstruction Fund (UN HRF)
Amount funded (in USD)	2,777,930

Tools for Two-way Beneficiary Communication

Project status	Completed
Project period	19 March 2012 to 19 May 2012
Beneficiaries	At-risk youth
Donor	UNICEF
Amount funded (in USD)	52,193
Partners	Ministry of Education and UNICEF

Communication for Rehabilitation of 16 Quarter-6 Camps

Project status	Active
Project period	1 September 2011 to 31 August 2013
Beneficiaries	635,000 IDPs, local authority staff and Haiti Government personnel
Donor	United Nations
Amount funded (in USD)	962,752

Life-saving Sanitation Response in Priority Vulnerable IDP Camps

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 January 2012 to 30 June 2012
Beneficiaries	22,500 IDPs
Donor	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Amount funded (in USD)	297,781

Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities for IOM Temporary Shelter Beneficiaries

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 November 2011 to 30 April 2012
Beneficiaries	Internally displaced persons (IDPs)
Donor	UNICEF
Amount funded (in USD)	498,950
Partners	UN partners, and the UN Information Centre



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Physical Security Response to IDP Victims and Survivors of Gender-based Violence

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 October 2011 to 31 January 2013
Beneficiaries	IDPs
Donor	United States Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)
Amount funded (in USD)	500,000
Partners	Haitian National Police, Unité de Recherche et d'Action Médico Légale (URAMEL), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the UN Police (UNPOL)

Shelter and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Assistance in Earthquake-Affected Areas

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 November 2011 to 30 April 2012
Beneficiaries	550,560 IDPs, Haiti Government personnel, staff from civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), among others
Donor	European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO)
Amount funded (in USD)	625,930

Soil Conservation Project in Petit-Goâve

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 November 2011 to 30 April 2012
Beneficiaries	affected communities
Donor	UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Amount funded (in USD)	95,000

Construction of Town Hall in Coteaux

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 March 2012 to 31 May 2012
Beneficiaries	26,000 people, 41 people
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	84,388
Partners	Mayor of Coteaux and MINUSTAH

Supporting BSRI in Carrying Out a Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) Survey in IDP Sites

Project status	Completed
Project period	21 November 2011 to 20 December 2011
Beneficiaries	IDPs
Donor	Private sector
Amount funded (in USD)	10,240

Tools for Two-way Beneficiary Communication: *Chimen Lakay* Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Journal

Project status	Completed
Project period	11 November 2011 to 30 April 2012
Beneficiaries	affected communities
Donor	Chemonics International
Amount funded (in USD)	14,175

Reconstruction of the Regional Office of DINEPA

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 January 2012 to 31 March 2012
Beneficiaries	175,000 people
Donor	UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)
Amount funded (in USD)	100,000
Partners	Direction Nationale de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement (DINEPA) and MINUSTAH

Creation of a Multi-purpose Centre in Grand-Goâve

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 January 2012 to 31 March 2012
Beneficiaries	110,000 people, 7,000 at-risk youth
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	100,000
Partners	Municipality of Grand-Goâve and MINUSTAH

Return of IDPs to Champs de Mars

Project status	Active
Project period	2 January 2012 to 1 January 2014
Beneficiaries	IDPs
Donor	Jenkins-Penn Haitian Relief Organization (J/P HRO)
Amount funded (in USD)	7,347,667
Partners	UN Development Programme (UNDP), BIT and the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)



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Overcoming Land Tenure Barriers to Reconstruction and Return

Project status	Completed
Project period	15 June 2012 to 30 April 2013
Beneficiaries	affected communities, IDPs
Donor	American Red Cross
Amount funded (in USD)	468,356
Partners	Mayor of Port-au-Prince

Phone-based Survey of IDPs in the Cap-Haïtien Development Corridor

Project status	Completed
Project period	15 March 2012 to 15 June 2012
Beneficiaries	9,000 IDPs
Donor	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Amount funded (in USD)	24,990

Provision of Life-saving WASH Support to Vulnerable IDP Households Remaining in Camps

Project status	Completed
Project period	13 March 2012 to 31 December 2012
Beneficiaries	400,000 IDPs, affected communities
Donor	CERF, under the Underfunded Emergencies programme
Amount funded (in USD)	999,679

Monitoring of and Response to SGBV in IDP Camps

Project status	Completed
Project period	20 March 2012 to 31 December 2012
Beneficiaries	117,116 IDPs
Donor	CERF
Amount funded (in USD)	215,008
Partners	Solidarite Fanm Ayisyen (SOFA), J/P HRO, UNHCR, UNICEF

Enhanced Provision of Life-saving Prevention, Rapid Response and Treatment for Most Vulnerable IDPs Remaining in Camps

Project status	Completed
Project period	19 March 2012 to 31 December 2012
Beneficiaries	90,700 IDPs
Donor	Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), under the Rapid Response programme
Amount funded (in USD)	522,695
Partners	Government of Haiti

Support the Return and Relocation of IDPs within the CCCM Framework in IDP Sites

Project status	Completed
Project period	19 March 2012 to 31 December 2012
Beneficiaries	502,265 IDPs
Donor	CERF (Rapid Response)
Amount funded (in USD)	1,900,000
Partners	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, International Emergency and Development Aid and World Service of Mercy

Capacity-building in Disaster Risk Management: Evacuation Policy and Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 August 2012 to 30 April 2013
Beneficiaries	250,550 people and local authority staff
Donor	ECHO
Amount funded (in USD)	612,745

Camp Management Operations and Return Assistance for Earthquake Victims

Project status	Active
Project period	1 August 2012 to 15 December 2013
Beneficiaries	156,724 IDPs, 490,545 people, among others
Donor	ECHO
Amount funded (in USD)	9,436,275
Partners	Gouvernement of Haiti and Local authority staff

Reconstruction of the School Community of Pierre Maurice in Aux Cayes (Delmas 31)

Project status	Completed
Project period	6 April 2012 to 6 July 2012
Beneficiaries	600 people
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	170,694
Partners	Ministry of National Education, the mayor of Delmas and MINUSTAH/RVC

Reconstruction of the School Community of Pierre Maurice in Aux Cayes (Delmas 31) (Final Phase)

Project status	Completed
Project period	6 April 2012 to 6 July 2012
Beneficiaries	600 people
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	63,525
Partners	Ministry of National Education, the mayor of Delmas and MINUSTAH/RVC

Excavation of a Project Space on the Coast in Wharf Jeremie (Phase II)

Project status	Completed
Project period	6 April 2012 to 6 July 2012
Beneficiaries	500 people, affected communities
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	164,958
Partners	Mayor of Port-au-Prince, Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications (MTPTC), MINUSTAH-Réduction de la Violence Communautaire (RVC), Fraternité Franciscaine Misyone and members of the Comité du <<Village Italien>>

Community Stabilization Project in Martissant

Project status	Completed
Project period	6 April 2012 to 6 July 2012
Beneficiaries	800 people
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	190,190
Partners	Mayor of Port-au-Prince and MINUSTAH/RVC

Community Stabilization Project in Bel Air

Project status	Completed
Project period	6 April 2012 to 6 July 2012
Beneficiaries	800 people
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	193,718
Partners	Mayor of Port-au-Prince, MINUSTAH/RVC

Community Stabilization Project in Carrefour-Feuilles

Project status	Completed
Project period	6 April 2012 to 6 July 2012
Beneficiaries	800 people
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	196,957
Partners	Mayor of Port-au-Prince, MINUSTAH/RVC

Sanitation and Rehabilitation of Petite Rivière–Madeleine Drainage Canal (Final Phase)

Project status	Completed
Project period	6 April 2012 to 6 July 2012
Beneficiaries	1,084 people
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	195,850
Partners	Representatives from the communities of l'Abattoir, Nan-Marais, Madeline and Petite-Rivière; the mayor of Cap-Haïtien; MTPTC; and MINUSTAH/RVC

Masonry and construction of 900 m of canal Asipha, Gonaïves

Project status	Completed
Project period	6 April 2012 to 6 July 2012
Beneficiaries	927 people, IDPs and at-risk youth
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	188,592
Partners	Mayor of Gonaïves, concerned departmental directorates of l'Artibonite, MTPTC, DINEPA and MINUSTAH/RVC

Sanitation and Rehabilitation of the Drainage Canal of Goya (Phase III)

Project status	Completed
Project period	6 April 2012 to 6 July 2012
Beneficiaries	487 people
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	93,351
Partners	Representatives from the communities of Cite du Peuple, Cite Chauvel and Goya; the mayor of Cap-Haïtien, MTPTC and MINUSTAH/RVC

Rehabilitation of a Bridge Over the Petite-Rivière Madeleine Drainage Canal

Project status	Completed
Project period	6 April 2012 to 6 July 2012
Beneficiaries	343 affected communities
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	104,184
Partners	Representatives from the communities of l'Abattoir, Nan-Marais, Madeline and Petite-Rivière; the mayor of Cap-Haïtien; MTPTC; and MINUSTAH/RVC

Sanitation and Rehabilitation of the Drainage canal of Terre-Mai (Final Phase)

Project status	Completed
Project period	6 April 2012 to 6 July 2012
Beneficiaries	1,084 people
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	199,465
Partners	Representatives from the communities of Petite-Arise, the mayor of Cap-Haïtien, MTPTC and MINUSTAH/RVC



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Emergency Preparedness and Response and Disaster Risk Reduction in Extremely Vulnerable Areas

Project status	Completed
Project period	30 March 2012 to 31 December 2012
Beneficiaries	75,000 IDPs, local authority staff
Donor	Canada, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Amount funded (in USD)	509,684

Ravine Management in Rezemon, Carrefour - Feuilles to Prevent Floods

Project status	Completed
Project period	30 June 2012 to 29 December 2012
Beneficiaries	1,345 people
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	191,138
Partners	Conseil d'Administration de la Section Communale (CASEC), Comité Local d'Appui au Projet, Organisme de Surveillance et d'Aménagement du Morne l'Hôpital (OSAMH) and MINUSTAH/RVC

Protecting Gonaïves through the Masonry Construction of 738 m of Canal along Rue St. Charles and 4 Ponceaux

Project status	Completed
Project period	15 May 2012 to 14 August 2012
Beneficiaries	691 people
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	193,631
Partners	Mayor of Gonaïves, MTPTC, DINEPA and MINUSTAH/RVC

Protecting Gonaïves by Paving 425 m of the Rue Rue Clervaux

Project status	Completed
Project period	15 May 2012 to 14 August 2012
Beneficiaries	390 people, affected communities
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	190,164
Partners	MTPTC, the mayor of Gonaïves and MINUSTAH/RVC



Protecting Gonaïves by Paving 344 m of Road in the Savane Poudrière and Place Bouteilles area

Project status	Completed
Project period	15 May 2012 to 14 August 2012
Beneficiaries	2,445 people
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	191,894
Partners	MTPTC, the mayor of Gonaïves and MINUSTAH/RVC

Pavement of Rue Sainte Claire in Wharf Jeremie, Cite Soleil

Project status	Completed
Project period	15 May 2012 to 14 September 2012
Beneficiaries	196 people, 75,000 indirect beneficiaries
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	155,000
Partners	Municipality of Port-au-Prince, MTPTC) and MINUSTAH/CVR

Rehabilitation of the Canal Rue St. Claire in Wharf Jeremie with Masonry

Project status	Completed
Project period	15 May 2012 to 14 September 2012
Beneficiaries	191 people, with 75,000 indirect beneficiaries
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	64,588
Partners	Municipality of Port-au-Prince, MTPTC) and MINUSTAH/RVC

Rehabilitation of the Canal and Bridge at Impasse Geffrard in Gonaïves

Project status	Completed
Project period	15 May 2012 to 14 August 2012
Beneficiaries	935 people, affected communities
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	192,793
Partners	Mairie des Gonaïves, Ministère des Travaux Publics, Transport, Énergie et Communications, la DINEPA, MINUSTAH/CVR

Ravine Management Madame Etienne in Carrefour-Feuilles to Prevent Floods

Project status	Completed
Project period	30 June 2012 to 29 December 2012
Beneficiaries	1,345 people
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	191,138
Partners	Conseil d'Administration de la Section Communale, Comité Local d'Appui au Projet, Organisme de Surveillance et d'Aménagement du Morne l'Hôpital, MINUSTAH/RVC

Ravine Management GREFF II-Martissant to Prevent Floods

Project status	Completed
Project period	30 June 2012 to 29 December 2012
Beneficiaries	1,345 people
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	191,138
Partners	Conseil d'Administration de la Section Communale, Comité Local d'Appui au Projet, Organisme de Surveillance et d'Aménagement du Morne l'Hôpital and MINUSTAH/RVC

Support and Assistance for Sustainable Return and Relocation of IDPs within the Framework of the CCCM Cluster

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 May 2012 to 30 April 2013
Beneficiaries	594,811 IDPs
Donor	Sweden, SIDCA
Amount funded (in USD)	1,200,000

Direct Assistance Facilitation for the Most Vulnerable IDPs Living in Camps under Threat of Eviction

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 May 2012 to 30 April 2013
Beneficiaries	800 IDPs
Donor	Sweden, SIDCA
Amount funded (in USD)	1,000,000
Partners	Staff from local NGOs and CSOs, Institut du Bien-Être Social et de Recherches, Brigade de Protection des Mineurs, Foyer l'Escale, Organisation des Jeunes Filles en Action, Centre d'Action pour Développement, SOFA, Famn Deside, Centre Vincent de Paul and Réseau National de Défense des Droits Humains

Temporary Shelter Support to IDPs in Leogane

Project status	Completed
Project period	30 March 2012 to 31 December 2012
Beneficiaries	500 IDPs
Donor	Canada, CIDA
Amount funded (in USD)	152,905
Partners	Mayor of Leogane, Serving Friends (a Korean NGO) and MINUSTAH

Beneficiary Selection Support for Relocation Initiatives in Port-au-Prince

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 September 2012 to 15 December 2012
Beneficiaries	300 families of IDPs
Donor	Haiti, Fonds d'Assistance Economique et Social
Amount funded (in USD)	60,816

Facilitating the Return/Relocation of IDPs and the Closure of IDP Site in Pinchinat, Jacmel

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 June 2012 to 30 September 2012
Beneficiaries	270 families of IDPs
Donor	J/P HRO
Amount funded (in USD)	200,000
Partners	Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Collectivities (MICT), Jacmel Mayor's Office, DPC, and Pinchinat Camp Committee

Capacity-Building in Relief Commodities and Supplies Management for Disaster Preparedness and Response in Haiti and Preparedness for the 2012 Hurricane Season

Project status	Active
Project period	27 July 2012 to 29 July 2013
Beneficiaries	Affected communities and 26 Local authority staff
Donor	USAID and the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)
Amount funded (in USD)	1,500,000
Partners	MTPTC and project partner agencies of DPC

Soil Conservation in Maman Zanfam to Prevent Floods (Phase II)

Project status	Completed
Project period	21 June 2012 to 20 December 2012
Beneficiaries	6,075 people
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	199,985
Partners	Comité Local d'Appui au Projet and MINUSTAH/RVC



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Bridge Construction at Rue Gaou – Guinou, Delmas 31

Project status	Completed
Project period	29 May 2012 to 28 September 2012
Beneficiaries	145 people with 25,000 indirect beneficiaries
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	42,262
Partners	Municipality of Delmas, MTPTC and MINUSTAH/CVR

Improved Livelihood Opportunities for Vulnerable Returnee Households

Project status	Completed
Project period	30 March 2012 to 31 December 2012
Beneficiaries	150 IDPs, CSOs/NGOs staff
Donor	Canada, Canadian International Development Agency
Amount funded (in USD)	291,262
Partners	Humanitarian organizations (UNDP, Catholic Relief Services and ILO), local chambers of commerce, Institut National de Formation Professionnelle, community resource centers, Initiative pour le Développement des Jeunes, Institut National pour le Développement et la Promotion de la Couture, community leaders, camp committees and the Ministry of Commerce

Support to the Sustainable Return of 300 Vulnerable IDP Families Living in the Tabarre Hosting Centre

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 September 2012 to 30 November 2012
Beneficiaries	300 families of IDPs
Donor	Inter-church Organization for Development Cooperation
Amount funded (in USD)	405,254
Partners	Mayor of Tabarre, MICT, the Haitian National Police and Planète Jeune de la Francophonie (PLAJEF)

Development of the Structure Put in Charge of Women Victims of Violence (Justinien University Hospital)

Project status	Completed
Project period	13 November 2012 to 12 May 2013
Beneficiaries	800 vulnerable women
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	195,896
Partners	Justinien University Hospital, MINUSTAH and UNPOL (Norwegian and Canadian)

Protecting the City of Gonaïves by Masonry Construction of 154 ml of Drainage Canal in the Bienac Belt (Phase II)

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 February 2013 to 30 April 2013
Beneficiaries	548 people
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	193,091
Partners	Mairie de Gonaïves et la Direction Departementale des Travaux Publics, MINUSTAH

Protecting the City of Gonaïves by Masonry Construction of 154 ml of Drainage Canal in the Bienac Belt (Phase III)

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 February 2013 to 30 April 2013
Beneficiaries	555 people
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	198,900
Partners	Mairie de Gonaïves et la Direction Departementale des Travaux Publics, MINUSTAH

Community Stabilization Project for Bel Air (Phase II)

Project status	Completed
Project period	13 December 2012 to 12 April 2013
Beneficiaries	455 people
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	199,032
Partners	Mairie de Port-au-Prince, MINUSTAH

Community Stabilization Project for Carrefour-Feuilles (Phase II)

Project Status	Active
Project period	13 December 2012 to 12 April 2013
Beneficiaries	195 people
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	139,185
Partners	Mayor of Port-au-Prince and MINUSTAH

Community Stabilization Project for Martissant (Phase II)

Project Status	Completed
Project period	13 November 2012 to 13 March 2013
Beneficiaries	195 people
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	194,414
Partners	Mayor of Port-au-Prince and MINUSTAH

Ancien Aeroport Militaire IDP Camp (Camp La Piste) Return and Relocation Project

Project Status	Active
Project period	26 December 2012 to 25 January 2014
Beneficiaries	9,000 families of IDPs
Donor	Haiti
Amount funded (in USD)	16,137,272
Partners	Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP), DPC, MTPTC, Mayor of Delmas, Bureau de Monétisation des Programmes d'Aide au Développement (BMPAD) of the Ministry of Finance and Avocats Sans Frontières

Beautification Project to Revitalize Façades of Buildings on Street 19 in Cap-Haïtien

Project Status	Completed
Project period	5 November 2012 to 3 February 2013
Beneficiaries	71 people
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	99,314
Partners	Ministry of Tourism, MINUSTAH and the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the International Crisis Group

Physical Security Response to IDP Victims: Survivors of Gender-based Violence (Phase II in Port au Prince)

Project Status	Active
Project period	1 February 2013 to 31 July 2013
Beneficiaries	150 IDPs
Donor	US PRM
Amount funded (in USD)	300,000
Partners	Women's Affairs Ministry, Haitian National Police, International Federation of the Red Cross

Humanitarian and Shelter Response to Hurricane Sandy

Project Status	Active
Project period	1 December 2012 to 31 May 2013
Beneficiaries	4,780 people
Donor	CERF, Rapid Response
Amount funded (in USD)	1,018,566
Partners	Government personnel and partners; local NGO and CSO personnel; DPC, Unité de construction de logements et batiments publics (UCLBP), the Ministry of Social Affairs and MICT

Facilitating the Return and Relocation of IDPs remaining in IDP Camps in Croix-des Bouquets

Project Status	Completed
Project period	15 November 2012 to 13 February 2013
Beneficiaries	190 families of IDPs
Donor	UNOPS
Amount funded (in USD)	217,231
Partners	UCLBP, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Haitian National Police, International Federation of the Red Cross, Civil Protection Directorate and the Brigade for the Protection of Minorities

Humanitarian and Shelter Response to Hurricane Sandy

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 December 2012 to 30 April 2013
Beneficiaries	1,444 families from affected communities
Donor	Sweden, SIDCA
Amount funded (in USD)	751,202
Partners	Direction de la Protection Civile (DPC), delegates of affected targeted communes, Emergency Shelter and CCCM Cluster, and Comité Thématique pour la Gestion des Abris Provisoires

Provision of Durable Housing Solutions for IDPs Remaining in Camps in Haiti

Project status	Active
Project period	1 March 2013 to 31 August 2013
Beneficiaries	160 IDPs
Donor	Community Chest of Korea (CCK)
Amount funded (in USD)	430,000
Partners	The Haiti Government personnel

Conflict Prevention and Social Cohesion through Local Community Empowerment and Institutional Capacity-Building

Project status	Active
Project period	1 January 2010 to 15 December 2012
Beneficiaries	Affected communities, at-risk youth, single-headed households, vulnerable women, CSOs and NGO staff and local authority staff
Donor	Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund
Amount funded (in USD)	2,326,239

Evacuation of Garbage in the K-Soley Area of Gonaïves

Project status	Completed
Project period	15 July 2009 to 12 October 2009
Beneficiaries	4,000 people
Donor	UNDP
Amount funded (in USD)	50,000

Emergency Project to Prevent Flooding in Cap-Haïtien

Project status	Completed
Project period	15 October 2009 to 25 March 2011
Beneficiaries	Affected communities
Donor	OCHA
Amount funded (in USD)	78,183

Haiti Stabilization Initiative: Community-building in Martissant

Project status	Completed
Project period	25 January 2010 to 24 March 2012
Beneficiaries	Affected communities
Donor	USAID
Amount funded (in USD)	7,550,000

Camp Coordination Support to Camp Management

Project status	Completed
Project period	15 March 2010 to 31 August 2010
Beneficiaries	IDPs
Donor	OCHA
Amount funded (in USD)	7,000,000

CCCM Operations for Earthquake Victims in Haiti

Project status	Completed
Project period	15 March 2010 to 14 July 2010
Beneficiaries	166,500 IDPs
Donor	ECHO
Amount funded (in USD)	3,977,029
Partners	UN partners

Emergency Grant Aid to the People Affected by the Earthquake in Haiti

Project status	Completed
Project period	22 April 2010 to 31 January 2012
Beneficiaries	23,500 IDPs
Donor	Japan
Amount funded (in USD)	9,000,000

Camp Coordination and Camp Management for Vulnerable Earthquake Victims in Haiti

Project status	Completed
Project period	26 March 2010 to 22 June 2010
Beneficiaries	30,000 IDPs
Donor	CERF, Rapid Response
Amount funded (in USD)	47,500,000
Partners	UNOPS, UN-HABITAT

Resettlement and Canal Cleaning following the Earthquake in Haiti

Project status	Completed
Project period	25 March 2010 to 24 June 2011
Beneficiaries	IDPs
Donor	USAID, OFDA
Amount funded (in USD)	19,500,000
Partners	Haiti Government personnel of Haiti, the US Military, CCCM and Inter-Cluster partners and other humanitarian agencies

Rehabilitation of Infrastructure and Improving Urban Environment, Aiming to Mitigate Community Violence in Haiti (Phase III)

Project status	Completed
Project period	8 March 2010 to 15 June 2012
Beneficiaries	34,744 people, 1,233 IDPs
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	10,664,082

Stabilization of Host Communities Supporting Earthquake-affected IDPs in Haiti

Project status	Completed
Project period	31 August 2010 to 15 April 2012
Beneficiaries	14,000 people, 7,500 families of affected communities and IDPs
Donor	American Red Cross
Amount funded (in USD)	7,506,984

CCK-IOM Transitional Shelter Support to IDPs in Haiti

Project status	Completed
Project period	10 September 2010 to 30 September 2012
Beneficiaries	767 IDPs
Donor	Community Chest of Korea (CCK)
Amount funded (in USD)	3,000,000

Strengthening Local Capacities for Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness in Haiti

Project status	Completed
Project period	29 March 2011 to 28 December 2012
Beneficiaries	Affected communities and local authority staff
Donor	USAID, OFDA
Amount funded (in USD)	3,006,255
Partners	Haiti Government personnel, MICT and DPC

Provision of Transitional Shelters and Land Tenure Support to Facilitate a Safe Return for IDPs and Earthquake-affected Populations

Project status	Completed
Project period	13 May 2011 to 31 March 2012
Beneficiaries	6,900 IDPs
Donor	Canada, Canadian International Development Agency
Amount funded (in USD)	1,980,771

Cholera Prevention through Distribution of the *Chimen Lakay* Newspaper

Project status	Completed
Project period	12 April 2011 to 26 May 2011
Beneficiaries	500,000 IDPs
Donor	Chemonics International
Amount funded (in USD)	98,000

Strengthening Local Capacities for Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness in Haiti (UN Development Group and the Haiti Rehabilitation Fund)

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 February 2011 to 31 January 2012
Beneficiaries	200 vulnerable and at-risk people
Donor	UNDP
Amount funded (in USD)	1,980,000

Support for Sanitation and Hygiene in Haiti to Combat the Cholera Epidemic: Construction of Sanitation Facilities in Brooklyn, Cite Soleil

Project status	Completed
Project period	10 November 2011 to 9 May 2012
Beneficiaries	Affected communities
Donor	The Caribbean Community
Amount funded (in USD)	450,416

Improved Livelihoods and Poverty Reduction through Soil Conservation and Agriculture Sector Strengthening (Phase II)

Project status	Active
Project period	6 February 2013 to 5 August 2013
Beneficiaries	Government personnel and 5,500 people from affected communities
Donor	Spain, Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo
Amount funded (in USD)	1,333,333
Partners	Haiti Government, the communities of Jacmel and development actors from the Sud-Est Department

Facilitating Housing Solutions for Voluntary Returns

Project status	Completed
Project period	22 June 2011 to 31 March 2012
Beneficiaries	1,250 families of IDPs
Donor	Chemonics International
Amount funded (in USD)	1,500,000

Support to the Protection, Assistance and Sustainable Return and Relocation of IDPs within the Framework of CCCM

Project status	Active
Project period	1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012
Beneficiaries	IDPs
Donor	Sweden, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDCA)
Amount funded (in USD)	2,892,868
Partners	DPC

Prevention and Response to SGBV in IDP Sites in Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Project status	Completed
Project period	1 June 2011 to 30 June 2012
Beneficiaries	IDPs
Donor	Sweden, SIDCA
Amount funded (in USD)	1,000,000
Partners	URAMEL, IBESR, Haitian National Police, grassroots women's organizations and DPC

Rehabilitation of Infrastructure and Improving Urban Environment, Aiming to Mitigate Community Violence in Haiti (Phase IV)

Project status	Completed
Project period	31 May 2011 to 31 March 2012
Beneficiaries	97,234 people
Donor	MINUSTAH
Amount funded (in USD)	3,617,547

PERU

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Surface area	1,285,216 km ²
Population, 2010 (est.)	29 million
Population density, 2010	22.6/km ²
GDP in 2011	USD 176.9 billion
GDP per capita in 2011	USD 6,018
Remittances, 2011	USD 2.7 billion
HDI	0.741
Net migration rate, 2010–2015	-2.7 migrants/1,000 population
Types of movement	Internal displacement
Displaced by disasters, 2008–2012	322,673
Number of IOM staff working on disasters	3
Location of IOM offices	Lima
Total DRR funding for 2013 in USD	300,000
IOM site: http://peru.iom.int/	

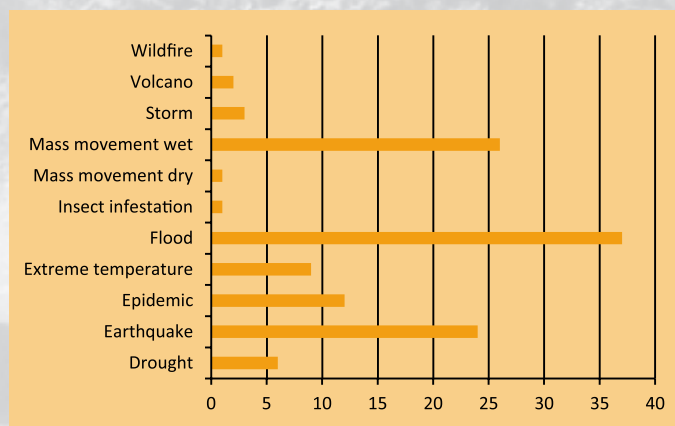
IOM DRR responses

Preparedness	Emergency	Recovery	Cross-cutting
Building institutional capacities	Assisting the displaced	Durable solutions	Infrastructures

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

Disaster	Date	Affected
Drought	1990	2,200,000
Extreme temp.	2004	2,137,467
Extreme temp.	2003	1,839,888
Drought	1992	1,100,000
Extreme temp.	2007	884,572
Mass mov. wet	1983	700,000
Earthquake	2007	658,331
Storm	1997	580,730
Flood	2008	450,012
Earthquake	2001	349,978

Natural disaster occurrence, 1980–2013



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

Background

Peru's geography consists of a coastal region (referred to as the 'Costa'), a mountainous area along the Andean Mountain Range ("Sierra") and by the Amazon rainforest ("Selva"). This geographical diversity translates into the country's exposure to a multitude of different hazards, the most significant ones being floods, earthquakes, landslides and cold waves, all of which threaten human communities throughout the country.

Over the last decades, climate-related phenomena have affected Peru's key productive sectors. More frequent and intense El Niño occurrences have damaged the fishing industry; droughts in the Sierra have impacted on agricultural production; and melting glaciers have reduced water supplies for household and industrial use throughout the country.

Peru's economy is very dependent on natural resources. Climate change, which is bringing weather extremes, inducing natural hazards and threatening crop productivity and water security, is expected to have serious impacts on the local economy and cause an increase in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs).

In 2012 alone, floods in the Selva caused the displacement of approximately 10,000 people. Despite the existence of a law regarding the protection of IDPs, the Peruvian Government, local administrations and other concerned actors have yet to define and implement adequate mechanisms in order to prevent displacement and respond in an effective, coordinated fashion in case displacement occurs.

Responses

Thus far, IOM has largely focused on response to floods. At first, the intervention included a variety of emergency response activities, with the Organization supporting the Peruvian Government's efforts to respond to disasters, mainly through the provision of non-food items (NFIs) and shelter in the Loreto Region. Later, IOM undertook capacity-building and training activities to improve the preparedness of local authorities for floods in the same area.





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Results achieved

Following the 2012 Loreto floods, approximately 1,100 families residing in 34 different settlements received assistance from IOM in the form of NFIs and basic shelter repairs, which led to substantial improvement of their living conditions. About as many families were supported during the relocation process. In addition, 40 staff members from local authorities were trained in camp coordination and camp management (CCCM), with the aim of improving disaster response capacity at the community level.

Future objectives

IOM is committed to further strengthening the capacities of CCCM Cluster members in the country. Priorities should be given to the identification of zones at risk of displacement and of possible locations that could serve as shelter sites and/or collective centres, and to the enhancement of national and local authorities' capacity to address the current and potential needs of the populations affected and displaced by disasters. IOM is advocating for the establishment of a plan of action for IDPs that will allow for relevant authorities to better coordinate and implement activities that will support displaced populations. In addition, specific research and activities should be undertaken in order to fully understand and adequately address the impacts of climate change on internal migration.

List of projects

Support for Collection Centre Management, Shelter and NFIs (SCCM)

Project status	Completed
Project period	15 April 2012 to 15 October 2012
Beneficiaries	13,691 people
Donors	Central Emergency Response Fund (under the Rapid Response grant)
Amount funded (in USD)	388,710
Partners	Local authority staff, Centro de Emergencia Mujer, Peruvian Red Cross, Save the Children, OXFAM, Caritas, Plan International and Putumayo

