

## NATURAL DISASTERS AND MOBILITY – DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

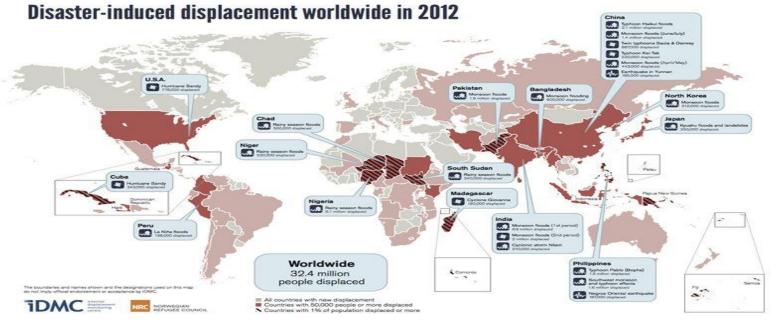
IFRC perspective and responses to Natural Disasters and Population Displacement

**May 2013** 



## Disaster –induced displacement worldwide in 2012

 According to IDMC, during 2012, an estimated 32.4 million people were displaced worldwide by disasters related to hazards such as floods, storms and earthquakes- almost double the number of people displaced in 2011





## Recent Natural hazards and disasters that resulted in forced migration impacts

Although forced displacement does not necessarily accompany natural hazards and disasters, the **tendency for this to happen is increasing.** 

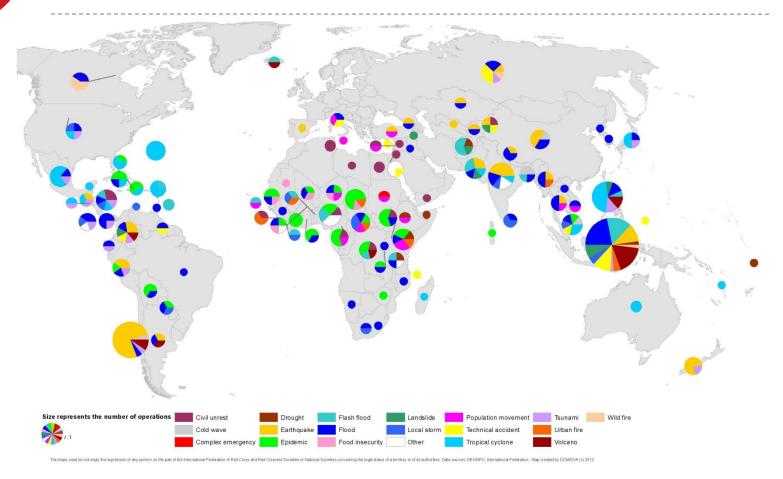
Recent examples of crises resulting from extreme natural hazards that have had large-scale forced migration impacts include:

- hurricanes and cyclones
- tsunamis
- flooding
- earthquakes
- prolonged droughts .



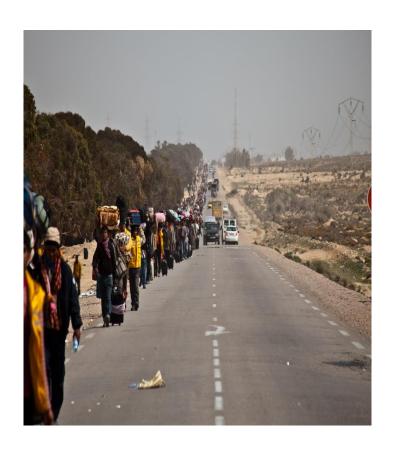
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## RCRC response to disasters in the World in 2011





## RCRC global response to disaster –induced displacement



RCRC operations **respond to displaced populations** who are vulnerable or in need, providing some or all of the following:

- material and social assistance (safe water and basic sanitation; emergency medical care and basic health services; temporary shelter; distribution of food and other urgently needed items;
- protection against abuse, exploitation and the denial of rights;
- advocacy for the rights of refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs)



### Some examples RCRC's responses..

- Earthquake in Japan (2011): Tens of thousands of IDPs and stricken residents were given assistance;
- Flood in Pakistan (2010): launched emergency appeals to assist over 260,000 flood-affected families (some 1.8 million beneficiaries);
- Philippines: disaster-response and rehabilitation services provided, such as constructing cyclone-resistant shelters, ensuring houses are built on safe sites and taught communities better building techniques, prevention activities;
- U.S.A.(Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma): provided services to feed and shelter IDPs.



### RCRC response in Haiti

In Haiti, the RCRC movement responded to the needs of people displaced after the earthquake (January 2010):

- Basic non-food items and emergency/transitional shelter provided for 80,000 families;
- Emergency health care and livelihood support for vulnerable people;
- Basic needs for water and sanitation;
- People helped to get back in touch with their families and a specific family links website was launched;
- Given practical information to help people to prepare their homes and families: used SMS, radio and sound trucks to get life-saving information out to people.



## The importance of Data collection



According to the IDMC 2012\* report a **critical component to improving community resilience and government responses** to disasters **is better data collection** on people who have been displaced.

"Currently the information available is biased, often only focusing on the most visible people who take shelter in official evacuation sites or camps".... "We need to know more about those who seek refuge with families and friends, people who are repeatedly displaced by smaller disasters, or those who are stuck in prolonged displacement following a disaster— not just those that make headlines." (Clare Spurrell, Chief Spokesperson for IDMC)

IDMC' (2012) "Global Estimates 2012: People displaced by disaster" report





## IFRC Data collection & Information management

#### Information management:

- Saves lives through early warning
- Reduces suffering in the wake of disasters, by providing tracing services, concise information on assistance packages, or clearly indicating where and when shelter will be provided
- Promotes better media coverage of the world's neglected disasters so that global assistance might be more equitably allocated



Information management in disasters relies on the extended network of the IFRC and field-based staff to build on and maximize the use of existing expertise, access, and experience.



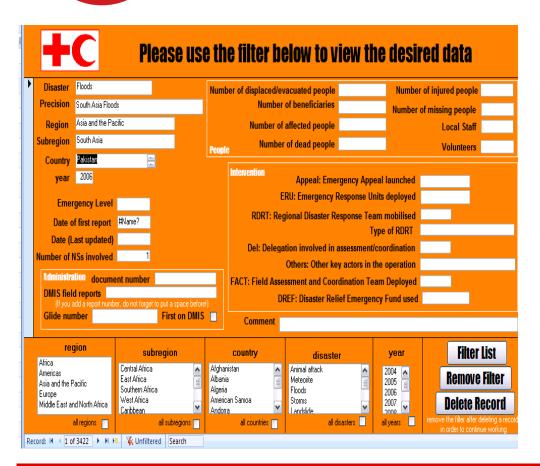
## Disaster Management Information System (DMIS)

- The DMIS is a web-based working tool made accessible to RCRC staff;
- It is the result of a major effort made by the Federation in addressing the complexity of information exchange in the humanitarian community and to support an efficient disaster preparedness and response for the whole Federation's Red Cross and Crescent network at a global level.





## Disaster Management Information System (DMIS)



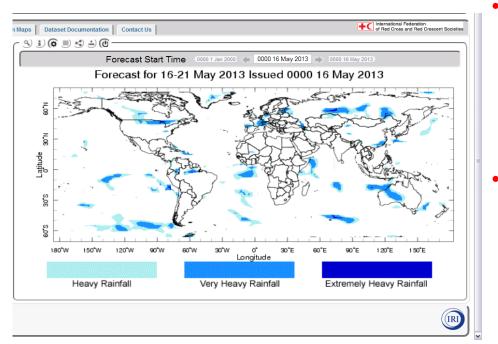
Since 2004, DMIS is collecting data from DMIS field reports, Information bulletins, DREF operations, Emergency Appeals and updates in order to have a better picture of the Red Cross and Red Crescent responses to disaster.

#### DMIS users are able to access:

- real time information on disaster trends
- online internal and external resources



### IRI, CRED and IDMC partnerships



- IRI (International Research Institute for Climate and Society): They provide data on climate change, forecast, etc., They have access to IFRC data for validation.
- **CRED** (Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters): IFRC has access to their raw data, they have access to IFRC statistics to cross check their other sources.
- **IDMC** (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre): exchange of data on displaced population.







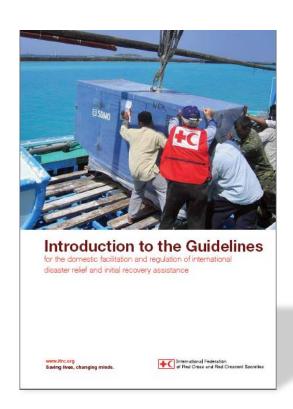
### The IFRC's work on disaster law



- Rules and procedures for international disaster response ("IDRL") - since 2001
- Legislation for disaster risk reduction - since 2011
- Regulatory issues in postdisaster shelter - since 2011



### Regulating international relief (IDRL)



#### **Research findings**

- Unnecessary restrictions, delays and costs
- Gaps in quality, coordination, complementarity

#### **IDRL Guidelines**

- Adopted by states in 2007
- 12 countries have implemented aspects into national laws thus far
- Technical asst. projects in over 25 countries
- Model act recently completed



### Progress on IDRL in the region





#### **Association of Caribbean States**

5<sup>th</sup> Summit – April 2013

#### **CDEMA**

Model legislation

#### New laws or regulations

Peru, Colombia, Mexico

#### **Ongoing technical assistance**

Haiti, Jamaica, Dominican Republic,
 Argentina, Ecuador



### Regulatory barriers to shelter



Shelter is critical to health, safety and recovery after disasters

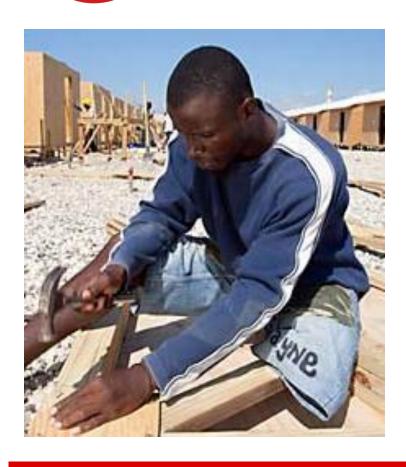
Legal and procedural issues often stand in the way of emergency and transitional shelter solutions post natural disasters

#### **Key issues**

- Ineffective procedures to temporarily requisition land
- Ambiguities in land title/rights
- Equity issues
- Land use planning and zoning
- Building codes



### Progress on addressing regulatory barriers



- Regional desk reviews in Asia and the Americas
  - incl. Haiti, El Salvador, Honduras, Peru,
     Cuba, Chile
- In-depth country studies
  - underway in Nepal, other countries to follow

#### Specific tools in development

- Minimum elements for participatory land mapping
- Operational definition of security of tenure



# Summit of the Heads of State and/or Government of the Association of Caribbean States (ACS), Haiti, 23 - 26 April 2013

- Leaders agreed that "the best way to tackle [the region's vulnerability to natural hazards] is by incorporating comprehensive disaster risk management into all levels of public planning in our countries, including steps for regional and international co-operation."
- ACS heads of state and government also recognised the importance of strong legal frameworks to facilitate the timely and effective delivery of disaster relief. In this regard, they urged the ACS to conduct activities to strengthen disaster management coordination.
- As auxiliaries to ACS members the RCRC Movement will work closely wit Governments to achieve these objectives.



## For more information on IFRC Migration work

IFRC Website: <a href="www.ifrc.org/migration">www.ifrc.org/migration</a>

Email: <u>migration.unit@ifrc.org</u>

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON IFRC MIGRATION WORK, PLEASE CONTACT:

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