In 2017 alone there were 18.8 million new internal displacements associated with disasters in 135 countries. The impacts of such hazards are increasingly magnified by climate and environmental change, fast-paced urbanization, and population growth. Among the direct human and economic costs borne by affected communities, disasters frequently result in large-scale population movements within and across borders which can reduce access to essential services and livelihood options, and increase exposure to violence, poverty and insecurity for both displaced populations and host communities.

Disasters and environmental degradation also threaten to hamper progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially for those countries left furthest behind. As environmental degradation and climate change are expected to increase the frequency and intensity of sudden-onset hazards, and to worsen the impacts of slow-onset hazards, the implications with respect to human mobility will be significant. In support of its global mandate on human mobility, IOM maintains a commitment to supporting its Member States to implement the priorities set out in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

For more information: https://www.iom.int/disaster-risk-reduction
Follow: @UNMigration Contact: TRDCoreGroup@iom.int
**DRR and Migration**
As the global lead agency on migration, IOM brings a unique perspective to global risk reduction efforts by situating mobility at the centre of its operational strategy to reduce risk and build resiliency.

IOM recognizes both the potential benefits of mobility for coping and adaptation, as well as the risks of unmanaged and unplanned migration. Around the world, the Organization supports well-prepared and orderly movement of individuals away from hazards to protect lives and assets, improve access to assistance and livelihood opportunities, and facilitate a swift return to normalcy as conditions allow.

**Strategic Planning**
Launched on the occasion of the 2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Cancun, Mexico, IOM’s Strategic Work Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction guides the Organization’s work on DRR against the goals set out in the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience. Aligning behind the priorities of Sendai, and working as part of an integrated, system-wide effort, IOM foresees increasing the implementation of a range of activities organized under five thematic pillars of work, namely: i) disaster prevention; ii) disaster preparedness; iii) risk-informed response; iv) building back better in recovery and reconstruction; and v) partnerships for resilience.

**IOM’s DRR Activities in 2017: An Overview**

- **Projects**: 84
- **Countries**: 71
- **USD**: 140 Million

**Projects in 2017 by Hazard Type**

- Drought: 25
- Flash flooding: 14
- Cyclone: 12
- River flooding: 10
- Landslide: 9
- Earthquake: 8
- Coastal flooding: 6
- Epidemic: 4
- Tsunami: 3
- Extreme temperatures: 2
- Wildfire: 1
- Volcano: 1

- **Communities**: 675
- **Individuals**: 1,414,207

**DRR Project Beneficiaries 2017**

- 28,322 Community Members Trained on DRR
- 6,447 Government Officials Trained on DRR

**Partnerships**
Global partnerships are essential to reducing risk. IOM works closely with the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and agency partners to advance the global risk reduction agenda and is a member of the UN Senior Leadership Group on Disaster Risk Reduction. IOM is an active participant of subsidiary bodies of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) relevant to risk and resilience, and recently acquired observer status in the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI).

In the framework of government-led, multi-stakeholder partnerships, such as the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD), IOM supports the inclusion of migrants and displaced persons in disaster risk reduction efforts, taking into account the specific vulnerabilities that these groups face and the fact that they are too often unaccounted for when disaster strikes.