

## Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) Strategy 2024-2030

### 1. Introduction

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The Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) was established in July 2016 as a State-led initiative<sup>1</sup> to follow up on the work of the Nansen Initiative and to support States and other stakeholders 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* (Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda)<sup>2</sup> which was endorsed by 109 States in October 2015 and continues to inform its work.

This PDD Strategy 2024-2030 succeeds the PDD Strategies 2016-2019 and 2019-2023. It was developed under the PDD Steering Group's Working Group on Strategy Review, co-hosted by Fiji, the European Union (EU) and Kenya, as then former, current and future Chairs of the PDD, and also reflects input from the PDD Advisory Committee<sup>3</sup> and an External Assessment of the work of the PDD<sup>4</sup>. The Strategy outlines the PDD's objective and defines its scope and strategic priorities, setup and working modalities for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2030. This comparatively longer timeframe has been chosen to align the work of the PDD with relevant international processes, in particular the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The Steering Group of the PDD can revise, update and approve this Strategy and its accompanying Workplans as it sees fit, to ensure it incorporates new developments and changing needs. It will conduct a mid-term review in 2027.

The Strategy and its two annexes form the PDD Strategic Framework 2024-2030. The Logical Framework (2024-2030) provides an overview of the expected outcomes and outputs and supports assessment of the PDD's work. The Workplan lists PDD activities undertaken under each Chairmanship.

### 2. Context

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Displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, disasters caused by natural hazards, and environmental degradation, is a reality today and will continue to be a growing global concern. Climate change increases the frequency and intensity of weather-related events, such as floods, droughts, heatwaves and cyclones. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), “[c]limate and weather extremes are increasingly driving displacement in all regions”, while

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<sup>1</sup> See <https://disasterdisplacement.org/about-us/the-steering-group>, for an overview of members of the PDD Steering Group.

<sup>2</sup> See <https://www.nanseninitiative.org/>. The Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda is available at [https://disasterdisplacement.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/EN\\_Protection\\_Agenda\\_Volume\\_I\\_low\\_res.pdf](https://disasterdisplacement.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/EN_Protection_Agenda_Volume_I_low_res.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> The Advisory Committee convened for a Workshop on 1-3 March 2023. The discussions are summarized in this report: [https://disasterdisplacement.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/PDD-AC\\_Workshop-Report-2023.pdf](https://disasterdisplacement.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/PDD-AC_Workshop-Report-2023.pdf).

<sup>4</sup> The External Assessment Report was issued in October 2023 and is available here: <https://disasterdisplacement.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/External-Assessment.pdf>.

the possibilities to adapt to the effects of climate change, and thus to reduce displacement risks, increasingly reach their limits<sup>5</sup>.

Knowledge and recognition of the diversity of disaster contexts, the complexity of displacement, and its differentiated risks for people and places has grown over the past decades, and increasing attention is afforded to the implications of disaster displacement and climate change for least developed countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and countries that are fragile or affected by conflict.

In the years to come, the challenges of disaster displacement will require even stronger engagement from diverse stakeholders, including humanitarian and development actors, and reinforce the need to increase and strengthen disaster risk management and prevent disasters and associated displacement.

Since the launch of the Nansen Initiative in 2012 and the endorsement of the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda in 2015, followed by the establishment of the PDD in 2016, the topic of displacement has gained momentum across a broad range of policies and actors addressing disasters and climate change. The concept of human mobility understood as “displacement, migration, and planned relocation” in the 2010 Cancun Adaptation Framework (paragraph 14f) that helped to shape the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, continues to inform policy engagement particularly under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC<sup>6</sup>. Addressing the challenges of displacement in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation has been included in global, regional and national processes such as those related to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) and the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General’s Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, as well as the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), among others.

Despite progress made in the implementation of these frameworks and increased capacity and readiness for action and support on the issue among different actors, and in fact a greater number of actors and ‘players’ in this field at the national, regional and global levels, large gaps remain regarding the prevention of displacement as well as the protection of persons displaced and finding durable solutions to their displacement.

The challenge is often one of *coherence* - different, frequently interrelated areas of law and policy have embraced disaster displacement, including humanitarian assistance, protection, human rights, migration management, refugee protection, disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change action, finance, and sustainable development. What remains challenging is to establish coherence, cooperation and strategic coordination across these relevant interdependent policy areas in order to ensure a complementary implementation of these frameworks.

This need for stronger engagement from a wide range of actors to support coherence across different policy areas and integrated approaches is greater than ever. There is much value in seeking greater coordination and coherence of efforts at all levels, to achieve more effective outcomes; strengthen

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<sup>5</sup> See IPCC, ‘Summary for Policymakers’ in IPCC Climate Change 2022 – Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability – Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Pörtner H.O. et al. (eds)) (Cambridge University Press 2022), pp. 9 and 11.

<sup>6</sup> The 2010 Cancun Adaptation Framework invites parties “to enhance action on adaptation under the Cancun Adaptation Framework [...] by undertaking [...] measures to enhance understanding, coordination and cooperation with regard to climate change induced displacement, migration and planned relocation, where appropriate, at the national, regional and international levels”; <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf>.

the resilience and adaptive capacity of countries and communities (e.g. development of integrated disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation strategies and plans including human mobility challenges, at the national level); improve the link between humanitarian and development efforts at the multilateral level; and facilitate addressing the longer-term developmental challenges and finding durable solutions, including by promoting synergies between long-term national development plans and external support.

In the current, often fragmented, international institutional and policy landscape, the PDD is uniquely positioned to foster coordination and coherence by virtue of being a State-led initiative that engages a wide range of stakeholders at the global, regional, and national levels, at the request of governments, and that works in cooperation with partners from the United Nations (UN), international organizations, academia and civil society.

The PDD has a proven track record in raising awareness on disaster displacement; convening stakeholders and working across policy areas by generating and brokering knowledge, research and analysis; providing advocacy and support for coordination; promoting synergies and policy coherence; and providing technical support and capacity building at the regional and national level in gap areas that are identified jointly with governments and partners. This profile has been identified as the PDD's added value and guides the objective and strategic directions of this Strategy.

### **3. Objective**

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The PDD promotes a comprehensive approach to disaster displacement as defined in the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda<sup>7</sup> that aims at protecting disaster displaced persons as well<sup>8</sup> as providing persons at risk of disaster displacement with measures helping them to stay or move safely out of harm's way<sup>9</sup>. This approach aligns with a human rights based approach to disaster displacement as well as the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its vision of a world in which "no one will be left behind".

Supporting the implementation of the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda remains at the core of the work of the PDD under this Strategy. The Steering Group of the PDD has formulated the following overall **OBJECTIVE** for the PDD's work from 2024-2030:

*To support States and other stakeholders to strengthen the protection of persons displaced in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change; as well as to prevent or reduce disaster displacement risks in countries of origin.*

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<sup>7</sup> According to the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, paragraph 16, "The term 'disaster displacement' refers to situations where people are forced or obliged to leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of a disaster or in order to avoid the impact of an immediate and foreseeable natural hazard. Such displacement results from the fact that affected persons are (i) exposed to (ii) a natural hazard in a situation where (iii) they are too vulnerable and lack the resilience to withstand the impacts of that hazard. It is the effects of natural hazards, including the adverse impacts of climate change that may overwhelm the resilience or adaptive capacity of an affected community or society, thus leading to a disaster that potentially results in displacement."

<sup>8</sup> See Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, page 20-31.

<sup>9</sup> See Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, p. 32-41.

## 4. Scope and Strategic Priorities

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### 4.1 The Scope of the PDD's Work

Drawing on these achievements, the PDD prioritizes as its **SCOPE OF WORK** from 2024-2030, five global policy frameworks and action areas for engagement on disaster displacement, namely:

- The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM).
- The Global Compact on Refugees (GCR).
- The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework).
- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and other outcomes of subsidiary bodies of the UNFCCC, including the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM) and its Task Force on Displacement (TFD).
- The United Nations Secretary General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement and other relevant policy and normative frameworks regarding internal displacement.

Regarding its global thematic scope of engagement, these policy frameworks and areas are relevant to the PDD's work insofar as, in line with the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, they address the protection needs of those displaced in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change or aim to prevent or reduce displacement by managing displacement risks through measures helping people to stay, move out of harm's way and find solutions to their displacement.

The State-led character of the PDD allows for targeted and coordinated global advocacy on disaster displacement across these five policy and action areas to promote policy coherence and ensure that global and regional commitments to prevent, reduce and address disaster displacement remain high on the international agenda, in a context of broad and ambitious goals and competing priorities. The PDD continues to support such advocacy efforts with partners and seeks to ensure that commitments are followed through by engaging in the areas described below (section 4.2).

Regarding its regional and national scope of engagement, under this Strategy, following a partnership approach, the PDD seeks to deepen its engagement in the Americas, the Pacific and Africa as well as expand its capacity to respond to regional and national requests for support, in particular from governments and regional organizations in Asia and the Caribbean.

Regarding its traditional thematic scope and focus on cross-border disaster-displacement, available data suggests that most disaster displacement takes place within countries. Not to recognize this reality would constitute a gap in policy coherence. The numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs), as well as the projections of disaster displacement for the future, suggest that there are gaps in capacity to prepare for and respond to internal disaster displacement<sup>10</sup>. Under this Strategy, the PDD will therefore also engage on the issue of internal displacement through advocacy to mainstream such displacement in disaster risk reduction and climate change action as well as efforts to find durable solutions. Upon request, and in line with the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, the PDD will support State's efforts to ensure that internal displacement in disaster contexts is integrated within domestic disaster risk management and IDP laws, policies and strategies and relevant regional instruments<sup>11</sup>.

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<sup>10</sup> Cf. the UN Secretary General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement [https://www.un.org/en/content/action-agenda-on-internal-displacement/assets/pdf/Action-Agenda-on-Internal-Displacement\\_EN.pdf](https://www.un.org/en/content/action-agenda-on-internal-displacement/assets/pdf/Action-Agenda-on-Internal-Displacement_EN.pdf) and report by the High Level Panel on Internal Displacement <https://internaldisplacement-panel.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/HLP-report-WEB.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> See Protection Agenda, p. 44, para. 107 and p. 48, para. 124.

#### 4.2. Strategic Priorities 2024 – 2030

Within these policy and action areas, the PDD will, in line with the recommendations of the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda and building on its past strategies, support State efforts focusing on the following three **STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**:

- I. *Enhance the implementation of measures to protect cross-border disaster-displaced persons.*
- II. *Enhance the management of the risk of disaster displacement in climate action, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development.*
- III. *Enhance public policies on planned relocation; as well as on internal disaster displacement and finding durable solutions.*

**I. *Enhance the implementation of measures to protect cross-border disaster-displaced persons.***

Unlike for refugees fleeing persecution and violence, in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change there is no international legal regime that explicitly addresses the protection for persons displaced or compelled to move across international borders ('protection gap', e.g., on admission, standards during stay, and conditions for return) or the relevant burden and responsibility sharing. However, existing international and regional refugee and human rights instruments do apply in some specific circumstances to protect people displaced across borders in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change who need international protection. The protection gap is therefore often a result of insufficient guidance and implementation of existing human rights and other standards and legal instruments.

In line with the recommendations of the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda and the approach taken thus far, the PDD does not advocate for the development of new legally binding standards and legal instruments for admission and stay of cross-border disaster-displaced persons at the global level. Rather, it promotes better implementation of existing standards and supports future processes developing relevant standards at all levels.

Furthermore, for those people on the move in the context of climate change impacts and disasters who have no other legal options, there are a number of measures based on immigration law, including humanitarian visa and temporary protection schemes that States can use to permit the admission and stay of cross-border disaster-displaced persons on their territory. The Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda refers to these measures as "humanitarian protection measures" (paragraph 19).

In this context, the PDD engages to support efforts to:

- I.1 *Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration for persons at risk of or affected by disasters and the adverse effects of climate change:* This includes engaging in the International Migration Review Forum (2026 and 2030); the UN Migration Network (UNMN); the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) and other relevant regional and global fora and processes. It also includes commissioning research and organizing policy dialogues and exchanges of effective practices.
- I.2 *Promote the systematic and predictable use of humanitarian visa and temporary protection schemes and their harmonization at (sub-)regional levels:* This includes providing support to governments and (sub-)regional organizations as requested, including technical

support. It also includes capacity building and training as well as supporting exchanges on effective practices and commissioning relevant research.

I.3 *Promote the implementation of existing legal and normative instruments to protect refugees and others in need of international protection in the context of climate change impacts and disasters, and similar protection under human rights law.* This includes engaging in relevant follow-up mechanisms to the GCR. It also includes commissioning research; supporting the development of guidance; and convening policy discussions across stakeholders in regional and global fora and processes.

I.4 *Support the development of regional human mobility frameworks:* This includes commissioning research and providing technical support and capacity building to (sub-)regional organizations and governments requesting it.

## **II. *Enhance the management of the risk of disaster displacement in climate action, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development.***

There are a number of measures States and other stakeholders can take to prevent disaster displacement by better managing displacement risks in affected countries. As outlined in the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, available policy options to reduce vulnerability and build the resilience of people at risk of disaster displacement include disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation and adaptation, enhanced preparedness, and overall development measures.

In this context, the PDD engages to support efforts to:

II.1 *Integrate human mobility in Disaster Risk Reduction:* This includes continued engagement and support to Global and Regional DRR Platforms and relevant UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) mechanisms. It also includes conducting studies such as mappings of global and regional DRR strategies; development and promotion of DRR indicators for displacement and development or dissemination of tools such as the Words into Action Guidelines on Disaster Displacement. It includes providing advice, capacity building and technical support to governments wishing to develop DRR or broader development strategies and frameworks that include human mobility considerations; and engaging in processes elaborating a post-2030 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

II.2 *Integrate human mobility in Climate Change Action:* This includes continuing to engage in and support the work of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM) and its Task Force on Displacement (TFD), its Expert Groups, and the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage (SNLD). It includes supporting the integration of human mobility into relevant national climate change planning processes such as the process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans. It also includes commissioning research on displacement as loss and damage; convening discussions on the issue across relevant stakeholder groups; supporting policy development and promoting the use of effective practices to reduce economic and non-economic losses and damages suffered by displaced people and their communities. It includes providing action and support for effective practices to avert, minimize and address displacement to governments requesting it.

II.3 *Enhance access to financing to avert, minimize and address displacement in the context of adverse effects of climate change:* This includes advocacy based on commissioned research; convening discussions on such financing across relevant stakeholder groups; supporting the development and/or dissemination of guidance; and providing technical support and capacity building to governments requesting it.

### ***III. Enhance public policies regarding planned relocation; and on internal disaster displacement and durable solutions.***

When movement of at-risk communities is unavoidable, policy options include planned relocation to move people away from hazardous areas to safer areas before or after a disaster occurs. There is a lack of criteria or guidance to determine when planned relocation is an adequate or necessary policy option in disaster and climate change related contexts and how such relocation should be implemented.

Since most disaster displacement takes place within countries, approaches to risk mapping, contingency planning, the humanitarian response, as well as efforts to find lasting solutions to disaster displacement often require addressing both internal and cross-border displacement at the same time. Integrating humanitarian action, disaster risk management and development interventions is essential for protecting those who have been internally displaced and finding durable solutions for them.

Recognizing the primary responsibility of States to assist and protect IDPs, the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of internally displaced persons, the work of the Office of the Secretary General's Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement and possible future arrangements, the established and future coordination mechanisms within the UN and mandates of relevant agencies and organizations, the PDD will engage in close coordination and partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other actors who have specific responsibilities with regards to internal displacement under the humanitarian coordination platform of the UN System and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)<sup>12</sup>.

In this context, the PDD engages to support efforts to:

*III.1 Improve the use of planned relocation as a preventative or responsive measure to disaster/climate risk and displacement:* This includes addressing knowledge gaps on planned relocation through commissioning research; convening discussions on planned relocation across relevant stakeholder groups; and facilitating exchanges on effective practices from different regions. It includes supporting the development and/or dissemination of policy and technical guidance; as well as providing technical support and capacity building on planned relocation to governments requesting it, including with regards to the development of laws, policies or strategies.

*III.2 Better address the protection needs and the need for durable solutions of persons internally displaced in the context of disasters and climate change through relevant laws and policies:* This includes advocating for integrating such needs in the follow-up to the report of the High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement and the UN Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement. It also includes providing support to the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of internally displaced persons and other relevant Special Rapporteurs as well as the Secretary General's Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement upon request, in order to ensure that the PDD's engagement is complementing rather than duplicating other efforts. It also includes supporting relevant work on data and knowledge and providing support to integrate disaster and climate-related internal displacement in national laws, policies, and strategies to governments requesting it and in full coordination with relevant partners.

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<sup>12</sup> See <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org>

## 5. Working Modalities of the PDD

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The PDD is a global advocate on disaster displacement, a convener across policy and action areas and a supporter of effective practices to prevent, prepare for and address disaster displacement. As a State-led multistakeholder platform, the PDD is not an international organization but an agile hub for dialogue and information sharing and a catalyst for research and analysis. It provides technical support and capacity building in gap areas and when support is requested by a government. It convenes and brokers the engagement of States and other stakeholders across policy areas relevant to disaster displacement. The PDD works in particular with IOM and UNHCR as well as other members of the PDD Advisory Committee and partners (see below), to support and complement State efforts to implement activities aimed at preventing, reducing and addressing disaster displacement.

The PDD recognizes the important role played by regional and sub-regional organizations and fora in addressing disaster displacement in line with their respective mandates and international standards and commitments and will continue and expand its strategic coordination, seizing opportunities for joint action in relevant policy areas under the leadership of PDD Steering Group members and other States.

The PDD supports work at the global, regional and national level, and engages upon request and in close cooperation with States, Advisory Committee members, partners and existing coordination mechanisms, through five broad **WORKING MODALITIES**:

I. *Advocacy and support for the integrated implementation of global policy frameworks and commitments on disaster displacement.* This includes development and dissemination of key messages for relevant meetings and processes; agenda-setting in relevant fora and processes through co-organizing events; and convening policy dialogues at the global, regional and national level.

II. *Support for policy and normative development to address gaps in the prevention of disaster displacement and the protection of disaster displaced persons.* This includes commissioning targeted research; developing or disseminating guidance; organizing training, workshops and conversations across stakeholder groups at the national, regional and global level.

III. *Support for the implementation of effective practices and policy instruments relevant to prevention of risks and to address disaster displacement, at the national, regional and global levels.* This includes providing (upon request): advice, guidance, technical support and capacity building to governments, e.g. through conducting trainings and organizing regional or binational workshops or simulation exercises.

IV. *Support for enhanced understanding, evidence and data on disaster displacement and its impacts to identify challenges and needs.* This includes commissioning or conducting research on knowledge and data gaps, supporting conceptual development and understanding, as well as convening discussions and exchanges of practices.

V. *Communication and information sharing on preventing, reducing and addressing disaster displacement.* This includes raising visibility and awareness among, primarily, governments and engaged stakeholders at the global and regional levels, including through artwork, in line with a dedicated PDD Communication Strategy 2024-2030, and maintaining a comprehensive website with an overview of relevant initiatives and sharing of effective practices.



## 6. Enabling the Strategy

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### 6.1 PDD Governance Structure

The implementation of the Strategy is guided by the governance structure of the PDD<sup>13</sup>. The PDD is a State-led multistakeholder partnership. It is led by a group of States (Steering Group), draws on the expertise and implementing capacity of a multistakeholder group of actors (Advisory Committee) and is supported by a Secretariat. A key working principle is strategic engagement with existing coordination mechanisms, and strong partnerships between States (policymakers and practitioners), international organizations, civil society representatives and researchers, in order to work towards collective outcomes. The PDD works closely with IOM and UNHCR, who are both standing invitees to its Steering Group as well as Advisory Committee members, and key partners regarding the implementation of the PDD Strategy and Workplan, in particular regarding the coordination and promotion of policy work globally and supporting initiatives at the regional and national level.

#### 6.1.1 A State-led Process

The PDD **Steering Group** is comprised of Members of the United Nations or Regional Organizations who are convened in regular intervals by the Chair. The Chair can also call thematic, regional or other Working Groups to work on specific priorities. The Chair may appoint an **Envoy** to provide strategic advice to the Chair and the Steering Group, and represent the Chair in high-level public events.

The Steering Group and its Chair and Vice-Chair provide overall strategic leadership and guidance on priorities, policy recommendations and advocacy. Steering Group members commit to being thematic or regional champions for specific aspects of the work of the PDD.

IOM and UNHCR are Standing Invitees to the Steering Group and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) is member ex officio, by virtue of hosting the PDD Secretariat.

#### 6.1.2 Partnerships with International Organizations

The PDD as a State-led, multistakeholder initiative relies on strong partnerships with international organizations. IOM and UNHCR play a central role in implementing the PDD Strategy 2024-2030. Both agencies have committed to working in active partnership with the PDD in *'the area of climate change and disaster displacement'*<sup>14</sup> in accordance with their mandates, and the PDD remains committed to support and complement, work in synergy and avoid duplication of efforts. A key area for joint engagement is the implementation of the two Global Compacts. Another area of engagement is supporting efforts to mainstream disaster displacement across relevant bodies and agencies within and beyond the UN System, recognizing the cross-cutting nature of this topic and the overall functional capacity present in the UN System to support States in preventing, reducing and addressing disaster displacement.

The PDD uses the hosting services provided by UNOPS for its Secretariat and for the administration of financial contributions for its Workplan implementation, when applicable. UNOPS is therefore a Standing Invitee to the PDD Steering Group and an important partner. Under the PDD Strategy 2024-2030, partnerships with other UN actors may be formalized, as appropriate.

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<sup>13</sup> This document is to be read alongside four sets of Terms of References (ToRs) of the Platform: 1) Steering Group, 2) Advisory Committee 3) Secretariat, and 4) Group of Friends, available at [www.disasterdisplacement.org](http://www.disasterdisplacement.org)

<sup>14</sup> Joint letter IOM and UNHCR, dated 25 January 2019.

### 6.1.3 *Multistakeholder Engagement*

The Platform represents a multitude of actors with different roles and responsibilities that are set out in Terms of References. Steering Group members and Advisory Committee members may organize and lead PDD activities, supported by the Secretariat, and in cooperation with other partners.

The PDD **Advisory Committee** is a community of practice that provides expert input and strategic advice to the Steering Group and the Chair of the Platform, and, as applicable, supports the implementation of the Workplan. The Advisory Committee meets regularly and as appropriate to provide strategic advice to the Steering Group, exchange on PDD Workplan implementation, and provide a forum for exchange of research and knowledge. Under the PDD Strategy 2024-2030, the PDD seeks to further enhance thematic and geographic diversity of members in the Advisory Committee.

A **Group of Friends** promotes outreach beyond the PDD Steering Group to States interested in supporting the work of the PDD. Under this Strategy, interested States may, together with Steering Group members and members of the Advisory Committee, work on specific thematic issues, as appropriate. The group aims to strengthen awareness regarding the protection needs faced by those displaced in the context of disasters, the challenges of disaster displacement, and disseminate information about the PDD's work to a larger audience.

### 6.2 *Coordination, Implementation, Funding, Monitoring and Evaluation*

To support the coordination of work between different Steering Group or Advisory Committee members and partners of the Platform, and to support the Chair and the Steering Group to achieve the Strategic Priorities and implement the PDD Strategic Framework 2024-2030, the PDD **Secretariat** provides policy, research, administrative, coordination, communication and other types of technical assistance. The Secretariat reports to the Chair of the PDD. The work of the Secretariat is supported by PDD Regional Advisers in select regions.

To support the work of the Platform and implement the PDD Strategic Framework 2024-2030, the PDD has decentralized funding mechanisms for the implementation of the activities in the PDD Workplan, whereas 'core funding' is required to cover the infrastructure and operating costs of the Secretariat.

This Strategy is complemented by a dedicated PDD Fundraising Strategy 2024-2030 aiming to establish a sustainable donor base.

## 7. **Annexes**

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Annex I: PDD Workplan (2024-2025)

Annex II: Logical Framework on Outcomes and Outputs 2024-2030