

LINKING MICIC, Emergency Preparedness, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

The [World Bank](#) has projected that climate change, displacement, and inequality will become increasingly complex and severe, with over 216 million individuals potentially displaced by climate disasters by 2050. In 2023, the [Emergency Events Database \(EM-DAT\)](#) recorded a total of 399 disasters related to natural hazards. These events resulted in 86,473 fatalities and affected 93.1 million people. The economic losses amounted to US\$202.7 billion.

Addressing humanitarian challenges, notably those stemming from climate change, and scaling up emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction into humanitarian responses, surpasses the capacity of a single stakeholder to provide timely, all-encompassing, and effective solutions. Therefore, a holistic approach requires attention to emergency preparedness and response, and post-crisis action, and needs to be addressed across the IOM, and in coordination with Member States and other stakeholders.

The [Migrants in Countries in Crisis \(MICIC\) Guidelines](#), provide voluntary non-binding recommendations and practices, that serve as a robust tool to streamline emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation initiatives, and the specific needs of migrants amidst crises. MICIC practices and recommendations are generically considered, among others, for data collection and foresight, early warning systems, contingency planning, the development of multilingual early warnings, and [concerted capacity building initiatives](#) (i.e.: Emergency Response Induction Training - ERIT, Senior Emergency Leadership and Coordination - SELAC, and field-based activities such as the Rapid Response Teams -RRT Simulation Exercise).

'Emergency preparedness' (EP) or 'preparedness for emergency response' considers a shorter timeframe and has a narrower focus on increasing the capability and readiness to respond to an emergency. [Emergency Preparedness | Emergency Manual](#)).

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation and resilience building interventions aim to reduce and mitigate the risk of displacement and increase the resilience of communities to cope with disasters. ([Disaster Risk Reduction | Emergency Manual](#))

ECHOING GLOBAL & REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS (E.G.)

[Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030](#)

Endorsed by the UN General Assembly following the 2015 Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR), the Sendai Framework advocates for: substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries. The 2015 Sendai World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, during which the Framework was adopted, is specifically mentioned in the MICIC Guidelines.

[ASEAN Declaration on the Protection of Migrant Workers and Family Members in Crisis Situations & Guidelines](#)

The MICIC Guidelines were used as reference tool for the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection of Migrant Workers and Family Members in Crisis Situations and its Guidelines on Protection of Migrant Workers and Family Members in Crisis Situations published in 2023.

[Multi-hazard Early Warning for All Action Plan for Africa \(2023-2027\)](#)

The Multi-hazard Early Warning for All Action Plan for Africa (2023-2027) is a comprehensive initiative to bridge existing gaps and establish continent-wide early warning systems coverage by 2027 to enhance disaster preparedness and response. The MICIC Guidelines offer a comprehensive array of additional recommendations that can significantly contribute to the implementation of the Plan and further enhance disaster preparedness and response.

IOM CONCEPTUAL APPROACH TO CLIMATE

IOM's approach to addressing disaster displacement and other forms of climate change induced human mobility is based on the understanding that **no disaster is natural**; rather, **disasters are socioeconomic phenomena resulting from the impact of natural hazards on human populations and settlements**, which can lead to displacement, and which are exacerbated by the impacts of the changing climate. Furthermore, climate change is a key contributor to insecurity and conflict. IOM recognizes that conflict can arise from the complex interplay of factors including climate change and competition over natural resources and drive human mobility.

CONNECTIONS IN PRACTICE

Capacity Building

MICIC Guidelines can be instrumentalized for migrant crisis management and migrant protection. **Proactive risk assessments, capacity building, early intervention, and resilience initiatives are vital for minimizing the impact of disasters on migrants and displaced populations.**



©IOM Cambodia, Siem Reap. MICIC training. 2024.

In 2024 alone, MICIC reached 308 member states through 13 training sessions across six (6) regions. One of the most recent IOM capacity-building MICIC related initiative took place in August 2024 in [Rwanda, and focused on enhancing emergency preparedness for climate-induced disasters.](#) The event brought together participants from the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the Red Cross, the World Food Programme (WFP), and Plan International. In addition to the knowledge increase, these trainings also facilitated the collection of best practices from the targeted regions.

Disaster Preparedness and Response Programming, IOM Peru

Peru is host to the second-largest population of Venezuelan refugees and migrants globally, with approximately 1.61 million individuals as of February 2024, including 1.1 million residing in Lima, a city highly vulnerable to natural hazards such as earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, and landslides. In this context, **IOM Peru initiated the Disaster Preparedness and Response program, incorporating the MICIC Guidelines, Emergency Preparedness (EP), and Disaster Risk Reduction/Climate Change Adaptation (DRR/CCA) tools and methodologies.** The Community Guide for Disaster Preparedness and Response in Peru incorporates insights gathered through consultations and participatory workshops with experts, government officials, and leaders of migrant Civil Society Organizations. To date, IOM Peru has distributed emergency backpacks and conducted 10 training sessions across seven local governments in Lima, reaching approximately 750 migrant and host community families.



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This Infosheet was developed in collaboration with the Emergency Preparedness and the Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Units, within the Preparedness and Climate Change Adaptation Division, Department of Humanitarian Response and Recovery & IOM Peru.