

REFUGEE AND MASS MIGRATION STRATEGY (INCLUDING DISASTER DISPLACEMENT – ESPECIALLY AFTER NATURAL OR OTHER DISASTERS)

Primary School Rodica



Erasmus KA1 project –
A View Beyond Migration Borders

2017 – 2019



WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED... A NEW VALUABLE EXPERIENCE



Because of the project, we have improved strategies in the field of baseline solutions in case of mass migration flows or migrations due to other causes (natural disasters, industrial accidents ...).

OUR TEAM – RAPID RESPOND UNITS, THE HEALTH CENTRE IN DOMŽALE, OUR TEACHERS - INFORMED US ABOUT THE NECESSITY OF PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND SUCCESSFUL RECOVERY.

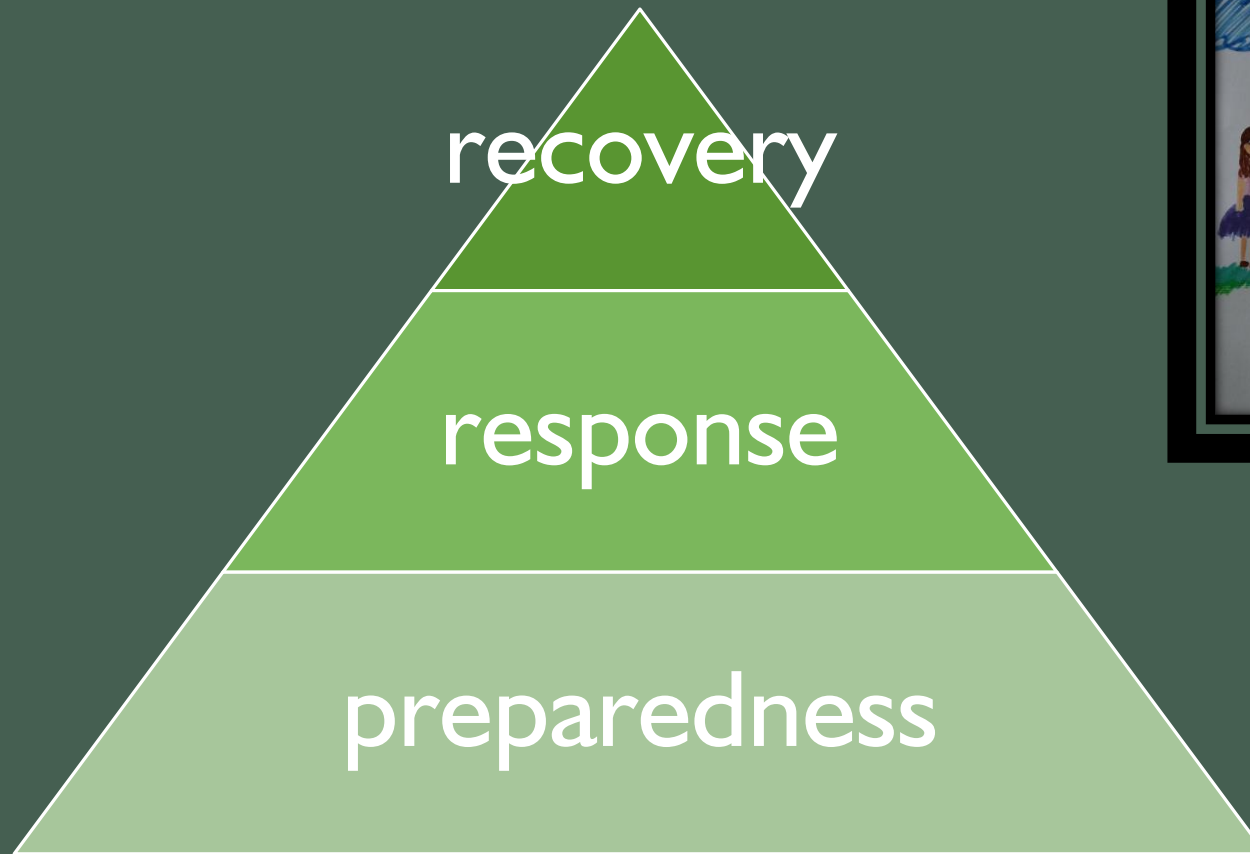
" Be prepared and ready to react."

Deaths and suffering can be reduced.

Fundamental principles of responses are: subsidiarity, support, coordination and solidarity.



WE HAD A WORKSHOP – WE DEVELOPED A SCHOOL EMERGENCY PLAN



WE COMPARED EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICE

We compare systems in
Slovenia, Greece and Spain...

We have acquired competencies, abilities to organize work and obtained positive improvements with activities in the project in the field of strategic solutions in case of mass migration flows or migrations due to other causes (natural disasters, industrial accidents ...).

TOP 5

FEARED NATURAL DISASTERS:



36%
EARTHQUAKES



32%
POWER OUTAGE



34%
FLOODS



39.4%
TORNADO/HURRICANE



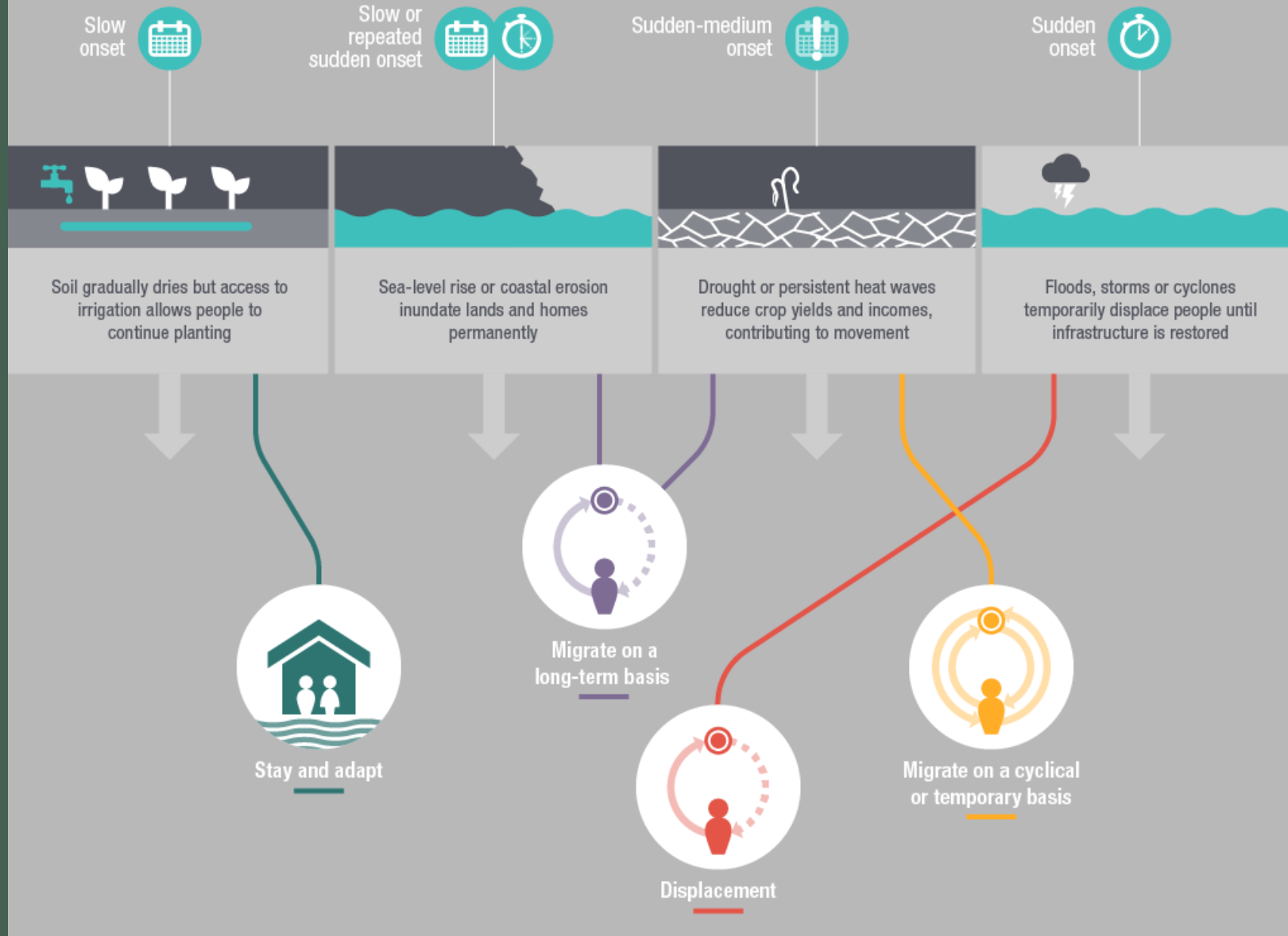
34%
PANDEMIC OR
MAJOR EPIDEMIC

**SURVIVAL
MASTERY**
SOURCE: SURVIVAL-MASTERY.COM

Source: <http://survival-mastery.com/basics/prepare-for-a-natural-disaster.html>

POSSIBLE MOBILITY RESPONSES TO DIFFERENT CLIMATE HAZARDS

Dependent on vulnerability and capacity



THREE POTENTIAL ROLES OF NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS



Under a changing climate:

- Ensure that human mobility remains a choice
- Determine the flows, conditions and impacts of **human mobility**
- Reduce challenges and increase opportunities of human mobility

In order to:

- Enable people to **migrate safely** without increasing their **vulnerability**
- Enable people to **stay in their homes and livelihoods**
- When necessary, **facilitate equitable and sustainable resettlement**
- Reduce the impact of **unavoidable displacement** and **facilitate return**

NATURAL DISASTER RECOVERY

NATURAL DISASTERS ARE AN INCREASINGLY COMMON OCCURRENCE, WITH FIRES, CYCLONES AND FLOODING A SERIOUS RISK TO MANY REGIONAL AREAS. UNDERSTANDING THE ELEMENTS THAT CAN AID OR HINDER THE RECOVERY PROCESS IS CRITICAL TO GETTING COMMUNITIES BACK ON THEIR FEET AND LOOKING TO THE FUTURE



PREVENTION AND PLANNING

Strategies are put in place for how a community will respond in the event of a disaster

RECONSTRUCTION (1-2 YEARS)

Homes, businesses and community areas begin to rebuild.

GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT

Disaster-relief helps to fund the rebuilding of local infrastructure and essential services.



RECONSTRUCTION MIRAGE

Reconstruction efforts busy the economy and mask the impact of the disaster.



LONG TERM POTENTIAL (2-25 YEARS)

There is much room for improvement in how we approach disaster recovery.

LONG TERM PLANNING

Significant investment in the community presents an opportunity to revitalise and renew.



SUCCESSFUL ADAPTATION

Communities should look at how they can adapt to the "new normal"



IMMEDIATE RECOVERY (2-4 WEEKS)

Power, water and essential services are down, and people are evacuated as emergency services help clean up the area.

MEDIA ATTENTION

An excessive focus on the destruction leads to 'post-disaster stigma'.



GOODWILL

Well-intentioned physical donations reduce demand for local businesses.



POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

The job market shrinks and people move away in search of work.



LONG TERM REALITY (2-25 YEARS)

Too often, we see communities continuing to struggle many years after the disaster.

GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWAL

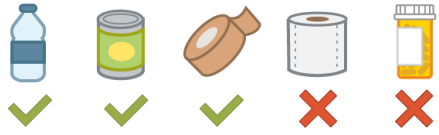
As things begin to look "normal" again, government investment withdraws.



BUSINESS FAILURE

With the end of reconstruction, the market shrinks and businesses struggle to stay afloat.





1 Local organizations understand their community's needs **better than anyone else.**



2 Local nonprofits are vital to disaster recovery but probably don't have the resources to fundraise on a global scale.



3 Investing in local organizations builds their capacity, helping everyone become **more resilient against future disasters.**

Tasks and tools for the four stages

Strategic planning stage

Tasks:

Determine community needs

- Estimate disaster conditions (uncertainty, information quality, complexity)

Develop coordination plans

- Improved communications (internally/externally)
- Rationalise supply base
- Investment in long term relationships and institutional memory
- Set-up logistics vendor certification/selection criteria
- Develop cross-functional teams
- Encourage trust and commitment throughout the logistics chain
- Finalize objective function for lower levels

Tools:

- Supply chain management strategies

Tasks and tools for the four stages

Preparedness stage

Tasks:

- Selection of supply vendors
- Selection of logistics support vendors
- Selection of storage locations
- Data collection
- Scenarios and their probabilities
- For each scenario
- Demand distribution
- Supply channel capacity distribution
- Lead-times

Decisions:

- ✓ Storage amount for each location
- ✓ Supplies purchasing plan
- ✓ Logistics support

Tools:

- Stochastic optimisation

Tasks and tools for the four stages

Pre-event response stage

Decisions:

- ✓ Data collection about the event
- ✓ Evacuation plans
- ✓ Supply purchase plans
- ✓ Shifting supplies among storage locations
- ✓ Logistics plans

Tools:

- Decision analysis

Tasks and tools for the four stages

Post-event response stage

Tasks:

- Data collection about damages
- Demand locations
- For each location
- Demands for supplies
- Priority/urgency
- Available supply channels and capacities

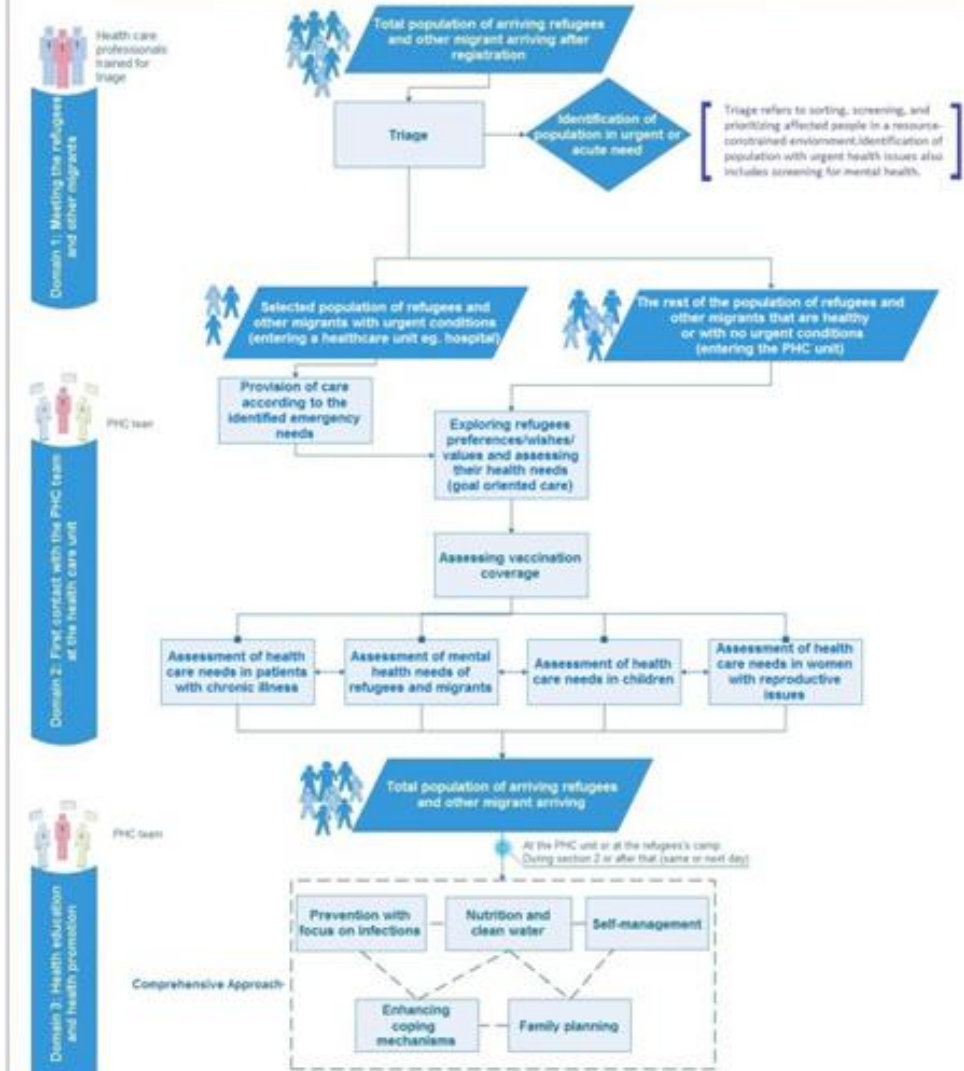
Implementation:

- ✓ Amounts of supplies to be purchased
- ✓ Supply routing and scheduling

Tools:

- Scheduling and optimisation

Workflow Primary Health Care (PHC) for refugees and other migrants



Legend

- Shapes illustrate the sections, population groups and steps/processes in the context of the work flow
- Arrows indicate the connections between the population groups and steps

