



PLATFORM  
ON DISASTER  
DISPLACEMENT

FOLLOW-UP TO THE NANSEN INITIATIVE

# REPORT

ADVISORY  
COMMITTEE  
WORKSHOP

13-14 October 2016, Geneva



**PLATFORM  
ON DISASTER  
DISPLACEMENT**  
FOLLOW-UP TO THE NANSEN INITIATIVE

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## THE PLATFORM ON DISASTER DISPLACEMENT

Established in 2016, the Platform on Disaster Displacement (the Platform) aims at following up on the work started by the Nansen Initiative and to implement the recommendations of the Protection Agenda, endorsed by 109 governmental delegations during a Global Consultation in October 2015.

People who are forced to cross a border in the context of a disaster and the effects of climate change have limited protection when they arrive in another country. Rather than calling for a new binding international convention on cross-border disaster-displacement, the Platform supports an approach that focuses on the integration of effective practices to prevent, reduce and address disaster displacement by States and (sub-)regional organizations into their own normative frameworks in accordance with their specific situations.

The enormous challenges that cross-border disaster-displacement generates are diverse. International cooperation as well as regional and national engagement is crucial. While being a state-led process, the Platform seeks to build strong partnerships between policymakers, practitioners and researchers. It constitutes a multi-stakeholder forum for dialogue, information sharing as well as policy and normative development.

Under the leadership of States, the multi-stakeholder Platform is built on three pillars: a Steering Group, an Advisory Committee, and a Coordination Unit. The four Strategic Priorities of the Platform are:

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**#1** Address knowledge and data gaps.

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**#2** Enhance the use of identified effective practices and strengthen cooperation among relevant actors to prevent, when possible, to reduce and to address cross-border disaster-displacement at the national, regional and international levels.

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**#3** Promote policy coherence and mainstreaming of human mobility challenges in, and across, relevant policy and action areas.

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**#4** Promote policy and normative development in gap areas.

# 1

## WORKSHOP SUMMARY

### 1.1 FOREWORD BY THE COORDINATION UNIT OF THE PLATFORM ON DISASTER DISPLACEMENT

This report summarizes the discussions, presentations and outcomes of the first annual Advisory Committee Workshop of the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD or the Platform), which was held in Geneva, Switzerland on 13-14 October 2016. The Workshop was organized by the Coordination Unit of the Platform together with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), chaired by the Envoy of the Chair and generously funded by the MacArthur Foundation and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The overall objectives of the Workshop were to take stock of progress in implementing the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, share information on effective practices and lessons learned, present new research and new initiatives, assess gaps and challenges, and discuss and promote opportunities for further cooperation, coordination and action. The Workshop also aimed to discuss and review the Platform's 2016-2019 Strategic Framework and zero-draft Workplan and to develop ideas for activities and project proposals in support of the implementation of the Workplan.

The Workshop, based on the Consultative Committee membership from the Nansen Initiative, brought together over 100 representatives of international and regional organizations, research institutions, academia, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other stakeholders. It was an opportunity for the Chair, Envoy of the Chair, Adviser to the Chair, Steering Group Members and Advisory Committee Members to interact and exchange views on the Strategic Priorities and the Workplan of the Platform under the current chairmanship.

**“ The Platform on Disaster Displacement has a great set-up: it is state-led and multi-stakeholder driven.”**

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Mr. Achim Steiner, Envoy of the Chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement

## SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS FOR EACH STRATEGIC PRIORITY

**#1** Knowledge and data gaps on disaster displacement persist, especially on cross-border movements, human mobility in slow-onset disaster contexts, disaggregated data, solutions provided to displaced persons and future displacement risks. Researchers need to work closer together and coordinate efforts to further develop methodologies, standards, concepts and tools.

**#2** Considerable progress has been made in recent years with the inclusion of human mobility challenges and displacement aspects into the work of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. More effort needs to be given to ensuring that climate change, disaster risk reduction (DRR), development and other policy areas are reflected in global and regional migration and refugee policies. One upcoming opportunity at the global level will be the elaboration of the Global Compacts on Refugees and Migrants.

**#3** At the regional level, especially in the Americas and the Pacific, informative examples of effective practices exist on both humanitarian protection measures and the reduction of disaster displacement risks. There is large scope for engagement to scale up these practices, engage in training, capacity building and simulation exercises and draw lessons for their replication in other regions, such as Africa and Asia, adapted to specific contexts.

**#4** There are several opportunities to build on existing legal and policy frameworks at regional, sub-regional and national levels. These include measures to protect cross-border and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the context of disasters and climate change, but also integrated approaches among DRR and climate change actors.

## 1.2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The agenda for the one day and a half Workshop was organised according to the four Strategic Priorities of the PDD. The introduction and welcome session on 13 October provided the opportunity for the Chair of the Platform and the Envoy of the Chair to introduce themselves and present their views and ideas for the German Chairmanship. It was also an opportunity for Advisory Committee Members to become acquainted with and learn about the focus areas and plans for PDD engagement of other Advisory Committee Members. Steering Group members were invited to stay for the Plenary Session on Strategic Priority #3 and engage with Advisory Committee Members in a discussion on important upcoming global and regional policy processes, by sharing ideas and proposing modalities to ensure the reflection of disaster displacement within, and coherence among them.

Strategic Priorities #1 and #2 were also discussed during the first day of the Workshop, in plenary sessions, through presentations and Q&A. An overview of ongoing data and knowledge creation was provided, with an aim to identifying existing gaps and devising strategies to address them. Two parallel sessions shared effective practices on humanitarian protection measures and the management of disaster displacement risks in countries of origin, with a view to scaling them up, harmonizing them at regional level and learning from them across regions.

The second day, 14 October, started with a plenary discussion on Strategic Priority #4 presenting policy and normative development in various regions of the world. Subsequently, participants gathered in working groups to identify and propose concrete activities addressing the identified challenges and gaps. This was achieved by strengthening and revising the zero-draft Workplan of the Platform. Plenary presentations of the group work results and concluding remarks by the Chair of the Steering Group and the Envoy of the Chair marked the end of the Workshop.

Some recurring messages surfaced throughout the Workshop, mainly focusing around the importance of regional approaches in the Advisory Committee's working methods and in the Workplan activities; the necessity of mapping available human resources and already existing data, knowledge and policy processes; and the relevance of time frames.



## CONSTITUTION OF THE PDD ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The PDD Advisory Committee was constituted on 13 October 2016 during the first annual Advisory Committee Workshop in Geneva, Switzerland. H.E. Hans-Joachim Daerr, Ambassador of Germany to the United Nations in Geneva and Mr. Achim Steiner, Envoy of the Chair, invited participants to a reception where a film on the Advisory Committee's work was screened, to mark the establishment of the Advisory Committee. In the follow-up to the Workshop, participants and other interested parties received an official letter from the Government of Germany, as Chair of the Steering Group of the Platform, inviting them to become members of the PDD Advisory Committee.

The main discussion items on the Strategic Framework, the Strategic Priorities and the zero-draft Workplan can be summarized as follows: Participants regarded the Strategic Framework as a relevant and comprehensive translation of the Protection Agenda's recommendations into four Strategic Priorities. The draft Workplan was seen as a good first step towards operationalization and implementation of concrete activities under each Strategic Priority, but participants made a call for prioritization of activities and for stronger focus on the regional, sub-regional, national and municipal levels. The establishment of regional focal points (among Advisory Committee members) or secondments was recommended, as well as thematic meetings in smaller groupings to facilitate more focused discussion of pertinent policy issues and the facilitation of mutual learning across action areas and regions.

## COMMUNICATION

A dedicated [website](#) post was developed to coordinate communication with Workshop participants. It is being updated on a regular basis, to ensure the results of the Advisory Committee Workshop, including presentations, discussions and reports are also accessible to a wider audience.

- The Advisory Committee Workshop was captured through a video recorded, edited and screened by Ms. Anne-Claire Adet and Ms. Lorraine Hauenstein on 13 October. The video is available on PDD's [YouTube](#) channel.
- The Workshop could also be followed on [Twitter](#) (#PDDWorkshop), while [Flickr](#) and [Facebook](#) were used in the follow-up to the event, to promote the photos taken at the event as well as articles and blog posts written by participants on the Workshop.



# 2

## THE WORKSHOP IN DETAIL

### 2.1 WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

**Mr. Peter Felten**

Head of Division for Humanitarian Assistance - Policy, International Organisations, Multilateral Coordination, German Federal Foreign Office

**Ms. Renate Held**

Director, Department of Migration Management, International Organization for Migration (IOM)

**Mr. Volker Türk**

Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

**Mr. Achim Steiner**

Envoy of the Chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement

#### GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY, CHAIR OF THE PLATFORM ON DISASTER DISPLACEMENT

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🗨️ **Mr. Peter Felten**, Head of Division, Division for Humanitarian Assistance - Policy, International Organisations, Multilateral Coordination, German Federal Foreign Office and Chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement

Mr. Felten identified forced displacement related to disasters and the adverse effects of climate change as one of the biggest humanitarian, human rights and development challenges that States and the international community are facing in the 21st century. The numbers of both IDPs as well as cross-border disaster displaced persons were likely to increase in the coming years. Germany had decided to embark as Chair of the Steering Group, with Bangladesh as Vice-Chair, and to fund the Coordination Unit of the PDD to help States and other stakeholders to implement the Protection Agenda and follow up on the work commenced by the Nansen Initiative, under the leadership of Norway and Switzerland. Germany was ready to lead the necessary paradigm shift from responsive action to more risk reduction, forecasting and preparedness. They aimed at creating a project and financing friendly environment, and were now looking for support, advice and implementation capacity from the Advisory Committee members.

#### OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)

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🗨️ **Mr. Volker Türk**, Assistant High Commissioner for Protection

Mr. Türk welcomed the growing awareness of disaster displacement in discussions on migration and refugees in recent years. He expressed his content with the endorsement of the Protection Agenda and with Germany's strong commitment to implement it, both through robust PDD priorities and the appointment of Mr. Achim Steiner as the Envoy of the Chair. Reminding the audience that it has been difficult to integrate displacement issues in policy processes, Mr. Türk highlighted the reference to the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda in the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants. Displacement needed to be tackled at the political level and the Protection Agenda identified important policy and normative tools for the protection of cross-border displaced persons in the context of disasters and climate change. Besides its protection focus, UNHCR was engaged in the elaboration of Guidelines on Temporary Protection or Stay Arrangements (TPSA) and on Planned Relocation.



## INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

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🗨️ **Ms. Renate Held**, Director, Department of Migration Management

Ms. Held reiterated IOM's support for the PDD and Germany's priorities under its Chairmanship. IOM had supported the Nansen Initiative and the endorsement of the Protection Agenda and it will continue to engage with the Platform. Ms. Held suggested that IOM could support PDD through:

Priority #1: GMDAC, Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), national assessments on migration, environment and climate change.

Priority #2: IOM's field experience in managing displacement and other types of human mobility; research, policy and operational work on Migration as Adaption.

Priority #3: integrating PDD key priorities in regional policy dialogues; engaging Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs).

Priority #4: supporting policy development in climate change, DRR, SDGs, Global Compact for safe, regular and orderly migration; supporting the 165 IOM Member States and beyond to address disaster displacement, including in the context of climate change.

## KEYNOTE REMARKS

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🗨️ **Mr. Achim Steiner**, Envoy of the Chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement

Mr. Steiner, in his keynote remarks, reflected on his new role as Envoy of the Chair of the PDD and how it built upon his career from his early days as development economist, to being an Under-Secretary-General (USG), the Head of the UN Environment Programme and now the Director of the Oxford Martin School. He pointed to the urgency for the Platform and the international community to act in a situation where climate change and disasters posed existential threats to entire communities and where established principles of international law, human rights law and refugee law were being questioned. At the same time, he called for greater empathy and solidarity with displaced persons and refugees. He welcomed how the Nansen Initiative and the PDD had framed and conceptualized the term 'disaster displacement'. According to Mr. Steiner, the PDD is state-led but multi-stakeholder driven and if managed well it could represent the best of two worlds: the Advisory Committee was a great and diverse expert group able to give States the much needed advice and guidance to move ahead on these complex and pressing issues.



## 2.2 PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

### 1

#### PLENARY SESSION I: SETTING THE STAGE

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**Interactive discussion** between the Chair, Envoy, Steering Group members and members of the Advisory Committee on Strategic Priorities. Moderator: Prof. John Hay, University of the South Pacific

- Objectives of the Workshop
- Presentation of participants and expectations for the workshop and overall engagement in the Advisory Committee
- Presentation of Strategic Priorities and the Workplan of the Platform on Disaster Displacement under the current chairmanship
- Discussion and general feedback on Strategic Framework and Strategic Priorities

*“ Having a strategic vision will be essential for the work of the Platform on Disaster Displacement and the implementation of the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda.”*

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Prof. Walter Kaelin, Adviser to the Chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement

Before each participant had the opportunity to introduce themselves in the plenary, **Prof. John Hay** highlighted the four objectives of the Workshop:

- 1 Take stock of progress in implementing the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda;
- 2 Review and discuss the Platform’s Strategic Framework and Draft Workplan;
- 3 Consider and analyse recent developments and emerging needs, including displacement dynamics and policy development;
- 4 Identify additional activities and initiatives that can be included in the Platform’s Workplan.

**Mr. Atle Solberg** introduced the session by presenting the Strategic Framework as a basis for the Workplan of the Platform under the current chairmanship.

**Mr. Peter Felten** presented Germany’s overall objective to create a project and financing friendly environment that will allow the concrete implementation of the Protection Agenda and of the Strategic Priorities of the Platform. Germany’s primary focus was on the implementation of effective practices in order to prevent and address disaster displacement (Strategic Priority #2).

The Strategic Framework and zero-draft Workplan were well received by the participants who referred to them as ambitious and challenging in their scope and diversity, but also as holistic and comprehensive. Concrete suggestions for prioritization in the Workplan were made, inter alia, on: data and knowledge, regionalization, gender, IDPs, communication, underlying causes, national and sub-national engagement.

## 2

### PLENARY SESSION II: IDENTIFICATION OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGAGEMENT BY THE PLATFORM ON DISASTER DISPLACEMENT IN RECENT POLICY PROCESSES (STRATEGIC PRIORITY #3)

**Moderator: Mr. Achim Steiner**, Envoy of the Chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement

**Dr. Elisabeth Ferris**  
UNHCR/Georgetown University

**Ms. Michele Klein Solomon**  
IOM

**Mr. Idy Niang**  
Executive Committee (ExCom) of the  
Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss  
and Damage Associated with Climate  
Change Impacts

**Mr. Marco Toscano-Rivalta**  
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk  
Reduction (UNISDR)

**Prof. John Hay**  
University of South Pacific



#### SUMMARY

This plenary session served to give an overview of recently concluded policy processes from the Climate Change and DRR areas, inter alia, and to discuss opportunities for engagement with upcoming policy processes in the migration and refugee protection areas (Global Compacts).

Key messages from the presentations and discussion:

- Human mobility challenges have already been introduced to UNFCCC mechanisms, providing opportunities for PDD to complement and support climate action.
- Climate change and DRR perspectives have the potential to be included in the Global Compacts on Migration and Refugees.
- There is a need and a potential to increase coherence among DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) agendas and to include a displacement perspective at the regional level.
- Joint PDD advocacy and outreach to different policy fields and actors is needed to increase awareness on disaster displacement, foster synergies and ensure coherence.

## HIGH-LEVEL MEETING TO ADDRESS LARGE MOVEMENTS OF REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS (SUMMIT) – REFUGEE COMPACT AND MIGRATION COMPACT

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🗨️ **Dr. Elisabeth Ferris**, UNHCR/Georgetown University and **Ms. Michele Klein Solomon**, IOM

Dr. Ferris and Ms. Klein Solomon presented their experiences from the elaboration of the UN Secretary-General's Report "In safety and dignity: addressing large movements of refugees and migrants" preparing the New York Declaration. They highlighted opportunities for engagement in the elaboration of the Global Compact on Refugees and the Global Compact on Migration.

Dr. Ferris informed that initially States had demonstrated little interest in including displacement in the context of disasters and climate change within the scope of the SG's Report. While only a few had championed the inclusion of climate change and disasters, the report itself now mentions climate change 11 times and the Nansen Initiative twice. The inclusion of these terms gave PDD hooks to engage with the Global Compacts, such as mentioning the Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative (MICIC) and the Nansen Initiative in the New York Declaration. The inclusion of development actors such as the World Bank will be important to better link disaster displacement to development processes.

Ms. Klein Solomon pointed out the key paragraphs (43, 47, 50, 52) in the SG's Report on displacement drivers, links with the Sustainable Development Goals, Human Rights and mention of the MICIC guidelines and the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda. Once the Co-facilitators were identified, a state-led multi-stakeholder negotiation process on the Compacts was to be set in motion.

## FOLLOW-UP TO COP21 - TASK FORCE ON DISPLACEMENT

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🗨️ **Mr. Idy Niang**, Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage Associated with Climate Change Impacts

Mr. Niang presented the work of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage Associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM) and how human mobility-related work had been included under the UNFCCC. Action Area 6 of the WIM Workplan seeks to enhance "the understanding of and expertise on how the impacts of climate change are affecting patterns of migration, displacement and human mobility and the application of such understanding and expertise". In July 2016, a technical meeting had been organized with IOM in Casablanca to distil relevant information, lessons learned and good practices to inform this work.

The Executive Committee of the WIM had been mandated by COP 21 to establish a Task Force to "develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change", by the Conference of Parties (COP) 24 in 2018. The Terms of Reference for a Task Force on Displacement under the WIM had just been finalized. Mr. Niang invited the PDD and its Advisory Committee to engage in and support the work of the Task Force.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

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🗨️ **Mr. Marco Toscano-Rivalta**, The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)

Mr. Toscano-Rivalta reported on the ongoing work on the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the recognition that DRR needs to extend to displacement and human mobility. Target E of the Sendai Framework required countries to formulate national disaster management policies by 2020 in which disaster displacement could be a component. The May 2017 Global Platform on DRR in Mexico was going to be an important moment to take stock and discuss follow up, e.g. to the work of the expert group on targets and indicators and its relevance to the PDD.



## FRAMEWORK FOR RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT IN THE PACIFIC (FRDP)

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🗨️ **Prof. John Hay**, University of South Pacific

As a regional level best practice example, Prof. Hay presented the integrated approach to address climate change and disaster risk management in the recently endorsed Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP). Communities under this state-led process felt that while technical activities and funding processes were different among climate change and DRR, underlying concerns and disaster displacement risk drivers were not. The Framework also presents ways to address human mobility and displacement challenges. There was a huge potential for coherence across DRR and CCA perspectives through integrated frameworks assuming a development first approach.

### 3

## PLENARY SESSION III: PRESENTATION OF NEW RESEARCH, KNOWLEDGE AND DATA INITIATIVES (STRATEGIC PRIORITY #1)

**Moderator: Prof. Walter Kaelin**, Adviser to the Chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement

**Mr. Justin Ginnetti**

Norwegian Refugee Council Internal  
Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC-NRC)

**Ms. Susanne Melde**

IOM

**Mr. François Gemenne**

Sciences Po, The Hugo Observatory,  
University of Liège

**Dr. Susana Adamo**

Earth Institute, Columbia University

**Mr. Robert Oakes**

United Nations University (UNU)



### SUMMARY

This plenary session served to give an overview of identified data and knowledge needs and ongoing as well as planned activities from key researchers to address them.

Key messages from the presentations and discussion:

- Key gaps remain in data collection on disaster displacement at the global, regional and national levels. It is important to build on lessons learned and strides made regarding conflict displacement data in recent years.
- There is a need for data collectors, analysts and researchers to join forces and seek better understanding on common concepts and definitions to provide better, up-to-date, disaggregated data. The purpose of knowledge production (knowledge, program, advocacy or policy-making etc.) should also be made more explicit for each activity.
- There is insufficient evidence and understanding about future disaster displacement risks.
- An important understudied area in the context of disaster displacement is people's perceptions and motivations, calling for more qualitative and participatory data collection approaches.
- There is a need for a collaborative approach and capacity building of local and national researchers, analysts and data collectors to provide data that can be used for national law and policy making.

## GLOBAL DATA COLLECTION

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🗨️ **Mr. Justin Ginnetti**, Norwegian Refugee Council Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC-NRC)

The key gaps in global data collection on disaster displacement identified by Mr. Ginnetti:

- Missing global figures and time-series data on people displaced by disasters;
- No efficient sharing of data in spite of UNGA Res 70/165 encouraging States to do so;
- Inconsistent data collection due to use of different tools, methodologies, units of analysis (e.g. households vs. persons);
- Little and poorly disaggregated data by sex, age and location on disaster displaced people;
- Poor accounting of multiple drivers and forms of displacement including slow-onset hazards or IDPs moving across borders;
- Lack of a comprehensive common data model between UNHCR, IOM, NRC/IDMC etc.;
- Insufficient evidence/estimates/data about future displacement risk to inform decision/policy makers.

IDMC was already collecting data on new displacements associated with conflict and disasters, and global figures of IDPs as a result of conflict and violence. IDMC was working on addressing all these gaps, but looking for guidance on priorities.

*“ We need standard indicators in data collection on disasters, climate change and migration so we are all counting the same things.”*

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Mr. Justin Ginnetti, Head of Data and Analysis, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC-NRC)

## THE HUGO OBSERVATORY

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🗨️ **Mr. François Gemenne**, Sciences Po, The Hugo Observatory, University of Liège

Mr. Gemenne introduced the Hugo Observatory as a research unit dedicated specifically to migration and environmental changes, based at the University of Liège. The Observatory and a new global research platform (International Association for the Study of Environmental Migration) were to be launched at the Hugo Conference in Liège on 3-5 November 2016. The research priorities of the Observatory are:

- The impacts of migration (MECLEP, IOM);
- Quantitative assessments: a meta-analysis of already existing migration/displacement databases (World Bank/KNOMAD), and modelling and future forecasting (Colombia University/Alliance);
- “Inhabitability” and the difference between climate tipping points and social tipping points (HELIX, UK Met Office);
- Immobility and return of people displaced (e.g. following the Fukushima nuclear disaster);
- The increasing importance of land and territory in the context of climate change.

## GLOBAL MIGRATION DATA ANALYSIS CENTRE (GMDAC) AND MIGRATION, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE: EVIDENCE FOR POLICY (MECLEP)

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🗨️ **Ms. Susanne Melde**, IOM

Ms. Melde introduced GMDAC as an effort to improve international migration data globally with a focus on knowledge management, capacity building and data analysis. Ongoing GMDAC initiatives include: Global Migration Data Portal, Data Briefing Series and Migration Profiles Global Database. Ms. Melde presented the following potential activities to link GMDAC and PDD:

- Big data applied in emergency situations;
- Further analysis of existing MECLEP datasets from surveys;
- Extension of migration and environment assessments to other countries;
- Capacity building on data collection and research using MECLEP methodology.

## MAPPING CLIMATE CHANGE HOTSPOTS

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🗨️ **Dr. Susana Adamo**, Earth Institute, Columbia University

Ms. Adamo explained that there were different, albeit complementary, approaches to understanding climate change impacts on migration. The most relevant approach for mapping climate change hotspots was by looking at future impacts in terms of number of people living in the affected area, proportion of those affected likely to migrate, and the variation of that proportion by impact type. Ms. Adamo defined climate change hotspots as the place where human or system vulnerabilities and climate change impacts overlapped. Mapping them could illuminate key vulnerabilities and thus, identify adaptation, DRR and development needs. Four examples of mapping were put forward: Climate Change Index, Multisectoral Hotspots of Impacts, Climate-Demography Vulnerability Index, and Vulnerability Hotspots for Wheat and Maize.

## PRODUCING AND USING “ENHANCED KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING” ON DISPLACEMENT

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🗨️ **Mr. Robert Oakes**, United Nations University (UNU)

Mr. Oakes introduced knowledge challenges as identified at the technical workshop of the IOM and the UNFCCC Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage in July 2016 (Action Area 6, Pillar 1): causes and attribution of climate/disaster related displacement, lack of disaggregated and context specific data, and identifying communities that want to stay. The following best practices have emerged to address these challenges: stronger multi-stakeholder approach; toolkits of assessing displacement; hotspots and risk mapping. UNU engaged in advocacy, e.g. on displaced children and multi-causality of displacement. It also conducted research such as the Pacific Climate Change Migration Project (PCCM) and, together with MECLEP, used the Household Surveys to create a Vulnerability Index. Research using Participatory Rural Appraisals was coming up in the Marshall Islands and Hawaii; and an investigation on customary human rights law in the context of relocation was planned for Fiji and Vanuatu.





## PARALLEL SESSION A: PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH, ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS RELATED TO MANAGING DISPLACEMENT RISKS IN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (STRATEGIC PRIORITY #2)

**Moderator: Prof. Jane McAdam**, University of New South Wales

**Dr. Robin Bronen**  
Alaska Institute for Justice

**Dr. Elisabeth Ferris**  
UNHCR/Georgetown University

**Mr. Soumyadeep Banerjee**  
International Centre for Integrated  
Mountain Development (ICIMOD)

**Mr. Luke Potter**  
University of New South Wales

**Mr. Rezaul Karim Chowdhury**  
COAST

**Ms. Farah Kabir**  
Action Aid Bangladesh



### SUMMARY

This session served to present the state of the art of research, activities and projects undertaken in various regions related to managing disaster displacement risks in countries of origin. This includes measures to facilitate migration or planned relocation to support people to move away from hazardous areas to safer areas. The importance of local actors, including women groups, was highlighted.

Key messages from the presentations and discussion:

- It is sometimes challenging to identify competent authorities in charge of planned relocation, development and other processes, and make them aware of human rights, gender and protection concerns.
- Community engagement, including women groups, is critical for success of managing and reducing displacement risks.
- For new instruments to be successful, be they guidelines or leveraging remittances, training and capacity building at the local level is crucial.

## RESILIENT ALASKA NATIVE COASTAL COMMUNITIES: INTEGRATED SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT SUPPORTING RELOCATION DECISIONS

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🗨️ **Dr. Robin Bronen**, Alaska Institute for Justice

The Alaskan communities are facing several consequences of climate change, such as: thawing permafrost, sea level rise, repeated extreme weather events and coastal erosion. The work of Dr. Bronen and the Institute focuses hence on planned relocation of Alaskan communities. Challenges include the lack of a mandated government agency at federal/state level or institutional framework to determine relocation timeliness, ensure funding and safeguards for human rights protection in the relocation process. After the first pilot project, the following lessons have been learned: community engagement is critical; there is a need to identify and integrate environmental monitoring actors as well as national programs offering funding and technical assistance.

### PLANNED RELOCATION GUIDELINES

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🗨️ **Dr. Elisabeth Ferris**, UNHCR/Georgetown University

Dr. Ferris offered a brief history of developing the Guidelines on Planned Relocation. Five years ago, very few talked about planned relocation in the context of disasters and climate change. There is now a process including UNHCR, IOM, Georgetown University, the World Bank and others. With Guidelines having been circulated to governments, work will be done by 2017 to operationalize the Guidelines around six areas:

- ❶ Taking the decision to relocate;
- ❷ Managing the consultation process;
- ❸ Importance of comprehensive planning processes in terms of ownership and leadership;
- ❹ Ensuring appropriate legal frameworks;
- ❺ Compensation of people in cases such as government land appropriation;
- ❻ Monitoring and accountability mechanisms.

### PRESENTATION OF NEW RESEARCH ON MIGRATION AS ADAPTATION

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🗨️ **Mr. Soumyadeep Banerjee**, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)

ICIMOD is an intergovernmental research institute with a mandate in the Hindu Kush Himalayan (HKH) region, focused on research about building household level adaptive capacity in remittance recipient households in flood affected rural communities. Mr. Banerjee presented three key conclusions from this research: i) climate change is a challenge to development, ii) rural communities need to be strengthened, and iii) governments have a critical role in exploring ways to leverage remittances. ICIMOD also conducted several trainings on topics such as financial literacy; flood preparedness, including the preparation of an emergency go-bag; and livelihood diversification supplemented with peer learning.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (LGAS) AND PROTECTION AGAINST DISPLACEMENT RISK IN SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS) IN THE PACIFIC

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● **Mr. Luke Potter**, Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law/UNSW

Mr. Potter introduced his ongoing PhD research by explaining the reasoning behind focusing on local governments and defining such authorities. According to both the Sendai Framework and the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, full engagement of State institutions at the local level is needed and encouraged as they are the first and last providers of protection. Mr. Potter defined a local government as a complex multi-levelled system in which we find not only the government structures, but also the traditional leadership and non-formal actors. The aim of this research is to provide a practical critique of local governments and to make recommendations on how such entities can be empowered to reduce the risk of disaster displacement, with a focus on the needed implementation mechanisms.

## RESPONDING TO DISPLACEMENT IN CLIMATIC DISASTER SITUATIONS AT THE GROUND LEVEL

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● **Mr. Rezaul Karim Chowdhury**, COAST

COAST is responding to disaster displacement in climatic and weather related disaster situations on the ground, such as after the Cyclone Roanu in May 2016. Other activities include: addressing the gender dimension in the water crisis and mobilization through advocacy at the national level for safe river access, construction of embankment, and reform of the Water Development Board and Department of Forestry. Mr. Chowdhury identified as challenges: bias of policy makers towards economic growth rather than DRR, lack of IDP policies at national level, government funding, gaps between commitments and implementation, institutional reforms, and bias of NGOs and civil society for humanitarian aid rather than long-term development assistance.

## COMMUNITY AND GENDER RESILIENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTERS

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● **Ms. Farah Kabir**, Action Aid Bangladesh

Policies on displacement needed to be supported by gender disaggregated data. Action Aid Bangladesh, as first responders, focus on women empowerment by mapping resources and solutions for disaster response and displacement prevention, constructing bunkers to protect the population, and developing a tool-kit for engagement. Ms. Kabir explained that they were now looking at development-induced displacement, such as the case of a nuclear plant in Bangladesh. Where the local governments had not been fully empowered and well set-up to take the lead, women initiated consultations and negotiations.

## B

### PARALLEL SESSION B: PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH, ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS RELATED TO HUMANITARIAN PROTECTION MEASURES (STRATEGIC PRIORITY #2)

**Moderator: Prof. John Campbell**, University of London

**Mr. Juan Carlos Mendez**  
Platform on Disaster Displacement/  
Government of Costa Rica

**Ms. Ellen Hansen**  
UNHCR

**Mr. Diogo Andreola Serraglio**  
South American Network for Environmental  
Migration (RESAMA)

**Mr. Lorenzo Guadagno**  
IOM

**Ms. Aurélie Sgro**  
International Centre for Migration Policy  
Development (ICMPD)

**Ms. Sylvia Atagunza**  
Riamirian Civil Society Network

#### SUMMARY

This session served to present the state of the art of research, activities and projects undertaken in various regions related to humanitarian protection measures for cross-border disaster-displaced persons. An effective practice presented was the Guide to Effective Practices on Admission and Stay in Central and North America (Guide to Effective Practices for RCM Member Countries: protection for persons moving across borders in the context of disasters). Other examples included humanitarian visas, the MICIC Guidelines, the TPSAs, capacity building workshops and measures for pastoralist mobility.

Key messages from the presentations and discussion:

- Humanitarian Protection Measures need to be regionally specific and opportunities for enhanced action exist in many countries and regions.
- Guidelines such as the Guide on Effective Practices on Admission and Stay in Central and North America need to be rolled out through trainings and simulation exercises, where possible.
- There are important areas of complementarity between the work of PDD and the MICIC guidelines.

#### GUIDE TO EFFECTIVE PRACTICES ON ADMISSION AND STAY IN CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICA

**Mr. Juan Carlos Mendez**, Platform on Disaster Displacement/Government of Costa Rica

Mr. Mendez presented a Guide developed with the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) and to be adopted in November 2016: "Protection for persons moving across borders in the context of disasters. A guide to effective practices for RCM member countries". The Guide includes the protection of foreigners from disaster-affected countries on humanitarian grounds as well as the protection of foreign migrants living in or transiting through a disaster-affected country; and provisions for cooperation. A training/simulation exercise was planned at the border between Costa Rica - Panamá in 2017 and a Harmonization of PCGIR - Sendai Framework (2016-2017) exercise was underway with a potential simulation exercise between Ecuador, Colombia and the South American Conference on Migration.

#### TEMPORARY PROTECTION OR STAY ARRANGEMENTS

**Ms. Ellen Hansen**, UNHCR

Ms. Hansen explained that the 2014 UNHCR Guidelines on Temporary Protection or Stay Arrangements (TPSAs) aimed to assist governments to respond to complex humanitarian crises. They call for standing arrangements to be agreed with an emphasis to encourage harmonisation among countries in the same region. In covering operational and practical aspects of arrangements, TPSAs were referred to in the 19th September New York Declaration. Ms. Hansen concluded by emphasizing that UNHCR's work with the PDD was directly relevant to further explore operationalizing the Guidelines in a disaster context, as they have mostly been used in conflict situations.

## HUMANITARIAN VISA AND OTHER POLICY OPTIONS IN BRAZIL AND SOUTH AMERICA

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🗣 **Mr. Diogo Andreola Serraglio**, South American Network for Environmental Migration (RESAMA)

Mr. Serraglio introduced RESAMA as a pioneering initiative aiming at setting environmental migration on the South American agenda, contributing to the development and integration of public policies and legislation on climate change, disasters, migration and human rights, with a view to full protection of affected people and communities. After explaining the incorporation of environmental migration in regional organizations' action plans and strategies, Mr. Serraglio focused on Brazil. He reminded the audience that both existing laws regulating migration in Brazil (Immigration Law n. 6.815 of 1980 and Refugee Law n. 9.474 of 1997) did not mention environmental migration. Therefore, humanitarian visas had been designed in 2012 as a strategy to receive and regulate the entrance of the 2010 Haiti Earthquake victims (58,000 Haitians as of 2016). In the same way, he mentioned similar good practices from other South American countries. Remaining gaps included the absence of regional and sub-regional specific norms, lack of coordination among regional and sub-regional organizations and inadequate coherence among their policies.

## MIGRANTS IN COUNTRIES IN CRISIS INITIATIVE AND THE LINKS AND RELEVANCE TO THE PLATFORM ON DISASTER DISPLACEMENT

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🗣 **Mr. Lorenzo Guadagno**, IOM

Mr. Guadagno introduced the voluntary, non-binding, Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disasters elaborated by IOM in 2016 following a consultative process. They focus on incorporating human mobility in prevention/preparedness plans, facilitating response arrangements and supporting the recovery of both migrants and hosting communities after disasters. PDD could contribute by facilitating a migrant-inclusive disaster risk management, assistance from countries of origin, implementation of the MICIC Toolbox and supporting the development of local level guidelines.

## PRESENTATION OF ICMPD'S WORK

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🗣 **Ms. Aurélie Sgro**, International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)

Ms. Sgro presented ICMPD's work with the MIEUX Regional Action on migration, environment and climate change in West Africa as well as the EU-funded project that complements and supports the MICIC Initiative. In the framework of the MIEUX Action, a Background Paper with recommendations had been drafted and a Regional Consultation held to present the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, along with national capacity building workshops. A Regional Restitution Workshop where the work of the PDD could be featured will take place in the first half of 2017. In the framework of the EU-MICIC project, ICMPD led regional consultations that addressed key topics such as improving humanitarian visas and the protection of cross-border pastoralists, and now undertakes research on six case studies and builds capacity by providing technical assistance to States and civil society in key thematic areas.

## PASTORALIST MOBILITY

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🗣 **Ms. Sylvia Atagunza**, Riamirian Civil Society Network

Ms. Atagunza presented pastoralism as a survival and coping mechanism referring to the example of the 35,000 Turkana and Pokot entering Uganda annually. Due to climate change, pastoralist zones were becoming susceptible to prolonged natural hazards, most often, droughts. The challenges of displacement in this region included porous borders leading to proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons insecurity, fights over resources, spread of livestock diseases and poor access to markets. As a result, Riamirian engaged in the following activities: facilitating dialogue between leaders to allow displaced pastoralists to settle, extension of social services to settlement areas, joint intergovernmental projects to address needs, and high level meetings seeking conflict resolutions, like joint disarmament.

# 4

## PLENARY SESSION IV: BEYOND THE PROTECTION AGENDA: DISCUSSION OF LONG-TERM GOALS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR POLICY AND NORMATIVE DEVELOPMENT AT NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVEL (STRATEGIC PRIORITY #4)

**Moderator: Prof. Walter Kaelin**, Adviser to the Chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement

**Dr. David Cantor**  
University of London

**Dr. Tamara Wood**  
University of New South Wales

**Mr. Bruce Burson**  
Independent Consultant

**Mr. Gopal Krishna Siwakoti**  
Asia Pacific Refugee Rights  
Network (APRRN)



### SUMMARY

This plenary session served to present an overview of relevant policy and legal frameworks in various regions and to brainstorm about opportunities for further development and introduction of disaster displacement considerations into pertinent frameworks at relevant levels.

Key messages from the presentations and discussion:

- A vast array of legal and policy frameworks on migration/refugee law, climate change, and DRR exist at regional, sub-regional and sometimes national levels.
- Often, they do not or not sufficiently reflect or seek to address cross-border disaster-displacement.
- There are opportunities to build on the existing laws and structures, taking into account regional specificities.

## POLICY AND NORMATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN THE AMERICAS

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🗨 **Dr. David Cantor**, University of London

Many lessons for policy development on disaster displacement at international, regional and national level can be drawn from the rich experience and vast array of (mostly sub-regional) policies in the Americas. Dr. Cantor presented four opportunities for further policy development at national and regional level in the Americas:

- Disaster displaced persons are not considered refugees under the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees. It would be useful for UNHCR and IOM to produce a note explaining that people fleeing from disasters might still be refugees, because of the insecurity that a disaster might create;
- MERCOSUR could be open to discussing a regional legal framework for harmonizing regional standards;
- In most countries, one could build on the legal obligation and reciprocity norm in disaster response law to include disaster displacement;
- It would be beneficial to address disaster displacement by reflecting on which frameworks would be most appropriate in situations of mixed migration which involve a range of characteristics, particularly in the context of slow-onset events.

## POLICY AND NORMATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

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🗨 **Ms. Tamara Wood**, University of New South Wales

Disaster displacement in Africa is mostly the result of slow-onset disasters, it usually occurs in mixed migration flows, it is often protracted, and it is nearly always inextricably linked to other factors. Ms. Wood identified several frameworks in Africa that had the potential for further policy development on cross-border and internal disaster displacement:

- African Union's (AU) Migration Policy Framework for Africa acknowledges hazards and environmental degradation as major sources of displacement in Africa;
- The Kampala Convention is the only binding treaty on IDPs; it explicitly includes in the definition of an IDP those fleeing natural or human made disasters;
- (Preliminary) Protocols on the Free Movement of Persons have been adopted in almost all African Sub-Regional Economic Communities; while not intended for the protection of displaced persons, interventions could be made to make them more accessible to disaster-affected persons;
- The 1969 OAU Refugee Convention contains an expanded definition of the term refugee to include protection for persons fleeing events seriously disturbing public order and has already been applied in disaster contexts; this potential needs to be further explored. One option is to get guidance from the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights on when this Convention applies to disasters;
- Specific Mechanisms for Pastoralists affected by drought and climate change to move including across borders to access water and rising lands;
- Bilateral Agreements or Memoranda of Understanding on admission and stay on a temporary basis (such as the Mozambique and Malawi ad-hoc informal agreement in the 2015 flooding) could be developed between specific countries.

## OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN FACILITATING VOLUNTARY ADAPTIVE MIGRATION IN THE PACIFIC IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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● **Mr. Bruce Burson**, Independent Consultant

Mr. Burson defined voluntary adaptive migration as any form of cross-border movement in order to adapt to the adverse impacts of disasters or avoiding future displacement risks. Given the Pacific's geography, Migration Policies play a significant role for voluntary adaptive migration. In this regard, two considerations were put forward:

- Regional migration policies are not yet configured for disaster and climate risks: limited residence and restricted access to labour markets relevant for disaster displaced people; no formalized humanitarian entry visas, only ad-hoc responses. Mr. Burson identified the opportunity to submit a proposal for a regional initiative looking at harmonizing temporary protection entry and stay arrangements under the 2014 Framework for Pacific Regionalism.
- Mr. Burson explained that while there were overlapping sub-regional clusters in different countries that gave various legal migration rights, such clusters needed to be leveraged to deal with disaster risk, including to: use data of people most at risk, increase the number of people allowed in a country, open Australia and New Zealand labour markets, and engage in the Pacific Island Forum PACER Plus and future annual meetings on labour migration.

## DISASTERS, DISPLACEMENT AND PROTECTION IN THE ASIA REGION: LAW AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT

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● **Mr. Gopal Krishna Siwakoti**, Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network (APRRN)

The Asia Pacific region being one of the most disaster-prone regions in the world, much needed to be done to assure protection to disaster displaced people and include their consideration in national DRR policies. Mr. Siwakoti analysed the following regional frameworks and mechanisms:

- Under the Sendai Framework there were 6 priorities for Asia: DRR as a development practice for resilient public investment; multi-hazard and multi-stakeholder approach; risk sensitive private investments; capacity building; inclusive approach; regional and sub-regional cooperation;
- The Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) had made significant progress over the last years on national and local level for DRR capacity building and sharing information on climate and disaster risk management; less progress had been made on risk governance and promoting DRR and climate change adaptation integration in Green Growth;
- ASEAN developed several Declarations and Inter-Ministerial Dialogues on disaster management, humanitarian assistance, and resilience;
- SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC) focuses on DRR training, research and policy.

To conclude, Mr. Siwakoti stressed the need for strong cooperation and coordination, joint planning, integrated global protection system, participation of affected populations, regional disaster response policies, and recognition of root causes of vulnerabilities.



## 2.3 INPUT TO THE WORKPLAN: GROUP WORK ON STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

*“ Our discussion belongs to every country.  
We need to take it out everywhere.”*

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Mr. Achim Steiner, Envoy of the Chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement

On 14th October, 5 Working Groups were established to propose concrete activities for the PDD Workplan.

- **Group 1:** Addressing knowledge and data gaps
- **Group 2:** Enhancing the use of identified effective practices (Managing displacement risks)
- **Group 3:** Enhancing the use of identified effective practices (Humanitarian protection measures)
- **Group 4:** Promoting policy coherence and mainstreaming of human mobility challenges
- **Group 5:** Promoting policy and normative development in gap areas

### 1

#### **GROUP 1: ADDRESSING KNOWLEDGE AND DATA GAPS (#1)**

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**Moderator: Mr. Robert Oakes**, United Nations University (UNU)

The group elaborated recommendations around three thematic areas:

❶ Data and Knowledge Needs:

- a) Through a conversation between the Advisory Committee and the Steering Group, obtain the specific data and knowledge needs of States to enable evidence-based policy-development and action;
- b) Ensure a fully comprehensive understanding of what knowledge already exists. Broaden Workplan output 7.1.1 to result in a meta-analysis synthesis report.

❷ Knowledge Production:

- a) Expand the network of people contributing to the Advisory Committee beyond Geneva through:
  - i) Existing thematic networks of Advisory Committee members at regional and national levels;
  - ii) Mapping out the specific expertise within the Advisory Committee both on a regional and on a thematic basis;
  - iii) Identifying Advisory Committee regional focal points as soon as possible.

❸ Priority Areas:

- a) Include the needs already identified through the Protection Agenda in the Workplan, specifically the need for disaggregated data on vulnerable groups to include women, children, the elderly, the disabled, indigenous groups and those without citizenship, in addition to further research on slow onset events;
- b) Use different methodologies, responsibly and in a protection-sensitive manner, including new technologies, social media and even anecdotal evidence, to feed the need for both quantitative and qualitative data.



## 2

### GROUP 2: ENHANCING THE USE OF IDENTIFIED EFFECTIVE PRACTICES: MANAGING DISPLACEMENT RISKS (#2)

**Moderator: Mr. Thorsten Klose**, German Federal Foreign Office

The group suggested new input to the Workplan for 3 out of the 4 outputs on this strategic priority:

- ❶ 7.2.4 Integrating human mobility challenges in national DRR/CCA/Development Strategies
  - a) Gap: no overview of existing policies, strategies and legal frameworks; lack of policies regarding human settlements and urban planning based on community perspectives;
  - b) Solution: Support IOM in carrying out a mapping exercise of existing policies; strategies incorporating disaster risks, climate change risks, development issues and disaster displacement including legal frameworks allowing for their integration. Use this mapping for advocacy and awareness-raising.
- ❷ 7.2.5 Planned Relocation Processes
  - a) Gap: Lack of overview of who is doing what and where, of existing institutional and legal frameworks, effective practices and success stories.
  - b) Solution: IOM to support mapping exercises of planned relocation action and guidelines. The Advisory Committee could discuss these guidelines and contextualize them for specific hotspots in potential regional meetings, clarifying the different roles and responsibilities of humanitarian stakeholders, development actors and policy-makers.
- ❸ 7.2.6 Migration as Adaptation
  - a) Gap: lack in acceptance of the concept and the practice of facilitating migration as an adaptation strategy to the adverse effect of climate change.
  - b) Solution:
    - i) PDD to help clarify terminology and support conceptual development in this field;
    - ii) PDD to disseminate lessons learned and best practices of migration as adaptation to climate change through regional champions;
    - iii) PDD to further explore and promote opportunities of safe and legal pathways for migration in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change.

### 3

#### GROUP 3: ENHANCING THE USE OF IDENTIFIED EFFECTIVE PRACTICES: HUMANITARIAN PROTECTION MEASURES (#2)

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**Moderator: Mr. John Campbell**, University of London

The group proposed a phased and regional approach to PDD's Workplan: after a phase of assessment (mapping) and documentation of existing effective practices (October 2017), enter a phase of training and capacity building (early 2018) and lastly, move on to simulation exercises, as appropriate. It further proposed to focus on three specific regions through consultations with existing Regional Initiatives:

- In Central America build on existing assessments of humanitarian protection measures by looking, country by country, at how existing laws could be improved, and how they are used in practice (what is there, is it working, what is missing, what are the obstacles for implementation?) by October 2017.
- In South America and East Africa carry out an assessment of existing practices, norms, laws, but also what works and what does not by October 2017. South America has been relatively under-studied. Start with the Tripartite Agreement regarding the return of Somali refugees from Kenya and Ethiopia back to Somalia.
- Assess progress on Sendai targets at the regional level in all three regions by October 2017.
- Around February–March 2018 adapt existing capacity building/training (one in each of the three regions) at national and local level, using existing training tools and include relevant stakeholders such as the displaced communities.
- Following the example in Central America (February 2017), run bilateral simulation exercises in East Africa and South America, initially e.g. between Mozambique and Malawi; and undertake work on Standard Operation Procedures on Admission and Stay following an initial assessment and the 2018 capacity building activities.

### 4

#### GROUP 4: PROMOTING POLICY COHERENCE AND MAINSTREAMING OF HUMAN MOBILITY CHALLENGES (#3)

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**Moderator: Dr. Elisabeth Ferris**, UNHCR/Georgetown University

The group proposed the following inputs to the Workplan:

- 1 Map the Advisory Committee to see who can contribute to Priority #3 as soon as possible.
- 2 Develop the communication plan and strategy mentioned in 7.3.8 to ensure common messaging and common communication tools as soon as possible.
- 3 Workplan should be organized along regional and global processes. Close the gap on identified regional processes in the Workplan.
- 4 Ensure that disaster displacement is reflected in the SDG indicators in order for national statistical commissions and others to ensure that relevant data is collected and visible.
- 5 Ensure awareness of disaster displacement among policy makers. Take relevant technical and financial processes (regional development banks, economic commissions, Climate Vulnerable Forum, Sendai Regional Consultations) as entry points for political processes (ASEAN, EU, etc.).
- 6 Ensure efforts on policy coherence go hand in hand with those on normative development, through side events for agenda-setting. Use the expert capacity of the Advisory Committee members to input relevant language in policy documents. Coordination Unit to facilitate between Steering Group and Advisory Committee to exchange this information.

**GROUP 5: PROMOTING POLICY AND NORMATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN GAP AREAS (#4)**

**Moderator: Prof. Walter Kaelin**, Adviser to the Chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement

The group suggested the following entries into the Workplan, adopting a regional specific approach:

- ❶ Following the mapping exercises undertaken in the Pacific and the Americas, move on to the next stage of utilizing and leveraging the results to promote policy and normative development.
- ❷ Conduct a mapping exercise in ASEAN and Africa to see how migration and displacement are reflected in existing frameworks.
- ❸ UNHCR to take the lead in developing a short note to go out to relevant regions reminding States that refugee law can and will apply in some circumstances of cross-border disaster displacement.
- ❹ Following the example of the secondment in Costa Rica (funded by Switzerland), explore options for secondments in other regions as well.
- ❺ Support policy development by a) mapping what other actors are already doing, b) identifying opportunities for synergies to avoid duplication:
  - a) Asia: mainstream the ASEAN agreement, focussing on internal displacement rather than cross-border displacement;
  - b) Latin America: engage MERCOSUR, and use bilateral relations between Costa Rica and Panama as a means of encouraging other states to follow suit in effectively introducing migration and disaster displacement in DRR management;
  - c) Africa: concentrate on West Africa and East Africa for mapping; building on preliminary work done under the Nansen Initiative, further information regarding state practice is needed;
  - d) Pacific: update the Canberra IOM - UNHCR meeting with the Pacific Immigration Directors Conference about the Pacific Protection Plan to sensitize the leaders of the Immigration Department on the Protection Agenda; and engage other regional fora;
  - e) Geneva: move to a regional focus of the Workplan through strong regional engagement of Advisory Committee Members;
  - f) Global: link the Workplan with the two Global Compacts and ensure that what is adopted at the global level is fed into political efforts at the regional level.

# 3

## ANNEXES

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## ANNEX 3.1 Advisory Committee Workshop Agenda



### Agenda

#### **Platform on Disaster Displacement Advisory Committee Workshop**

*International Environment House II (MIE II), Châtelaine, Geneva, 13-14 October 2016*

<b>Day 1</b> <b>Thursday, 13 October 2016</b>	
08:00-08:30	<b>Registration</b>
08:30-09:30	<p><b>Welcome and Introduction</b></p> <p><b>Mr. Peter Felten</b> Head of Division, Division for Humanitarian Assistance - Policy, International Organisations, Multilateral Coordination, German Federal Foreign Office and Chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement</p> <p><b>Ms. Renate Held</b> Director, Department of Migration Management, International Organization for Migration (IOM)</p> <p><b>Mr. Volker Türk</b> Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</p> <p><b>Keynote Remarks</b> <b>Mr. Achim Steiner</b> Envoy of the Chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement</p>
09:30-10:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>
10:00-11:30	<p><b>Plenary Session I: Setting the stage</b></p> <p><b>Interactive discussion between the Chair, Envoy, Steering Group members and members of the Advisory Committee on Strategic Priorities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Objectives of the Workshop</li> <li>- Presentation of participants and expectations for the workshop and overall engagement in the Advisory Committee</li> <li>- Presentation of strategic priorities and the Workplan of the Platform on Disaster Displacement under the current chairmanship</li> <li>- Discussion and general feedback on Strategic Framework and Strategic Priorities</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator: Prof. John Hay, University of the South Pacific</b></p>

11:30-12:30	<p><b>Plenary Session II: Identification of opportunities for engagement by the Platform on Disaster Displacement in recent policy processes (Strategic Priority #3).</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Elisabeth Ferris, UNHCR/Georgetown University</b> High-Level Meeting to Address Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants (Summit) – Refugee Compact</p> <p><b>Ms. Michele Klein Solomon, IOM</b> High-Level Meeting to Address Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants (Summit) – Migration Compact</p> <p><b>Mr. Idy Niang, Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage Associated with Climate Change Impacts</b> Follow-up to COP21 - Task Force on Displacement</p> <p><b>Mr. Marco Toscano-Rivalta, The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)</b> Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2013</p> <p><b>Prof. John Hay, University of South Pacific</b> Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP)</p> <p><b>Discussion, questions and answers</b></p> <p><b>Moderator: Mr. Achim Steiner, Envoy of the Chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement</b></p>
12:30-14:00	<i>Lunch</i>
14:00-15:15	<p><b>Plenary Session III: Presentation of new research, knowledge and data initiatives (Strategic Priority #1).</b></p> <p><b>Mr. Justin Ginnetti, Norwegian Refugee Council Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (NRC IDMC)</b> Global Data Collection</p> <p><b>Mr. François Gemenne, Sciences Po, The Hugo Observatory, University of Liège</b> The Hugo Observatory</p> <p><b>Ms. Susanne Melde, IOM</b> Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) and Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP)</p> <p><b>Dr. Susana Adamo, Earth Institute, Columbia University</b> Mapping Climate Change Hotspots</p> <p><b>Mr. Robert Oakes, United Nations University (UNU)</b> Producing and using "Enhanced Knowledge and Understanding" on Displacement</p> <p><b>Discussion, questions and answers</b></p> <p><b>Moderator: Prof. Walter Kaelin, Adviser to the Chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement</b></p>
15:15-15:45	<i>Coffee Break</i>

<p>15:45-17:45 (parallel session)</p> <p>Plenary Room</p>	<p><b>Parallel Session A: Presentation of research, activities and projects related to managing displacement risks in country of origin (Strategic Priority #2).</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Robin Bronen, Alaska Institute for Justice</b> Resilient Alaska Native Coastal Communities: Integrated Social-ecological Monitoring and Assessment Supporting Relocation Decisions</p> <p><b>Dr. Elisabeth Ferris, UNHCR/Georgetown University</b> Planned Relocation Guidelines</p> <p><b>Mr. Soumyadeep Banerjee, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)</b> Presentation of new research on migration as adaptation</p> <p><b>Mr. Luke Potter, University of New South Wales</b> Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and protection against displacement risk in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Pacific</p> <p><b>Mr. Rezaul Karim Chowdhury, COAST</b> Responding to displacement in climatic disaster situations at the ground level</p> <p><b>Ms. Farah Kabir, Action Aid Bangladesh</b> Community and gender resilience in the context of climate change and disasters</p> <p><b>Discussion, questions and answers</b></p> <p><b>Moderator: Prof. Jane McAdam, University of New South Wales</b></p>
<p>15:45-17:45 (parallel session)</p> <p>Room Tessin/Inn</p>	<p><b>Parallel Session B: Presentation of research, activities and projects related to humanitarian protection measures (Strategic Priority #2).</b></p> <p><b>Mr. Juan Carlos Mendez, Platform on Disaster Displacement/Government of Costa Rica</b> Guide to Effective Practices on Admission and Stay in Central and North America</p> <p><b>Ms. Ellen Hansen, UNHCR</b> Temporary Protection and Stay Arrangements</p> <p><b>Mr. Diogio Andreolo Serraglio, South American Network for Environmental Migration (RESAMA)</b> Humanitarian Visa and other policy options in Brazil and South America</p> <p><b>Mr. Lorenzo Guadagno, IOM</b> Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative and the links and relevance to the Platform on Disaster Displacement</p> <p><b>Ms. Aurélie Sgro, International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)</b> Presentation of ICMPD's work</p> <p><b>Ms. Sylvia Atagunza, Riamirian Civil Society Network</b> Pastoralist mobility</p> <p><b>Discussion, questions and answers</b></p> <p><b>Moderator: Prof. John Campbell, University of London</b></p>
<p>18:00-19:30</p>	<p><b>Reception and Constitution of the Advisory Committee</b></p>



**Day 2**  
**Friday, 14 October 2016**

08:30-08:45	<b>Summary Day One</b>
08:45-10:00	<p><b>Plenary Session IV: Beyond the Protection Agenda: Discussion of long-term goals and opportunities for policy and normative development at national and regional level (Strategic Priority #4).</b></p> <p><b>Dr. David Cantor, University of London</b> Policy and normative development in the Americas</p> <p><b>Dr. Tamara Wood, University of New South Wales</b> Policy and normative development in Africa</p> <p><b>Mr. Bruce Burson, Independent Consultant</b> Opportunities and challenges in facilitating voluntary adaptive migration in the Pacific in the context of climate change</p> <p><b>Mr. Gopal Krishna Siwakoti, Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network (APRRN)</b> Disasters, displacement and protection in the Asia Region: Law and policy development</p> <p><b>Discussion, questions and answers</b></p> <p><b>Moderator: Prof. Walter Kaelin, Adviser to the Chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement</b></p>
10:00-10:30	<i>Coffee Break</i>
10:30-12:00	<p><b>Input to the Workplan: Group work on strategic priorities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group 1: Addressing knowledge and data gaps</li> <li>Group 2: Enhancing the use of identified effective practices (Managing displacement risks)</li> <li>Group 3: Enhancing the use of identified effective practices (Humanitarian protection measures)</li> <li>Group 4: Promoting policy coherence and mainstreaming of human mobility challenges</li> <li>Group 5: Promoting policy and normative development in gap areas</li> </ul>
12:00-12:30	<b>Presentation and discussion of group work outcomes</b>
12:30-13:00	<p><b>Closing Statements and Conclusion</b></p> <p>Chair of the Platform</p> <p>Envoy of the Chair of the Platform</p>
13:00-14:00	<i>Lunch</i>



## ANNEX 3.2 Zero-draft Workplan of the Platform on Disaster Displacement



### Zero-Draft Joint Work Plan (2016-2019) – To be read together with Strategic Framework

7. 1. Knowledge and data gaps addressed						
Output	Activities:	Indicator	Target	Timeline	Responsibility / Remarks	
7. 1.1 Existing and relevant data collection and information systems at global level mapped and reviewed.	Undertake a mapping and scoping study on disaster displacement data collection approaches and partnerships at the global level.	Report on the Study drafted	1	December 2016	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC). Funded by Germany.	
	Advisory Committee to review study and provide recommendations to PDD Steering Group.	Set of Recommendations	Yes	December 2016	UNHCR, IOM, UNDP, NRC IDMC, Joint IDP Profiling Services (JIPS).	
7. 1.2 Tools, concepts and methodologies to collect and analyze disaster displacement data improved and applied	Action Plan on how to address gaps and data challenges developed and adopted.	Action Plan	Adopted	January 2017	Steering Group	
	Establish link with Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) to identify complementarities/gaps.	Analysis on gaps/complementarities	1	December 2016	IOM	
7. 1.3 Post-disaster needs assessment supported	Review and improve disaster displacement profiling tools.	Tools reviewed.	Yes	June 2017	JIPS, UNDP, UNHCR.	
	Support profiling exercises in disaster situations.	# disaster situations/Countries	2	December 2017	JIPS and UNDP. Relevant members of Steering Group. Funding is not ensured.	
	Provide preliminary quantitative estimates and analysis of cross-border disaster-displacement situations.	# of situations	10	December 2017	NRC IDMC. Funded by Germany.	
7. 1.3 Post-disaster needs assessment supported	Support regional capacity to track (including considering application of Displacement Tracking Matrix), analyze trends, monitor and generate data on complex population movements in disaster contexts.	# regions supported	5	June 2019	UNHCR, IOM. Potential partners: Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS) in Horn of Africa, FLACSO in the Americas. Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs).	
	Provide technical support to Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs) and ensure	# of PDNAs supported	5	June 2019	UNDP, IOM, UNHCR. Details TBD.	

	inclusions of disaster displacement data.	# regional and national mappings				
7.1.4 Displacement risk mapping and forecasting models further developed and applied.	Undertake and support national and transboundary disaster displacement risk mapping.		10	June 2019	NRC IDMC, IOM, UNHCR, UN ISDR (TBC). Several Steering Group Members have indicated this as a gap and expressed interest/capacity to support such activities.	
	Exercise on scenario building on 'What Future for International Migration and Human Mobility'.	# exercises	2	September and February 2016 and 2017	IOM. (Organized by the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), Global Future (GF) and IOM).	
7.1.5 Evidence strengthened and research gaps addressed	Engage with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Working Group II.	TBD	TBD	TBD	Steering Group. (Different modalities available: Sign up as reviewer, review reports, support lead and co-authors, support research/researchers from affected areas).	
	Commission research on disaster displacement and protection gaps in the context of slow-onset and extreme events associated with the adverse effects of climate change.	# studies	3	June 2019	Steering Group. Resources made available by Germany. Exploring linkages to the enhancement of early warning systems.	
	Research on nexus climate change, displacement and security.	# studies	1	June 2017	UNHCR (Study in lake Chad region surrounding Chad, Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria).	
	Documenting effects of climate change and disasters on people already displaced	# studies	1	December 2017	UNHCR	
	Undertake study as per Brasilia Declaration and Plan of Action on new cross-border displacement challenges 'posed by climate change and natural disasters'.	Study	Yes	December 2017	UNHCR	
7.1.6 Research, scientific and policy dialogue and coordination promoted	Constitute Advisory Committee of the Platform on Disaster Displacement.	# of annual meetings	1	October 2016, 2017 and 2018	Coordination Unit and NRC. IOM and UNHCR. Funded by the MacArthur Foundation and Germany.	
	Provide coordination support and convene Expert Group on 'Climate Change Displacement, Migration and Planned Relocation'.	# joint policy briefs submitted to	6	December 2016	UNHCR and IOM	

7.2 Use of identified effective practices to prevent or address disaster displacement enhanced					
Output	Activities:	Indicator	Target	Timeline	Responsibility/Remarks
<b>Humanitarian Protection Measures</b>					
7.2.1 The use of temporary protection (TP) guidelines and other migration management tools applied for cross-border disaster-displacement	Build on the Nansen Initiative 'Protection Agenda' and the Nansen Initiative 'Guide to Effective Practices on Admission and Stay' to: 1) Develop country/region specific protocols/standard operating procedures on admission and stay 2) Undertake training on the protocols and the Protection Agenda/Guide 3) Run bilateral or regional simulation exercises	# of protocols/SOPs developed # of trainings # of exercises	2 2 1-3	June 2017 June 2017 December 2017	IOM, UNHCR. Steering Group Members.  Germany has provided funding to pilot development of protocols and SOPs and run 1-3 training and simulation exercises. Switzerland has provided funding for 9 months secondment to Costa Rica to support/prepare process in the Americas.  Steering Group to decide on geographic priority.
	Dissemination and adoption of Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) and Nansen Initiative 'Guide to Effective Practices on Admission and Stay'	# Guide adopted by RCM	Yes	November 2016	Chair/Vice-Chair. Costa Rica, Mexico and Canada. Switzerland has provided funding for 9 months secondment to Costa Rica to support RCM.
7.2.2 Training and capacity building organized.	Support existing capacity building/training (e.g. on early warning, emergency response, evacuation) at national and local level, using existing training tools	# of trainings supported	TBD	TBD	IOM. To be discussed with relevant Steering Group Members to identify opportunities and capacity/interest for support.
7.2.3 Bilateral and regional contingency planning and preparedness planning supported.	Ensure and support the inclusion of cross-border disaster-displacement risks in contingency planning and support the strengthening of early warning systems and preparedness for response capacities at national and regional level.	# of plans supported	TBD	TBD	IOM, UNHCR. To be discussed with relevant Steering Group Members to identify opportunities and capacity/interest for support.
<b>Managing Disaster Displacement Risks</b>					
7.2.4 Operational and technical support to include human mobility challenges in national DRR/CCA/Development strategies provided.	Provide technical support at national level on how to include human mobility challenges in climate change adaptation strategies and planning and other forms of public climate action policies/planning.	# of countries supported	TBD	TBD	To be discussed with relevant Steering Group Members to identify opportunities and capacity/interest for support.
	Provide technical support at national level on how to include human mobility challenges in DRR Strategies/Plans	# of countries supported	TBD	TBD	To be discussed with relevant Steering Group Members to identify opportunities and capacity/interest for support.
	Provide technical support to include disaster displacement in development plans/UNDAFs and into Funds.	# of development plans supported # of Funds engaged	TBD TBD	June 2019 June 2019	UNDP (TBD). Steering Group to identify priority countries/assess needs.

7.2.5 Planned relocation processes supported	Disseminate 'Guidance on Protecting People from Disasters and Environmental Change through Planned Relocation ("Guidance on Planned Relocation")'  Develop operational and practical guidelines/SOPs for operational partners and States.  Support development of planned relocations policy at national level.	# of presentations and briefings on the Guidance  Operational Tool	TBD  Yes	May 2017  May 2017	UNHCR in cooperation with Georgetown University, IOM and in cooperation with Steering Group and other interested States. Steering Group to indicate and suggest priority countries.
7.2.6 Migration as Adaptation supported	Build resilience of people living in areas facing natural hazards, environmental degradation and the adverse effects of climate change and build on existing practice.  Promote regular and legal migration as an adaptation strategy to the adverse effects of climate change, and exchange experiences and effective practices	# of countries supported TBD	TBD	TBD	IOM Prioritize SIDS.
7.2.7 IDP protection in disaster situations enhanced	Raise awareness and support Global Protection Cluster (GPC) to enhance displacement protection capacity in disaster situations (both internally cross-border).	GPC supported with policy and technical input.	Yes	September 2016	UNHCR and Coordination Unit to lead technical session on disaster displacement at GPC Retreat 2016.
<b>7. 3 Mainstreaming of human mobility challenges in relevant policy and action areas ensured, and policy coherence promoted</b>					
<b>Output</b>	<b>Activities:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Responsibility/Remarks</b>
7.3.1 Effectives practices, systematized, consolidated and shared in relevant events	Document and share effective practices in relation to the implementation of cross-border humanitarian protection measures	# of practices and communication products  # of events where practices presented	TBD  15	June 2019	Chair/Vice-Chair Steering Group Coordination Unit
7. 3.2 Technical and policy input provided systematically to the UNFCCC and its subsidiary bodies.	Provide technical and policy advice to the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM).	# of Briefings	3	June 2019	Chair/Vice-Chair Adviser to the Chair IOM and UNHCR
	Participate in and support WIM Task Force on Displacement related to the adverse effect of climate change	# of meetings attended and written inputs provided	6	June 2019	Chair/Vice-Chair Adviser to the Chair IOM and UNHCR

	Participate in and support the WIM Expert Group on non-economic losses	# of meetings attended and written inputs provided	6	June 2019	Chair/Vice-Chair Adviser to the Chair
7.3.3 Sendai Framework on DRR 2015-2030 implementation supported.	Support the preparation and outcomes of the 5th Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Mexico 2017 and ensure that disaster displacement is highlighted during the Global Platform	# of side events disaster displacement referenced	TBD Yes.	May 2017	Chair/Vice-Chair. Mexico is chair of 5 <sup>th</sup> Global Platform. IOM, UNHCR.
	Support Implementation of Sendai Framework for DRR	TBD	TBD	TBD	Steering Group. IOM, UNHCR.
	Support ISDR Expert Group on Indicators and Terminology	TBD	TBD	TBD	Chair and Vice-Chair
7.3.4 Follow up to WHS and relevant provisions in Agenda for Humanity ensured.	Support implementation of Commitments to Action Document and road map to implement SG's Agenda for Humanity	TBD	TBD	TBD	Chair and Vice-Chair. Outcome and commitment documents not yet published/available. IOM and UNHCR
	Provide input to the SG's annual report on Natural Disasters	Input provided	Yes	July 2017/2019	Chair/Vice-Chair Coordination Unit
7.3.5 Engagement in and support to relevant migration policy dialogues established	Examples: UNGA 19 September Summit, GFMD, High Level Dialogue on Migration.	TBD	TBD	TBD	Chair/Vice-Chair and Steering Group Members. IOM.
	Contribute to preparatory work and support organization of Workshop of the IGAD Regional Consultative Process (IGAD-RCP)	# Background paper # Workshop report	Yes	April 2017	IGAD and IOM. Government of Switzerland indicated interest to support process (in kind and financially).
	Establish contact and engage with Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA), Regional Consultative Process (RCP)	TBD	TBD	TBD	IOM.
	Establish contact and engage with South American Conference on Migration (SACM), Regional Consultative Process (RCP)	TBD	TBD	TBD	IOM.
7.3.6 Policy coherence promoted in other policy and action areas.	Contribute to OHCHR Multi-stakeholder expert meeting on human rights and climate change	# of submissions and presentations	1	October 2016	Chair/Vice-Chair/ UNHCR and IOM
7.3.7 Analysis and evidence presented to policy and decision-makers in side event and public events	Side event/public events (e.g. side events at 67 <sup>th</sup> UNHCR Excom, COP 22, 107 <sup>th</sup> IOM Council, 5th Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction etc.).	# events	15	December 2017	Chair, Vice-Chair and Steering Group Members.
7.3.8 Systematic and coordinated advocacy, communication and messaging ensured.	Communication plan and strategy developed and implemented	Strategy adopted Strategy implemented	Yes Yes	June 2017	Chair/Vice-Chair and Steering Group. IOM and UNHCR

7.4 Policies and norms regarding gap areas developed and promoted						
Output	Activities:	Indicator	Target	Timeline	Responsibility	
7.4.1 Guides to Effective Practices on Admission and Stay developed at regional levels.	Promote development of Guides to Effective Practices on Admission and Stay in relevant/interested regions: 1) Undertake regional desk review 2) Consult, develop and draft Guide 3) Apply Guide and offer capacity building	# Guides developed	1-3	June 2019	Interest expressed by Steering Group members for the Americas and the Pacific. Switzerland has provided funding for 9 months secondment to Costa Rica that can support process in the Americas. Consider RCPs to be vehicles.	
7.4.2 Development of new and relevant policies and norms, including soft laws, at the national and regional level supported.	Convene governmental meetings at national or regional level to discuss the development of national and regional (legal) framework and/or legal migration pathways for disaster affected/displaced persons.	TBD	TBD	TBD	Chair/Vice-Chair and Steering Group.	
7.4.3 Global soft laws promoted (Resolutions etc.)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Chair/Vice-Chair and Steering Group. (Inclusion of subject matter in e.g. ECOSOC Resolution, Human Rights Council Resolution on Climate Change and Human Rights, etc.).	

END/.

## Strategic Framework 2016-2019

### 1. Background

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This document outlines a Strategic Framework (2016–2019) and a Workplan for the *Platform on Disaster Displacement*, the follow-up to the Nansen Initiative. The Strategic Framework will be revised, updated if applicable, and approved annually by the Steering Group of the Platform (see below).

The objective of the Nansen Initiative<sup>1</sup> was to build consensus on key elements and principles to better protect people displaced across borders in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change. The Nansen Initiative *Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change* (Protection Agenda) was endorsed by 109 delegations at an intergovernmental global consultation on 12-13 October 2015 in Geneva, Switzerland, which marked the end of the Nansen Initiative in its previous form.

The Protection Agenda presents a comprehensive approach to address disaster displacement. It addresses the protection and assistance needs of people displaced across borders in the context of disasters and climate change by identifying potential humanitarian protection measures and other effective practices that States and others can apply in cross-border displacement situations. At the same time, it identifies effective practices to prevent displacement through measures that reduce disaster and displacement risks, enhance the adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and strengthen resilience in countries of origin.

The overall focus of the Nansen Initiative was to build consensus at policy level, and not on operational implementation. Based on identified gaps, the Protection Agenda recommended three priority areas for future action: 1) Collecting data and enhancing knowledge; 2) Enhancing the use of humanitarian protection measures, and 3) Strengthening the management of disaster displacement risk in the country of origin.

### 2. The Platform on Disaster Displacement: Mission Statement, Objective and Working Methods

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Forced displacement related to disasters, including the adverse effects of climate change (disaster displacement<sup>2</sup>), is a reality and among the biggest humanitarian challenges facing States and the

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<sup>1</sup> The governments of Norway and Switzerland, building on the 2010 UNFCCC Cancún Adaptation Framework and the 2011 Nansen Conference on Climate Change and Displacement in the 21st Century, pledged at the UNHCR Ministerial Conference in December 2011 to address the need for a more coherent and consistent approach to the protection of people displaced across borders in the context of disasters and the effects of climate change. This was the origin of the Nansen Initiative, which was launched by the Governments of Norway and Switzerland in October 2012, with the support of a Steering Group comprised of Australia, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Germany, Kenya, Mexico, and the Philippines, and accompanied by the Group of Friends co-chaired by Morocco and the European Union.

<sup>2</sup> Please see the Protection Agenda, paragraph 16, for a definition of the term ‘disaster displacement’. Moreover, the term ‘disaster’ refers to a “serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources” (UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction – UNISDR). For the purpose of the Protection Agenda and this strategy,



international community in the 21st century. In this context, the Mission of the *Platform on Disaster Displacement* is to work towards enhanced cooperation, coordination and action in order to improve the protection of disaster displaced persons. The Platform will promote concerted efforts at the national, regional and international levels and among stakeholders dealing with a broad range of policy and action areas including humanitarian assistance and protection, human rights, migration management, refugee protection, disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and development.

The *Platform on Disaster Displacement* has been established to follow up on the work started by the Nansen Initiative and to implement the recommendations of the Protection Agenda. The overall objective of the Platform is:

*To strengthen the protection of people displaced across borders in the context of disasters, including those linked to the effects of climate change, and to prevent or reduce disaster displacement risks.*

Thus, based on the three priority areas for future action identified by the Protection Agenda and in view of the fact that the objective of the Platform is broader than the implementation of the recommendations of the Protection Agenda, the following four strategic priorities have been identified for this Strategic Framework 2016-2019 by the Steering Group of the Platform (see also section 3 and 5):

- I. *Address knowledge and data gaps*
- II. *Enhance the use of identified effective practices and strengthen cooperation among relevant actors to prevent, when possible, to reduce and to address cross-border disaster-displacement at the national, regional and international levels*
- III. *Promote policy coherence and mainstreaming of human mobility challenges in, and across, relevant policy and action areas*
- IV. *Promote policy and normative development in gap areas*

Operational agencies such as IOM and UNHCR, jointly with other relevant agencies and organizations working in the fields of humanitarian assistance and protection, human rights, migration management, refugee protection, disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and development, have a key role to play in complementing State efforts to implement the Protection Agenda. The Platform will seek to mainstream and support mainstreaming of activities (e.g. support to dedicated staff and project funding) within the scope of existing mandates and areas of expertise and work of relevant agencies.

While being a state-led process, a key working principle of the Platform will be multi-stakeholder involvement and strong partnerships between policymakers, practitioners and researchers in order to promote collective outcomes and to further stronger links between policy, normative, technical and operational work. In this sense, the Platform constitutes a forum for dialogue, information sharing and policy and normative development.

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disasters refer to disruptions triggered by or linked to hydro-metrological and climatological natural hazards, including hazards linked to anthropogenic global warming, as well as geophysical hazards.

### **3. The Platform on Disaster Displacement: Governing Structure and Membership**

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The implementation of this Strategic Framework and Workplan will be guided by the governing structure of the *Platform on Disaster Displacement*<sup>3</sup>. The Platform is directed by a Steering Group of States and other key stakeholders. The Steering Group and its Chair and Vice-Chair provide overall strategic leadership and guidance on coordination, policy and advocacy.

To support coordination of work between different elements and members of the Platform, and to support the Chair and the Steering Group to achieve the strategic priorities, a small Coordination Unit provides administrative, coordination, communication and other types of technical assistance. The Coordination Unit reports to the Chair of the Platform<sup>4</sup>.

An Advisory Committee will replace the Consultative Committee established under the Nansen Initiative. It will build on membership of the previous Consultative Committee and consists, inter alia, of individuals and representatives of international and regional organizations, research institutions, academia, private sector, non-governmental organizations and other civil society stakeholders. A key function is to provide expert input and strategic advice to the Steering Group and the Chair of the Platform, and as applicable and appropriate, support implementation of activities in the Workplan. As an operational part of the Advisory Committee, a Working Group among organizations and agencies that are responsible for implementation of activities in the Workplan will be established in Geneva. The Working Group will coordinate implementation of activities in the Workplan, seek to strengthen operational collaboration and support mainstreaming of activities within relevant agencies. UNHCR and IOM have received dedicated staff supporting the implementation of the Workplan and will play a key role in the Working Group, while other organizations and agencies will also be invited to join forces in implementing activities. The Coordination Unit will serve as secretary of the Working Group.

The activities required to implement the Workplan and support the work of the Platform will be funded by various sources. Funding is required to cover the infrastructure and operating costs of the Coordination Unit. Funding for secondments, extra staff, research and program/project activities will primarily be channeled through and mainstreamed into the activities of operational agencies. Under the leadership of the Chair, the Coordination Unit will support the fundraising efforts of the Platform.

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<sup>3</sup> This document is to be read alongside three sets of Terms of References (ToRs) of the Platform: 1) Steering Group, 2) Advisory Committee and, 3) Coordination Unit.

<sup>4</sup> Upon the launch of the *Platform on Disaster Displacement*, the Coordination Unit receives initial funding for the duration of two years from the Federal Government of Germany. It is composed of two full-time staff, one at P5 level (Head of Coordination Unit) and one at P3 level (Policy Officer). Under the arrangement chosen and funded by the Federal Government of Germany from 2016 – 2019, two Program Officers will also be funded and be based and embedded in IOM and UNHCR, respectively, to support implementation of the Platform's Strategic Framework and Workplan and the mainstreaming of activities within their respective agencies. To ensure coordination with the Coordination Unit on a day to day basis, they will have double reporting lines and also report to the Coordination Unit (through its Head).

#### **4. The Platform on Disaster Displacement: Engagement with Relevant Policy and Action Areas**

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The *Platform on Disaster Displacement* will maintain a primary focus on addressing the protection needs of persons displaced across international borders in the context of disasters, including those linked to the effects of climate change, like its predecessor the Nansen Initiative.

Human mobility and displacement in the context of disasters and climate change are already referenced in global policy processes of relevance to the Platform such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Climate Change Agreement (December 2015). As these frameworks and decisions enter their implementation phases, the inclusion and reference to displacement and other human mobility challenges represent important opportunities for enhanced policy coherence, synergies and for enhanced capacity to prevent and address disaster displacement.

The Platform will engage and deepen partnership with relevant lead agencies and organizations for these global processes in the context of its Advisory Committee and with the support of its Steering Group members. It will also engage in other ongoing processes and existing mechanisms of direct relevance to disaster displacement, inter alia, the World Humanitarian Summit (Follow-Up), the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), the UNFCCC, the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures, the High Level Dialogue on Migration and the International Dialogue on Migration.

The Protection Agenda found that most cross-border disaster-displacement takes place within regions and that in many situations, the Regional or sub-regional Organizations could play importance for developing integrated responses. More specialized (sub-) regional mechanisms such as Regional Consultative Processes – RCP (on migration), human rights mechanisms, disaster risk management centres, climate change adaptation strategies, as well as common markets and free movement of persons arrangements, are of direct relevance. The Platform, in particular through the regional members within the Steering Group, will support national or regional efforts to implement the Protection Agenda, building on the work of the Nansen Initiative Regional Consultations<sup>5</sup>.

#### **5. Strategic Priorities 2016 – 2019**

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The following section describes how activities, outputs and expected outcomes are linked to the mission statement, the overall objective of the Platform and the four strategic priorities:

##### *1. Address knowledge and data gaps*

One key finding of the Nansen Initiative was that global, comprehensive and systematic data collection and analysis on cross-border disaster-displacement is lacking<sup>6</sup>. Moreover, evidence and

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<sup>5</sup> Some regional organisations with whom the Nansen Initiative did engage are the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) in the Pacific, the Central American Integration System (SICA) in Central America, MERCOSUR in South America, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in the Greater Horn of Africa region, The Southern African Development Community (SADC) in Southern Africa, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Southeast Asia, and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in South Asia and the European Union (EU) in Europe.

<sup>6</sup> For example, there are global estimates which indicate that the phenomenon of disaster displacement is significant (average of 26,4 million people newly displaced each year), that most displacement is internal and that the majority is displaced by weather related hazards, but global data only covers the incidence of displacement, and not where displaced people flee to or

data is limited regarding displacement dynamics, trends, patterns and cycles, including on the root causes of disaster displacement. Data and evidence is also lacking regarding displacement and human mobility in the context of slow-onset events associated with the adverse effects of climate change. Additional data and knowledge is also needed on disaster-related migration and planned relocation processes. The data and evidence challenge is conceptual, institutional and operational<sup>7</sup>.

However, the Nansen Initiative found that knowledge and data on cross-border disaster-displacement is growing due to efforts by governments, researchers, academic institutions, and non-governmental and international organizations<sup>8</sup>. Thus, the Platform through its Coordination Unit will work with relevant agencies and members of its Advisory Committee to map existing information management systems, review them and propose measures to address gap areas (e.g. development of new concepts, methodologies, models and tools or establishment of new mechanisms). This exercise will also include an analysis of which gap can be addressed within the existing work of organizations and others collecting and analyzing data, including global centers and portals such as Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), and the identification of areas where additional capacity or new mechanisms would be required.

In view of the existing challenges, reaching a capacity to provide global information management, analysis, tracking of trends and reporting regarding cross-border disaster-displacement, including on its root causes, should be considered a long term goal. The mapping exercise and analysis of gaps will only be a first step. The result of that analysis will serve to inform and prepare the Steering Group for further strategic discussion and guidance on the mechanisms, measures and institutional capacity required to address the gaps.

Other steps, from a short or mid-term perspective, include addressing the following gaps:

- For example, all members of the Platform will seek to explore opportunities to support the inclusion of displacement and human mobility categories in post-disaster needs and damage assessment tools and methodologies, and in other information systems such as national censuses.

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where they eventually settle. Furthermore, these estimates, while indicative of overall trends, do not include all small scale displacements, slow-onset hazards or events, or data collection on protracted displacement.

<sup>7</sup> Global figures are also partly lacking because of the multiple drivers of disaster displacement (e.g. it is not clear whether the impacts of the disaster forced an individual to move, or whether the disaster became one of several factors driving the decision to move). In other instances data or numbers on displacement in disaster situations are not collected, let alone systematically shared. For example, censuses and other forms of population data collection rarely include questions that determine what factors influence movement, or whether it was voluntary or forced. Moreover, the Nansen Initiative found that “displacement” terminology is not consistently utilized within disaster response efforts, disaster-loss databases or during post-disaster needs assessments. Examples have also been identified where relevant displacement risk data is collected in one sector, but not systematically shared or used in others, e.g. to inform decisions and policy development on disaster risk, climate change adaptation, preparedness and response.

<sup>8</sup> Since 2008, IDMC has been collecting global data on disaster displacement, and has also developed models to project future disaster displacement. IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix collects data on displacement in disaster situations where the organization has field operations. There are other relevant actors at Geneva level, such as the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) and the Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS) that can contribute to better information management and data/knowledge. Other agencies such as OCHA and UNHCR also clearly have a role to play in addressing information gaps and enhance coordination.

- Similarly, from a preparedness and prevention perspective, members of the Platform will seek to link up with current efforts to strengthen risk mapping and forecasting modelling to identify vulnerable populations and others at risk of displacement, and to identify and better understand existing and emerging displacement risk drivers. Such information is important for contingency and preparedness planning and should be made available for relevant authorities and agencies at the national and regional level.
- Upon request by the Steering Group, research will be commissioned via existing channels, such as through members of the Advisory Committee, to address knowledge gaps (e.g. on the human mobility impact of slow-onset events associated with the adverse effects of climate change). The Coordination Unit will support the Platform to communicate findings on gaps, the result of new research and building of knowledge, and information on effective practice through relevant communication outlets (reports, policy briefs, websites etc.).

II. Enhance the use of identified effective practices and strengthen cooperation to prevent, when possible, to reduce and to address disaster displacement at the national, regional and international levels

The Nansen Initiative identified effective practices that address protection and assistance needs of people who have been displaced across borders (**Part One of the Protection Agenda: Protecting Cross-Border Disaster-Displaced Persons**) and effective practices to prevent displacement through measures that reduce disaster and displacement risks, enhance the adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and strengthen resilience (**Part Two of the Protection Agenda: Managing Disaster Displacement Risk in the Country of Origin**).

The *Platform on Disaster Displacement* seeks to enhance and strengthen the use of such effective practices, particularly at the national and regional level.

Humanitarian Protection Measures: A finding in the Protection Agenda was that international law does not explicitly address whether and under which circumstances disaster displaced persons shall be admitted to another country, what rights they have during their stay, and under what conditions they may be returned or find a lasting solution. In the absence of clear provisions in international law, some States, particularly in the Americas, selected regions in Africa and a few States in Europe, have developed a multitude of tools that allow them to admit or not return disaster displaced persons on their territory on an individual or group basis. These humanitarian protection measures are generally temporary, and may be based on regular immigration law, exceptional immigration categories, or provisions related to the protection of refugees or similar norms of international human rights law.

The Platform will seek to continue to consolidate, enhance the use, and further the application of such effective practices. It will also work with UNHCR and support the further development and use of their Guidelines on Temporary Protection or Stay Arrangements (TPSAs) as responses to humanitarian crises and complex or mixed population movements. The scope of application of UNHCR's Guidelines is broader than disaster situations, but they are fully complementary and can be part of what the Protection Agenda included as Humanitarian Protection Measures. Linkages and close coordination of work will also be pursued with IOM and their work on humanitarian visa, for example in South America the work on the Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) as well as with the Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative (MICIC).

States, particularly in regions exposed to high levels of disaster and displacement risks, would need to prepare for potential cross-border disaster-displacement to avoid being overwhelmed in the event of a sudden or large-scale influx of people in search of protection and assistance abroad. All members of the Platform will actively seek to support inclusion of displacement risk mapping, early warning, evacuation plans and preparedness for cross-border disaster-displacement etc. into national, bilateral and regional contingency plans, disaster risk management and humanitarian response plans. The Coordination Unit will support overall coordination of such efforts (overview of opportunities and tracking of ongoing efforts). Relevant information will be made available for all members.

The possibility for supporting training and the organization of national, bilateral and regional simulation exercises by relevant organizations such as IOM and UNHCR will be explored in close cooperation with relevant States and the respective United Nations Country Team/Humanitarian Team. UNDP and OCHA will play an important role to support the Platform in linking up with the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator System.

Management of Disaster Displacement Risk: The Protection Agenda identified a set of measures States can take to manage disaster displacement risk in order to help people stay, move out of areas at risk, and address the specific needs of those that have been internally displaced in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change. Available policy options to reduce vulnerability and build the resilience of people at risk of disaster displacement include disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and overall development measures through national development plans and UNDAF etc.

One important reason for keeping the management of disaster displacement in the country of origin as a strategic priority is the wide set of policy options available for States to prevent or reduce the risk of displacement. Often however, relevant policies are silent on displacement and human mobility challenges. One aim of the Platform will be to liaise and cooperate with UNISDR and other relevant actors supporting States in implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Coordination Unit will seek to engage members of the Advisory Committee and the Working Group to provide technical support so that issues such as displacement risk mapping, early warning, evacuation planning, response plans etc. are included in national disaster risk management policies and strategies. This is linked to another aim which is to provide technical and policy guidance for States to strengthen access to relevant climate change, DRR and development funding in support of measures that can reduce the risk of displacement (e.g. infrastructure development like dams, dykes, sea-walls in risk areas etc.).

When displacement or other forms of human mobility are unavoidable in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change, policy options may include facilitating voluntary migration and planned relocation to move people away from hazardous areas to safer areas before a disaster or displacement occurs, taking into account the regional /sub-regional diversity or uniqueness. Both IOM (facilitating voluntary migration) and UNHCR (planned relocation) have often assumed organizational leadership for work in these areas both at policy and operational level. The Platform will work and coordinate closely with both agencies to enable further action in support of such processes.

*III. Promote policy coherence and mainstreaming of human mobility challenges in, and across, relevant policy and action areas*

Since disaster displacement is multi-causal, efforts to prevent and address displacement and reduce displacement risks require systematic work across sectors, mandates and areas of expertise. An integrated approach is also required in order to ensure that protection needs are addressed throughout the displacement cycle (prevention, preparedness, protection during displacement, and the transition to durable solutions). A key gap and challenge highlighted by the Nansen Initiative is the need to bring together and link multiple policy and action areas that to date have been uncoordinated in order to better address cross-border disaster-displacement and its root causes.

Climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and other development efforts are often inter-dependent, and promoting their strategic combination when being implemented at the global, regional and national levels will generate more effective outcomes and strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity (e.g. development of integrated disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation strategies at national and regional level). All members of the Platform will have a role to play in promoting coherence across these policy areas, and the Steering Group will provide overall strategic guidance and be in charge of representing the Platform and provide global policy input in relevant global policy dialogues (e.g. at WHS, GFMD). More technical and policy support and input, for example to the UNFCCC by participating in relevant Task Forces (see below) or to the UNISDR Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology, may be provided by the Coordination Unit and members of the Advisory Committee and the Working Group, under guidance and mandate by the Chair and the Steering Group.

The Platform being state-led and based on multi-stakeholder involvement is strategically in a good position to promote policy coherence and to strengthen the goal of collective outcomes between these global policy processes. Coordination with specialized agencies such as UNHCR, IOM, UNDP, the Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement, and a strategic and technical relationship with UNISDR and the UNFCCC and its subsidiary bodies are important for generating such synergies. Through its Steering Group, the Platform will also advance its findings, conclusions and recommendations to the attention of decision and policy makers at all levels, such as through organizing side events at global and regional events and the drafting and submission of policy briefs.

The year 2015 saw a number of new global policy agendas. The inclusion and recognition of displacement and human mobility challenges in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Climate Change Agreement provide important opportunities for further policy coherence, synergies and for enhanced capacity to prevent and address the challenges of disaster displacement.

The Platform will continue to promote policy coherence by linking these processes.

- For example, the Sendai Framework on DRR explicitly references actions related to displacement (e.g. evacuation), migration and planned relocation as part of overall disaster risk reduction efforts. Providing technical support when parties to the framework seek to implement the framework at national level and measure progress, will give stronger effect to the effective practices identified in the Protection Agenda<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>9</sup>This may include support to UNISDR and the work of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction.

- Another strategic opportunity to promote policy coherence is the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in particular the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM), which has been mandated to establish a Task Force “to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change”.
- A third global process directly relevant to the work of the Platform and its protection objective is the United Nation Secretary General’s World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) and its follow-up. The SG’s *Agenda for Humanity* includes a set of proposals on how to reduce and address displacement, while it also calls for commitment to develop protection measures to prepare for and address cross-border displacement due to disasters and climate change. The *Agenda for Humanity* and its follow-up represent an important opportunity to support the development of protection frameworks at the national and regional level.
- The Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) and other global migration policy dialogues are also important opportunities to promote wider and further use of Humanitarian Protection Measures (e.g. use of regular immigration laws, exceptional immigration categories) and for the Platform to support policy and governance development in the migration area of work.

#### IV. Promote policy and normative development in gap areas

The Nansen Initiative identified a legal gap in international law for people displaced across borders in the context of disasters and climate change. Such persons are protected by international human rights law, and where applicable, international refugee law. However, international law does not address critical issues such as admission, access to basic services during temporary or permanent stay, and conditions for return. The Nansen Initiative found that some States possess legal provisions explicitly providing for humanitarian protection measures for cross-border disaster-displaced persons, but the vast majority of countries lack any normative framework that would offer guidance and a predictable response if such persons arrived at their borders or were on their territory<sup>10</sup>.

The Platform will build on efforts already started under the Nansen Initiative together with the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) in Central and North America, where a ‘*Guide to Effective Practices on Admission and Stay for Persons Moving across Borders in the Context of Disasters*’ has been drafted. Similar opportunities will be pursued in the context of other Regional Consultative Processes (RCP), which are important venues for governments and other stakeholders to discuss migration policy development. Another option is to pursue such activities together with smaller clusters of countries at regional level, where appropriate. This line of work requires detailed mapping/review of existing normative and policy practices in a given region, an analysis of displacement and human mobility dynamics, and the drafting and development of guidance/guides together with relevant States and regional organizations.

South America (MERCOSUR), Greater Horn of Africa (IGAD), Southern Africa (SADC) and the Pacific region (PIFS) are some of the regions where such work may be undertaken or further supported

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<sup>10</sup>The Nansen Initiative identified at least 50 countries that in recent decades have received or refrained from returning people in the aftermath of disasters, in particular those caused by tropical storms, flooding, drought, tsunamis, and earthquakes.



where it has already started under the Nansen Initiative<sup>11</sup>. Steering Group members and relevant regional organizations will be best positioned to promote and implement such activities with the support of operational agencies such as UNHCR and IOM and the Coordination Unit. Training and capacity building and support for legislative development may also be included under this line of work, and project funding for such actions will be pursued with relevant agencies.

The *Platform on Disaster Displacement*, like its predecessor the Nansen Initiative, will not seek to develop new global legal standards or normative frameworks. It will follow the recommendation from the Protection Agenda which suggests that standard-setting activities are more appropriately undertaken at the domestic and regional levels.

While many international agencies and organizations are operationally engaged in situations of disaster displacement, none is explicitly mandated to assist and protect cross-border disaster-displaced persons. The Nansen Initiative found that this represents an institutional gap, which weakens the predictability and the preparedness for the response.

Additional activities under this strategic priority may include:

- Support legal and policy development at the domestic and regional level and support the development of bilateral and regional frameworks regarding admission, stay and non-return of cross-border disaster-displaced persons. States that are members of the Steering Group will take the lead on this work in the relevant regions, while the Coordination Unit will map and provide an overview of relevant regional processes and provide technical support when appropriate.
- An important communication activity will be to present analysis and evidence regarding gap areas to policy and decision-makers, including to members of the Steering Group. This work will build on experiences and outcomes from enhancing the use of humanitarian protection measures under strategic priority 2, and will draw on technical support from members of the Advisory Committee and the Working Group, in particular UNHCR and IOM.
- Support mainstreaming of activities within the mandates and areas of expertise of relevant international agencies and organizations. Under the leadership of the Steering Group, opportunities for more formalized mainstreaming of roles and responsibilities will also be pursued (e.g. consider bringing the issue to the attention of the governance structure of relevant organizations).
- To follow up on the outcomes of the WHS, and under the leadership of its Steering Group, the Platform will also take note of UN SG's Agenda for Humanity and the proposed commitment to work with States in relevant regions to: *'Adopt an appropriate international framework, national legislation and regional cooperation frameworks by 2025 to ensure countries in disaster-prone regions are prepared to receive and protect those displaced across borders without refugee status'*.

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<sup>11</sup> See for example Nansen Initiative commissioned work: "Clusters and Hubs: Toward a Regional Architecture for Voluntary Adaptive Migration in the Pacific", by Bruce Burson and Richard Bedford (2013).

## 6. Strategic Framework

The Platform will undertake and promote a diverse set of activities when pursuing overall and more specific objectives and priorities in partnership with the broadest possible set of relevant stakeholders. The following Strategic Framework outlines the expected outcomes and outputs of the Platform for 2016-2019:

<b>Ultimate outcome</b>	The protection of people displaced across borders in the context of disasters, including those linked to the effects of climate change is strengthened, and the risks of disaster displacement are prevented or reduced.			
<b>Intermediate outcomes</b>	Knowledge and data gaps (e.g. facts/figures, trends, evidences) addressed	Use of identified effective practices and cooperation to prevent, reduce and address disaster displacement enhanced	Mainstreaming of human mobility challenges in relevant policy and action areas ensured, and policy coherence promoted	Policies and norms regarding gap areas developed and promoted
<b>3. (Expected) Outputs</b>	<p>Existing and relevant data collection and information systems mapped and reviewed.</p> <p>Tools, concepts and methodologies to collect and analyze displacement data improved.</p> <p>Post-disaster needs assessment supported</p> <p>Displacement forecasting models further developed and applied.</p> <p>Displacement risk mapping models developed and applied.</p>	<p>The use of temporary protection (TP) guidelines and other migration management tools applied for cross-border disaster-displacement</p> <p>Training and capacity building organized.</p> <p>Operational and technical support to include human mobility challenges in national DRR/CCA/Development strategies provided.</p> <p>Bilateral and regional simulation exercises on contingency planning and preparedness organized.</p> <p>Use of the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement promoted.</p>	<p>Technical and policy input provided systematically to the UNFCCC and its subsidiary bodies.</p> <p>Sendai Framework on DRR implementation supported,</p> <p>Policy coherence promoted between global climate change, disaster risk reduction and development frameworks.</p> <p>Follow up to WHS and relevant provisions in Agenda for Humanity ensured.</p> <p>Engagement in relevant migration policy dialogues established.</p>	<p>Analysis and evidence regarding gap areas presented to policy and decision-makers.</p> <p>Guides to Effective Practices on Admission and Stay developed at regional levels.</p> <p>Development of new and relevant policies and norms, including soft laws, at the national and regional level supported.</p> <p>Global soft laws promoted (Resolutions etc.)</p> <p>Systematic and coordinated advocacy, communication and messaging ensured.</p>

## 7. Workplan

The following section outlines the Workplan of the Platform from 1 July 2016 until 31 December 2017. It is organized around the four strategic priorities and expected outcomes/outputs listed above. It includes a list of activities, timeline, roles and responsibilities.

The Steering Group of the Platform will revisit the work plan periodically.

Under the Chairmanship of the Federal Government of Germany and during the first year of the *Platform*, priority will be on enhancing the use of humanitarian protection measures in situations of cross-order disaster-displacement, while also promoting practices to strengthen the management of disaster displacement risk in the country of origin.

## 7.1 Detailed Work Plan (2016-2017) [to be completed]

1.1 Knowledge and data gaps addressed						
Output	Activities:	Indicator	Target	Timeline	Responsibility / Remarks	
1.2 Use of identified effective practices and cooperation to prevent, when possible, to reduce and to address disaster displacement enhanced						
Output	Activities:	Indicator	Target	Timeline	Responsibility	
1.3 Mainstreaming of human mobility challenges in relevant policy and action areas ensured, and policy coherence promoted						
Output	Activities:	Indicator	Target	Timeline	Responsibility/Remarks	
1.4 Policies and norms regarding gap areas developed and promoted						
Output	Activities:	Indicator	Target	Timeline	Responsibility	

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### Advisory Committee (AC)

#### Terms of Reference

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#### 1. Background

The *Platform on Disaster Displacement (Platform)* has been established in July 2016 to follow up on the work started by the Nansen Initiative<sup>1</sup> and to implement the recommendations of the Nansen Initiative Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change (Protection Agenda).

#### 2. Mission Statement and Objective of the Platform on Disaster Displacement

Forced displacement related to disasters, including the adverse effects of climate change (disaster displacement), is a reality and among the biggest humanitarian challenges facing States and the international community in the 21st century. In this context, the Mission of the *Platform on Disaster Displacement* is to work towards enhanced cooperation, coordination and action in order to improve the protection of disaster displaced persons. The Platform will promote concerted efforts at the national, regional and international levels and among stakeholders dealing with a broad range of policy and action areas including humanitarian assistance and protection, human rights, migration management, refugee protection, disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and development.

The overall objective of the Platform is:

*To strengthen the protection of people displaced across borders in the context of disasters, including those linked to the effects of climate change, and to prevent or reduce disaster displacement risks*

To support implementation of activities aimed at achieving this objective the following structure will be put in place as part of the Platform: 1) Steering Group, 2) Advisory Committee, and 3)

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<sup>1</sup> The governments of Norway and Switzerland, building on the 2010 UNFCCC Cancún Adaptation Framework and the 2011 Nansen Conference on Climate Change and Displacement in the 21st Century, pledged at the UNHCR Ministerial Conference in December 2011 to address the need for a more coherent and consistent approach to the protection of people displaced across borders in the context of disasters and the effects of climate change. This was the origin of the Nansen Initiative, which was launched by the Governments of Norway and Switzerland in October 2012, with the support of a Steering Group comprised of Australia, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Germany, Kenya, Mexico, and the Philippines, and accompanied by the Group of Friends co-chaired by Morocco and the European Union. The Nansen Initiative Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change (Protection Agenda) was endorsed by 109 delegations at an intergovernmental global consultation on 12-13 October 2015 in Geneva, Switzerland, which marked the end of the Nansen Initiative in its previous form.

Coordination Unit. This document describes the Terms of Reference for the Advisory Committee (AC).

### **3. Objectives and Composition of the Advisory Committee**

The main objective of the Advisory Committee is to strengthen participation and ownership of a wide range of actors in the follow up work to the Nansen Initiative and in the implementation of the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda. Its function is twofold: 1) To provide expert input and strategic advice to the Chair and Steering Group of the Platform, and as applicable and, appropriate, 2) Support implementation of activities in the Workplan in consultation with the Coordination Unit and the Chair.

The Advisory Committee consists, inter alia, of individuals and representatives of international and regional organizations, research institutions, academia, private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other civil society stakeholders that have an interest to promote and implement the Protection Agenda and are committed to, individually or collectively, to address protection challenges related to disaster displacement. It represents a diverse group of stakeholders with expertise in different fields of relevance to disaster displacement such as humanitarian assistance and protection, human rights, migration management, refugee protection, disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and development.

As an operational part of the Advisory Committee, a Working Group (WG) among organizations, agencies and others that have responsibilities for implementation of activities in the Workplan will be established in Geneva. Under the leadership of the Chair and the Steering Group of the Platform, the Working Group will coordinate implementation of activities in the Workplan on an ongoing basis, strengthen operational collaboration, and support mainstreaming of activities within relevant agencies. UNHCR and IOM have received support to have dedicated staff to support the implementation of the Workplan of the Platform, and both agencies will have a key role to play in the Working Group, but other organizations and agencies will also be invited to join.

### **4. Membership**

The Advisory Committee will build on the membership and the work of the Consultative Committee established under the Nansen Initiative that informed and supported the previous process through its expertise and experience. The membership is open-ended. Any further enlargement can be suggested either by the Chair or the Steering Group of the Platform. The Steering Group will then need to approve new members unanimously.

The members of the Advisory Committee will not be remunerated for their participation or travel to meetings. Travel costs may be reimbursed based on availability of funding.

### **5. Working Methods**

The Advisory Committee will be chaired by someone appointed by the Chair of the Steering Group and the meetings will be organised by the Coordination Unit. The focal point for the Advisory Committee with regard to information exchange and other type of queries will be the Coordination Unit. The Chair of the Advisory Committee will ensure liaison with the Chair of the Steering Group. The outcomes of the work of the Advisory Committee will be presented by its Chair to the Chair of the Steering Group, in close cooperation with and supported by the Coordination Unit.



The Advisory Committee will meet at least once a year in Geneva, Switzerland to take stock of progress in implementing the Protection Agenda, share information on effective practices and lessons learned, present new research and new initiatives, assess gaps and challenges and discuss and promote opportunities for further cooperation, coordination and action. The annual meeting will be called by the Chair and organised by the Coordination Unit.

The Working Group that will be constituted in Geneva as an operational part of the Advisory Committee will meet regularly among its members and it will be active between its meetings. The Coordination Unit, under the leadership of the Chair, serves as a secretary of the Working Group and will organize its meetings and coordinate its work.

## 6. Activities in Detail

- Promote awareness on disaster displacement and associated protection challenges within relevant networks of policy and practice at the local, national, regional and international level.
- Support dissemination and implementation of the Protection Agenda.
- Advise the Chair and Steering Group on the overall strategy and work programme of the Platform.
- Participate in meetings and workshops (virtual or in person) called by the Advisory Committee to exchange information, share lessons learned, present research and discuss pilot projects etc.
- Contribute actively to the sharing and exchange of information among members of the Platform and share information about events and policy development in relevant action and policy areas.
- Join and support when applicable policy and advocacy events at the national, regional and international level.
- Identify and propose measures and activities that members may take individually or collectively in support of the implementation of the Workplan. This may include activities such as:
  - Research and field studies, analysis, information management and consolidation of information/knowledge
  - Development of technical standards, common tools and guidelines
  - Trainings/workshops/capacity building exercises
  - Technical advice on norms and policies
  - Review and provide inputs to research, policy and technical papers
- Constitute a Working Group of agencies with interest in joining forces to implement activities in the Workplan and to carry forward activities on an ongoing basis, strengthen operational collaboration, pilot joint projects, and support mainstreaming of activities within relevant agencies.

End/.












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