

Platform on Disaster Displacement's Data Knowledge Working Group Virtual Marketplace Programme

Tuesday 24 November 2020

Registration

To attend the marketplace, please register [here](#). You will automatically receive the link to access the sessions after your registration. The same link will be valid for the three sessions.

09:00 – 10:30 (CET)	SESSION 1 – <i>moderated by Bina Desai, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre</i>
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PACIFIC RESPONSE TO DISASTER DISPLACEMENT: SUPPORTING DATA DRIVE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSES IN VANUATU FOLLOWING TC HAROLD

Daniel Salmon, Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), IOM Vanuatu

- The presentation will provide a brief overview of Vanuatu exploring and sharing its complicated context, in implementing a full-scale humanitarian assessment after Category 5 Tropical Cyclone Harold. It will introduce disaster displacement context in Vanuatu and the Pacific Response to Disaster Displacement (PRDD) project support to the National Disaster Management Office in Vanuatu. It will discuss in greater detail the objectives of the exercise and why a standardised DTM assessment methodology can be so vital in not only supporting immediate life-saving activities but also strengthening preparedness plans. It will also discuss the importance of strengthening coordination and working in partnership in a displacement tracking exercise harnessing the strengths of all partners. Finally, some displacement tracking results will be presented, as well as lessons learnt from the exercise.

REGIONAL DIALOGUE TO ADDRESS HUMAN MOBILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN

Susanne Melde, Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC), International Organization of Migration

- The Regional Dialogue to Address Human Mobility and Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean project aims to build a regional dialogue series in Eastern Caribbean States that will enhance governments' capacities to collect, analyse and utilize data on human mobility and vulnerability derived from environmental change. The project is implemented by IOM in six independent member states of

the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), namely Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The presentation will highlight the data assessments in the countries and links to capacity building.

“HOME LANDS: ISLAND AND ARCHIPELAGIC STATES’ POLICYMAKING FOR HUMAN MOBILITY IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Julia Blocher and Kira Vinke, Postdam Institute for Climate Impacts Research (PIK)

- PIK and GIZ conducted an analysis of how human mobility in the context of climate change fits into the policy landscape of nine island and archipelagic countries: Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica, and St. Lucia in the Eastern Caribbean; Fiji, Kiribati, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu in the South Pacific; and the Philippines in the Western Pacific. This research is part of the Global Programme on Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change (HMCCC), funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented by GIZ. More than 90 expert interviews, as well as regional literature reviews and focus group discussions, were conducted. The findings show the strength of regional approaches for improving migrants’ rights and for increasing climate resilience, and highlight the necessity of building a coherent multilateral framework on HMCCC to accommodate and support people who may have to move in the future.

COMPOUNDING DISPLACEMENT: THE TROPICAL STORM-KING TIDE NEXUS

John Marazita, University of Geneva

- Hurricane and tropical cyclone impacts have been well documented by scholars and stakeholders. Comprehensive data sets have led to the implementation of sophisticated disaster risk reduction mechanisms in vulnerable coastal communities. These adaptive measures have significantly reduced casualties and displacement. As sea level continues to rise, storm surges resulting from a combination of higher than average tides and strong winds are challenging such measures. Pacific island communities refer to the highest annual tides as king tides. King tides commonly lead to inundation in coastal communities worldwide. Recent displacement events in the Pacific and Caribbean regions highlight the need for specialized awareness of displacement caused by the increasingly common combination of tropical storms and king tides. This presentation will review recent displacement events resulting from the combination of tropical storms and king tides occurring over the last five-years, annotated by examples from the field following the recent Hurricane Dorian.

GROUP DISCUSSION

*Moderated by **Bina Desai**, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre*

14:00 – 15:30 (CET)

SESSION 2 – moderated by Muhammad Rizki, Displacement Tracking Matrix, International Organization for Migration

THE HABITABLE PROJECT: LINKING CLIMATE CHANGE, HABITABILITY AND SOCIAL TIPPING POINTS

Caroline Zickgraf, Hugo Observatory, University of Liege

- The HABITABLE project (2020-2024), funded by the European Commission's Horizon 2020 programme and coordinated by the Hugo Observatory of the University of Liège, investigates how and to what extent climate change affects the habitability of socio-ecological systems and transforms current and future migration patterns. By analysing the effects of climate impacts on the system as a whole - including social, political, economic, environmental and demographic factors - and accounting for both objective and subjective dimensions, HABITABLE's systemic approach will contribute to the design of appropriate and sustainable policy responses to the climate-migration nexus. This intervention presents some of its innovative methodological approaches to improving data and advancing knowledge of the climate change-mobility nexus.

MIGRATION, THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND CLIMATE IN CENTRAL AMERICA'S NORTHERN TRIANGLE

Susana Adamo, Centre for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Columbia University

- This proposal aims to investigate the observed and projected impacts of the compound risks of climate impacts and COVID-19 pandemic on current trends and future scenarios of climate-induced migration in Central America's Northern Triangle (Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador), using a mixed methods approach based on diagnostic and projecting modeling and qualitative comparative analysis. We hypothesize that the COVID-19 pandemic is changing migration pathways in the Northern Triangle of Central America with interconnected effects in areas of origin and destination, due to enhanced population vulnerability, for example via increased food insecurity.

FORECAST-BASED FINANCING AND DISASTER DISPLACEMENT: ACTING EARLY TO MINIMIZE THE RISKS OF DISPLACEMENT

Ezekiel Simperingham, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

- There is increasing interest in anticipatory humanitarian action in the context of disaster displacement. Recently, for example, the UNFCCC Task Force on Displacement called on States to: "develop innovative approaches, such as forecast-based financing, to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change". This presentation will discuss the existing approach of forecast-based financing (FbF) to addressing disaster displacement, as well as propose recommendations on how FbF can be adapted to address the needs of communities affected by disaster displacement. The speaker will share during the session the new IFRC and Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre Issue Brief on Forecast Based Financing and Disaster Displacement.

THE IOM'S TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING TOOL (TTT)

Damien Jusselme, Displacement Tracking Matrix, International Organization for Migration, Regional office in Dakar

- This presentation will present the transhumant tracking tool (TTT), a DTM methodology developed by IOM West and Central Africa to monitor transhumance movements across various countries. The key methodological aspects of this work will be discussed and the first results in Burkina Faso and Mauritania presented.

ESTIMATING THE DISASTER DISPLACEMENT STOCK

Sylvain Ponserre, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

- For the first time, IDMC has estimated the number of people who remain internally displaced as a result of disasters across 95 countries: 5.1 million as of 31 December 2019. This includes 1.2 million people displaced by years of drought and floods in Afghanistan, and more than 500,000 by monsoon rains in India in 2019. During our presentation, we explain our methodology and why this first estimate is important to better understand the duration and conditions of disaster displacement, and how major data gaps mean there is much more we do not yet know.

GROUP DISCUSSION

Moderated by **Muhammad Rizki**, Displacement Tracking Matrix, International Organization for Migration

16:00 – 17:30 (CET)

SESSION 3 – *moderated by Atle Solberg, PDD Secretariat*

SAHEL PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS

Andrew Harper and **Eric Bonet**, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

- In the Sahel region, climate change is a driver for events such as forced displacement, food insecurity, environmental-related issues (e.g. drought, flooding), and violent conflict. With the advent of new technologies (e.g. increased data storage, transfer and processing speeds, advanced high-level programming languages) these events might be predicted and therefore humanitarian response could transform from reactive to proactive. This project aims to 1) Better understand the interconnectedness of displacement, climate risks, food insecurity, increased violence, and threats to livelihoods in the Sahel region; 2) Use data, statistical algorithms, and machine learning techniques to identify the likelihood of future outcomes based on historical data; and 3) Address the need for a coordinated overarching system-wide engagement on data innovation in support of the Decade of Action.

THE GROUNDWELL MODEL VERSION 2: ENHANCEMENTS FOR RECENT WORK IN AFRICA

Kanta Kumari Rigaud, World Bank

- The World Bank's flagship report, *Groundswell: Preparing for Internal Climate Migration*, used a platform of big-data – climate, demographic, climate impacts - to develop scenario-based approach, implemented in the context of a population gravity model, to isolate the portion of future changes in population distribution that can be attributed to slow-onset climate factors between 2020-2050. Using spatially and temporally consistent data sets and scenario pathways allowed for comparability across countries and regions. This robust approach applied initially for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and Latin America has since been enhanced and further contextualized using peer reviewed literature, historical and current movement patterns, and the development context, to provide a basis for policy discussions in West African and East African countries.

NOVEL AND BIG DATA APPROACHES TO IDENTIFYING DISASTER DISPLACEMENT

Alex de Sherbinin, Centre for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Columbia University

- Much has been promised about the role of big data in identifying the numbers and locations of displaced populations, and use of cell phone and social media data are two prominent examples that have shown some promise. This presentation focuses on work funded by Schmidt Futures and carried out by CIESIN at Columbia University to test the applicability of digital device connection data and nighttime lights to understand potential displacement patterns in Oaxaca, Mexico (in the aftermath of the February 2018 earthquake) and Jakarta, Indonesia (in the aftermath of the January 1st 2020 flood). It will briefly touch on methods, results and future prospects.

DECOLONIZING DATA COLLECTION AND RESEARCH

Robin Bronen, Alaska Institute for Justice

- Decolonizing data collection is essential in order to empower local governing entities and community residents with the information they need in order to make long-term adaptation strategy decisions. Community-based environmental monitoring is an important decolonizing tool that can facilitate empowerment and capacity-building. Community-based environmental monitoring also is important to understand local ecosystem change, such as sea level rise and erosion, which is critical to implementing community-based adaptation strategies.

IMPROVING THE EVIDENCE BASE ON PLANNED RELOCATION

Sanjula Weerasinghe, Georgetown University - **Erica Bower**, Stanford University

- The salience of planned relocation out of harm's way is evolving as the impacts of climate change intensify. While planned relocation offers opportunities to minimize or adapt to exposure and vulnerability, it can also undermine socio-economic prosperity. Policymakers and practitioners want to know how planned relocation should be undertaken in a protection-sensitive manner to safeguard human security. As a necessary first step towards answering that critical question, there is a need for a strengthened evidence base of practice to date. A global dataset of historical and ongoing planned relocation cases does not exist, until now. By mapping the scope and identifiable characteristics of cases gathered through academic and

grey literature, this project augments available knowledge. Such characteristics include: physical distance; relocated households; duration of the process; initiating and supporting actors; participation mechanisms; assessments; legal and policy frameworks; livelihoods and other challenges. We offer insights on knowledge and data gaps on planned relocation and implications for future research.

GROUP DISCUSSION

*Moderated by **Atle Solberg**, PDD Secretariat*