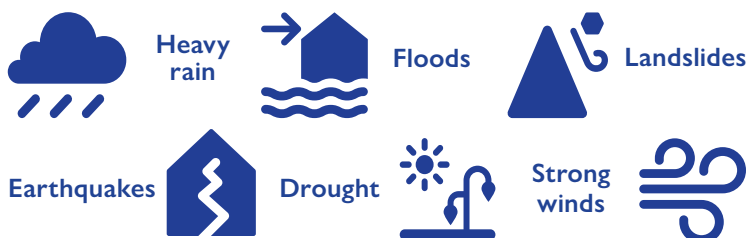






FLOODS IN BUJUMBURA  
© IOM 2018

IOM Burundi's Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programme interventions are designed to prepare for and respond to natural disasters as they occur, as well as to reduce the risks related to disasters faced by the Burundian population.

Types of natural disasters occurring in Burundi:



 **83% of total displacement in the country is caused by natural disasters, as of June 2020\***

 **130K+ people affected by 226 natural disasters in Burundi from Aug. 2018 to Aug. 2020\***

\* Source: IOM Burundi Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

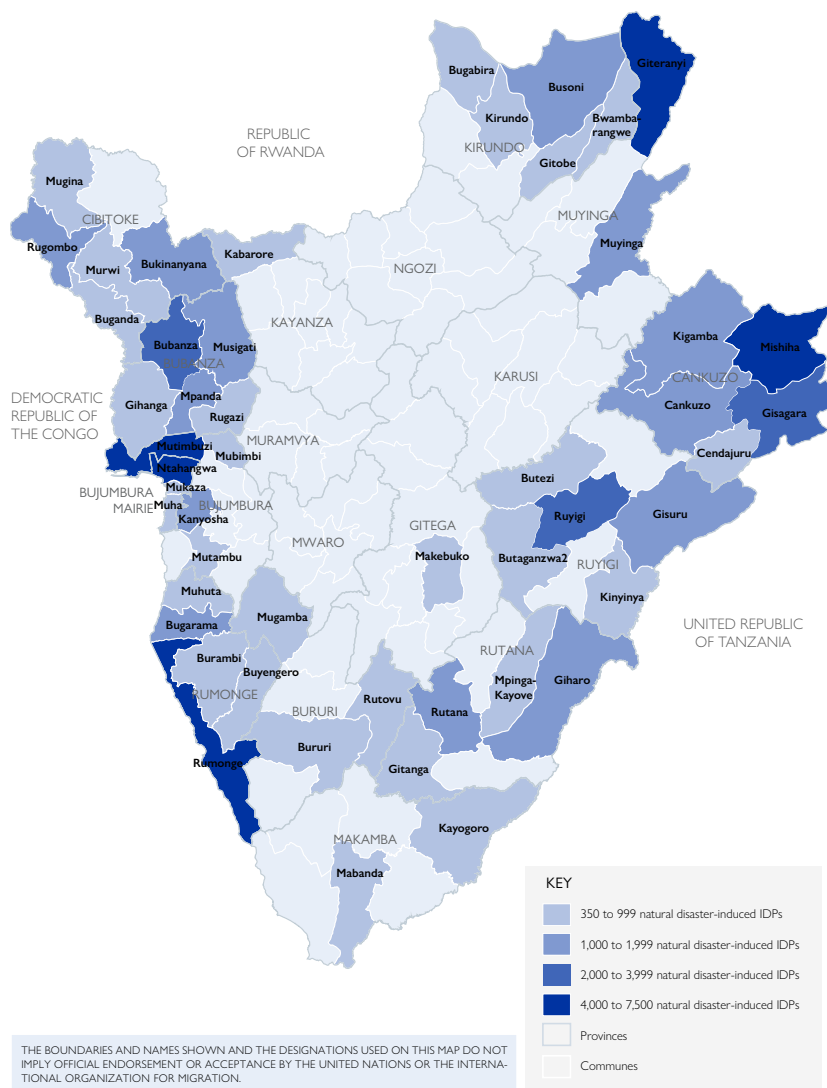
Paying particular attention to at-risk communities, migrants and taking into account the specific vulnerabilities that these groups face, this area of programming seeks to:

-  Reduce disaster-induced displacement by harnessing the dimensions of mobility in prevention and preparedness
-  Mitigate the impacts of displacement through risk-informed response
-  Strengthen resilience by building back better in recovery and reconstruction
-  Expand and strengthen partnerships to support integration of mobility dimensions in global risk reduction efforts

IOM is striving to assist affected populations in Burundi by reducing risk and exposure to hazards through DRR. DRR stemmed from the need to integrate disaster risk into sustainable development in order to bridge humanitarian emergency response with development efforts. Together, IOM Burundi's DRR and Transition and Recovery activities support the objective of reducing displacement by supporting durable solutions to prevent or prepare populations against potential shocks.

IOM's work on DRR contributes to the efforts of Member States to implement the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 by advancing mobility-based strategies in disaster risk reduction and resilience.

## AREAS AT RISK OF NATURAL DISASTERS IN BURUNDI



IOM leads The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2019-2023 for Burundi's Pillar 4: Natural disasters, Disaster risk reduction, and Climate change. There are four outputs related to this Pillar and United Nations agencies are working together to achieve them by 2023:

Output 1: National and local authorities have enhanced technical expertise for better risk and disaster management

Output 2: Communities in most-at-risk areas have greater access to innovative techniques and tools for increased community resilience

Output 3: Communities, especially the most vulnerable, gain more access to clean and renewable energy sources

Output 4: Improve communities' technical and operational capacity for sustainable natural resource management and adaptation to climate change and disasters

In Burundi, IOM's priority Disaster Risk Reduction interventions include:

- Hazard mapping
- Multi-hazard risk assessments
- Contingency planning
- Resilient livelihood development
- Disaster preparedness
- Digging contour lines and planting grass to combat erosion
- Cleaning and facilitating the construction of masonry gutters to combat risks associated with flooding and landslides
- Hazard-informed emergency response
- Sensitization sessions on DRR prevention, mitigation and response measures

DRR ACTIVITIES DIRECTLY RELATE TO THE FOLLOWING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS:



In Burundi, the DRR Working Group is led and chaired by the Executive Secretariat of the Government of Burundi's National Platform. IOM, as the lead for UNDAF's Pillar 4 on Disaster Risk Reduction provides the secretariat support in coordinating the Working Group. The objective of the DRR Working Group is to assist and provide technical inputs to the National Platform in planning, coordinating and implementing activities related to disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery interventions in line with the country's national DRR Strategy.

Additionally, Burundi's NFI/Shelter Sector, of which IOM is the co-lead, has initiated a DRR strategy to be put into place in areas facing recurrent flooding. As a result, various agencies have been carrying out DRR activities with technical guidance from IOM and the sector.



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