



No One Left Behind

A development perspective on preventing displacement and protecting disaster displaced persons



PLATFORM
ON DISASTER
DISPLACEMENT
FOLLOW-UP TO THE NANSEN INITIATIVE



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Overview

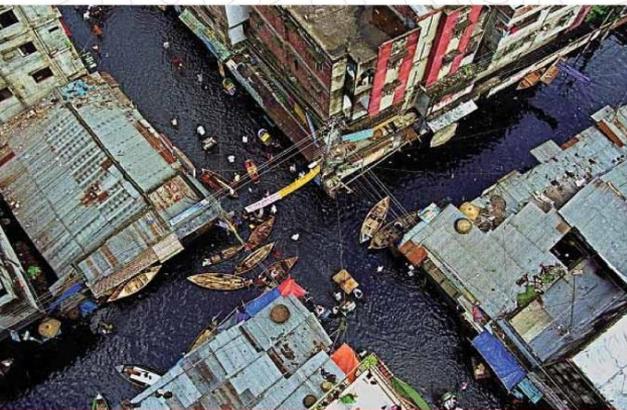
1. Platform on Disaster Displacement:
Follow-up to the Nansen Initiative
2. Disaster Displacement
3. Development and Disaster Displacement
4. Displacement and Development (the development implications of human mobility in disaster contexts)



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The Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda

- States set out to build consensus on key elements and principles on how to better protect cross-border disaster-displaced persons
- Expected outcome a Protection Agenda:
 - Highlights a set of effective practices and provides a tool box for preparing and responding to disaster displacement by:
 1. Protecting cross-border disaster-displaced persons
 2. Managing disaster displacement risks



Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change

- Endorsed by 109 States, October 2015
- Non-binding
- Not calling for a new binding international convention
- 3 Priority Areas of Action



Platform on Disaster Displacement

Established 1 July 2016 to follow up on the work started by the Nansen Initiative and implement the Protection Agenda

Strategic Priorities 2016-2019:

- *Address knowledge and data gaps*
- *Enhance the use of identified effective practices*
- *Promote policy coherence*
- *Promote policy and normative development in gap areas*



Disaster Displacement - 'Definition'

- **Forced or obliged to flee** or to leave their homes as a result of a disaster or in order to avoid the anticipated effect
- Disasters linked to **hydro-metrological, climatological and geophysical hazards**
- Both sudden and slow onset events (tipping point)
- It is **multi-causal**, climate change and natural hazards will be important but not the only contributing factors
- **Important to understand displacement risks** (function of hazards, exposure, and vulnerability)



Disaster Displacement - Key Points

- In the last years:
 - 26mil people displaced
 - \$250-300bil incurred in economic losses
 - Risk of disaster displacement has doubled since 1970
- Most disaster displaced persons remain within their country, but some cross borders
- **LDCs and SIDS** most adversely affected
- A development approach is required to reduce the frequency and intensity of risks and hazards on people, in the context of climate change



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Development and Disaster Displacement

- The poor are more likely to be displaced and less likely to benefit from governance, infrastructure and benefits of recovery processes
- Demographic, political, development and environmental factors:
 - influence resilience and vulnerability
 - shape drivers and risks of displacement
- Strong, sustainable and inclusive development needed to:
 - reduce disaster displacement risks
 - make countries better prepared to manage risks



New Policy Options: reduce displacement risks and address its root causes

- The **Sendai Framework** on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030
- The Sustainable Development Goals (**SDG 13**)
- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (**UNFCCC**):
 - Paris Agreement
 - Cancun Adaptation Framework
 - the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage
- **World Humanitarian Summit** (closing humanitarian - development gap, focus on prevention and preparedness)
- Development approaches to displacement (e.g. **World Bank and Regional Banks**)



The development implications of human mobility in disaster contexts

- Displacement undermines development (loss and damage)
- Important that migration pathways are **safe and regular**
- **Voluntary migration** can be an adaptation measure to climate change: remittances, alleviate stress on ecosystem, education and upskilling
- **Circular or temporary migration** can:
 - create new livelihood opportunities,
 - support economic development
 - build resilience to future risks



The development implications of human mobility in disaster contexts

- **Planned Relocation** can reduce risks of sudden-onset disasters when areas become unfit for habitation due to environmental degradation caused by climate change
- **The Protection Agenda:** Planned Relocation should be used as last resort when other options have been exhausted
- Key factors for success are often **consultation, planning and livelihoods**



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Opportunities for WB Engagement

Reminder PDD Strategic Priorities 2016-2019

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Thank you!

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Questions?