



THE WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM FOR LOSS AND DAMAGE  
ASSOCIATED WITH CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

# Mapping of existing international and regional guidance and tools on averting, minimizing, addressing and facilitating durable solutions to displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
(UNHCR)

Task Force on Displacement

Activity II.4



This document was developed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in the context of activity II.4 of the workplan the Task Force on Displacement. The document was unedited by the Task Force on Displacement or by the UNFCCC secretariat. The content of the document informed the deliberations of the Task Force on Displacement at its second meeting.

August 2018

WIM Task Force on Displacement Activity II.4

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# I. Introduction

The 2015 Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), at its twenty-first session (hereinafter referred to as COP21), requested the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts to establish, according to its procedures and mandate, a Task Force on Displacement “to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change”.<sup>1</sup>

The work plan of the Task Force includes activity II.4: “Mapping of existing international/regional guidance/tools on averting, minimizing and addressing displacement and durable solutions.” The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is a member of the Task Force on Displacement and has committed to take the lead on this mapping exercise, in consultation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Advisory Group of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD).

The title of this document, “mapping of existing international/regional guidance/tools on averting, minimizing and addressing displacement and durable solutions” identifies different concepts.

- The term ‘**guidance**’ has been defined as “help and advise about how to do something or about how to deal with problems” and the term ‘**tool**’ has been defined as “something that helps you to do a particular activity.”<sup>2</sup> For the purpose of this mapping, the terms ‘guidance and tools’ are interpreted as documents that provide recommendations, help and advice for policymakers and practitioners on ways to avert, minimize and address displacement and durable solutions.
- To ‘**avert**’ is understood as “to prevent a negative consequence from happening”.<sup>3</sup> In the context of this mapping, guidance and tools to ‘avert displacement’ will thus include documents that provide help and advice for preventing or avoiding the risk of displacement, and enable people to stay where they live. Averting displacement therefore requires 1) removing or reducing the frequency and intensity of the hazard; 2) avoiding or reducing exposure to the hazard, and/or 3) ensuring exposed populations have the resilience to withstand the impacts of the hazard.<sup>4</sup>
- To ‘**minimize**’ means “to reduce something to the least possible level or amount”.<sup>5</sup> In the context of this mapping, guidance and tools to ‘minimize displacement’ will include documents that provide help and advice on reducing or decreasing the number of people who are at risk of displacement by avoiding or adjusting to the risks posed by climate change impacts.<sup>6</sup> This includes, for example, measures that enable people to move pre-emptively, such as supporting migration as a positive coping measure, or facilitating a pre-emptive planned relocation process.

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<sup>1</sup> UNFCCC, 2016, Decision 1/CP.21, para. 49, available at: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> Cambridge Dictionary available at: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org>

<sup>3</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD), 2018, INCEPTION REPORT, Mapping of institutional frameworks and mandates within the United Nations system to avert, minimize and address displacement and outline of options for facilitating coordination of key processes.

<sup>5</sup> Cambridge Dictionary, *op.cit.*

<sup>6</sup> PDD, *op.cit.*

- To **‘address’** means “to give attention to or deal with a matter or problem”.<sup>7</sup> In the context of this mapping of guidance and tools, such documents designed to ‘address displacement’ is understood to include not only documents that provide support for responding to displacement once it occurs, but also preparations for potential displacement.<sup>8</sup>
- **‘Displacement’** in the context of this mapping implies ‘displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change’<sup>9</sup> and is understood as a forced or involuntary form of human mobility that can occur internally or across international borders in the context of disasters linked to the impacts of natural hazards, including the adverse impacts of climate change.<sup>10</sup> Such displacement results from the combination of exposure to the adverse effects of climate change, vulnerability and lack of resilience to withstand these impacts. When these impacts overwhelm the resilience or adaptive capacity of an affected community or society, this leads to a disaster that potentially results in displacement.<sup>11</sup> Displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change is complex and multi-causal. A multitude of demographic, political, social, economic and other developmental factors also determines to a large extent whether people can withstand the impacts of the hazard or will have to leave their homes.<sup>12</sup>
- According to the Framework for Durable Solutions for internally displaced persons (IDPs), **‘durable solutions’** are achieved for IDPs when “displaced persons no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination or hindrance on account of their displacement”.<sup>13</sup> In this document, durable solutions are understood in a broader sense than just in IDP context. They can be achieved through: sustainable reintegration at the place of origin (hereafter referred to as “return”); sustainable local integration in areas where displaced persons take refuge (local integration), either within the country’s borders (for IDPs) or in the country that received them (for cross-border displaced persons); sustainable integration in another part of the country (settlement elsewhere in the country), or in exceptional cases in a third country.<sup>14</sup>

The **objectives** of this mapping are to:

- Enhance dissemination of the existing tools and guidance;
- Identify key opportunities to further develop tools and guidance, to enhance coherence between tools and guidance and to ensure better implementation of existing tools and guidance;

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<sup>7</sup> Cambridge Dictionary, op.cit.

<sup>8</sup> PDD, op.cit.

<sup>9</sup> UNFCCC, op.cit., para,49

<sup>10</sup> Adapted from the definition of displacement from PDD, op.cit.

<sup>11</sup> 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.” (UNISDR)

<sup>12</sup> Nansen Initiative, 2015, Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change, Volume I

<sup>13</sup> IASC, the Brookings Institution – University of Bern Project on Internal Displacement, 2010, Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, A1, available at [www.unhcr.org/50f94cd49.pdf](http://www.unhcr.org/50f94cd49.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> Nansen Initiative, 2015, AGENDA for the PROTECTION of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change, Volume I, para. 70.

Adapted, to cover both internal and cross-border displacement, from: IASC, the Brookings Institution – University of Bern Project on Internal Displacement, 2010, Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, A1, available at [www.unhcr.org/50f94cd49.pdf](http://www.unhcr.org/50f94cd49.pdf)

- Inform the development of recommendations related to tools and guidance by the Task Force on Displacement; and
- Inform the work of the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage as it pertains to tools and guidance.

The **scope of this mapping** is limited to the most recent international and regional guidance and tools that provide help and advice to policymakers and practitioners, and that offer practical options to avert or minimize or address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change; and/or to facilitate achievement of durable solutions.

Criteria for inclusion of guidance and tools in this mapping exercise include: their publication or adoption by an international or a regional entity; addressed to or issued with the principal objective of providing help and advice to policymakers and practitioners; offer practical options to avert or minimize or address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change and/or to facilitate achievement of durable solutions. Most of the tools and guidance listed in this mapping cover issues of human mobility (migration, displacement, planned relocation) related to climate change. However, some tools and guidance that do not explicitly address these issues are included when they are nevertheless considered relevant for averting, minimizing and addressing displacement.

Whilst the mapping does not claim to provide an exhaustive list of guidance and tools relevant to displacement related to climate change, it aims to contain a representative and illustrative selection of existing guidance and tools at the international and regional levels. It further includes links to more resources, web platforms and online tools when appropriate.

For instance, this mapping does not include:

- International and regional policy processes, plans, strategies, frameworks, road maps (although, the mapping does include key guidance and tools that offer practical options for the implementation of these instruments);<sup>15</sup>
- Bilateral arrangements;
- National guidance, tools and policies;<sup>16</sup> and
- Database tools.

The mapping is organized around the four variables derived from the title— averting, minimizing, addressing displacement and durable solutions – and around international and regional levels. The categorization of tools and guidance by avert, minimize and address has its limits as in practice, it might difficult in some instances to distinguish between the three and a number of them cover not only one, but several or all of these categories. The regions mapped in this report are Africa, Asia, Europe, Americas, and Oceania.<sup>17</sup> Sub-regional guidance and tools may also be included in this mapping where relevant.

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<sup>15</sup> An analysis of these items can be found in the *IOM (2018), WIM UNFCCC Mapping Human Mobility (Migration, Displacement and Planned Relocation) and Climate Change in International Processes, Policies and Legal Frameworks*, available from: <http://www.environmentalmigration.iom.int/iom-pdd-task-force-displacement-stakeholder-meeting>.

<sup>16</sup> An analysis of national legislation and policy relevant to human mobility in the context of climate change can be found in the *IOM (2018), WIM UNFCCC Mapping human mobility and climate change in relevant national policies and institutional frameworks*, available from: <http://www.environmentalmigration.iom.int/iom-pdd-task-force-displacement-stakeholder-meeting>.

<sup>17</sup> Oceania is the term commonly used in many UN endorsed documents and in the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, op.cit., Volume II

## II. Guidance and tools on averting displacement related to climate change

This section maps international and regional tools and guidance that aim to avert displacement. As mentioned in the introduction, in the context of this mapping, guidance and tools to ‘avert displacement’ include documents that provide help and advice for preventing or avoiding the risk of displacement, and enable people to stay where they live. Averting displacement therefore requires 1) removing or reducing the frequency and intensity of the hazard; 2) avoiding or reducing exposure to the hazard, and/or 3) ensuring exposed populations have the resilience to withstand the impacts of the hazard.<sup>18</sup> This includes disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable development activities.

### A. International guidance and tools on averting displacement related to climate change

Although a relatively limited number of guidance documents and tools are dedicated explicitly to averting displacement related to climate change, there are several important texts falling into this category. These include the following:

- The United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS) and Nansen Initiative guidance on ***Integrating Human Mobility Issues within National Adaptation Plans*** examines the available options for coordinating and linking human mobility (migration, displacement, planned relocation) issues with climate change–related policies and planning, in particular, the development of national adaptation plans (NAPs).<sup>19</sup> NAPs are a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs at a national level and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. It is a continuous, progressive and iterative process.<sup>20</sup>
- Several humanitarian and development agencies working under the auspices of the IASC Reference Group on Risk, Early Warning and Preparedness have developed Standard Operating Procedures to guide early humanitarian and development action to El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events. The ***Inter-Agency SOPs for Early Action to El Niño/La Niña Episodes***<sup>21</sup> published in 2018 outline actions for IASC partners and international development actors at global, regional and national level, and include specific measures to avert, prevent and address displacement related to ENSO events.
- The IOM has further developed ***Guidelines for integrating migration into National Adaptation Plans***, discussed in the ***Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Training Manual*** for policymakers and practitioners that provides a step-by-step roadmap on how to integrate human

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<sup>18</sup> PDD, op.cit.

<sup>19</sup> UNU-EHS and Nansen Initiative, 2014, Policy Brief No. 9, Integrating Human Mobility Issues within National Adaptation Plans, available at: [collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:1838/pdf11800.pdf](https://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:1838/pdf11800.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> For more information on NAPs, visit : <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-plans>

<sup>21</sup> <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/reference-group-early-warning-and-preparedness/documents/inter-agency-sops-early-action-el-ni-ola-ni>



mobility into policies including NAPs.<sup>22</sup> IOM is currently working on the development of a Supplement to the NAP technical guidelines<sup>23</sup> focusing on human mobility.

- The **Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative**<sup>24</sup> (CADRI Partnership) is a global partnership composed of 15 UN and non-UN organizations that delivers capacity development services in risk reduction in support of national efforts to achieve the SDGs. In its 2018-2022 programmatic phase, CADRI has given increasing focus to human mobility and to climate change, with specific CADRI Capacity Assessment and Planning Tool for Disaster Risk Management on Human Mobility and on Climate Services.
- The **Words into Action Guide for Implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, titled Disaster Displacement: How to Reduce Risk, Address Impacts and Strengthen Resilience** offers practical, operational guidance to help relevant government authorities integrate disaster displacement and other disaster-related forms of human mobility into regional, national, sub-national and local Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies.<sup>25</sup> Other Words into Action Guides are also relevant, for example, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) **Words into Action Guidelines: National Disaster Risk Assessment, Governance System, Methodologies, and Use of Results** encourages to take into account the “Human impact: number of people displaced due to loss of home or livelihoods to assess risks” in National Disaster Risk Assessments.<sup>26</sup>
- The Unitarian Universalist Service Committee (UUSC) **Community-Led, Human Rights-Based Solutions to Climate-Forced Displacement Guide for funders** provides a checklist of issues for funders to consider when considering funding a project with a displacement component and to ensure better support to support community-led, human rights-based solutions.<sup>27</sup>

There is a large amount of guidance and tools dedicated to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation or sustainable development that recognize the issue of displacement related to climate change. For example:

- The UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP)’s Adaptation Knowledge Portal was launched during COP 21 in Paris, France, with the objective of further disseminating the knowledge resources generated under the NWP.<sup>28</sup> It gathers tools and methods for vulnerability and impact assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Relatively few of these tools address the issues of displacement and migration. For example, the UNU tool titled **Advance Guard, Climate change impacts, adaptation, mitigation and indigenous peoples** presents a variety of successful adaptive and mitigation strategies, approaches to data collection and project reporting related to climate change and Indigenous

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<sup>22</sup> IOM, 2016, Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Training Manual, Module 7: Integrating Mobility into National Policies (with focus on integrating mobility into national adaptation policies), <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/training-manual>

<sup>23</sup> More information on Supplementary materials to the NAP technical guidelines is available here: <http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx>

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.cadri.net/en/cadri-tool>

<sup>25</sup> Developed under the lead of NRC, to be available on UNISDR website in 2018

<sup>26</sup> UNISDR, 2017, Guidelines National Disaster Risk Assessment. Governance System, Methodologies, and Use of Results, available at: <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/52828>

<sup>27</sup> UUSC, 2017, community-led, human rights-based solutions to climate-forced displacement guide for funders, Available at : <https://www.uusc.org/funders-guide-climate/>

<sup>28</sup> UNFCCC, NWP’s Adaptation Knowledge Portal tools, available at : <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/Pages/Tools.aspx>

Peoples, and contains a representative and illustrative survey of current effects and adaptive responses, including on displacement from their traditional lands and territories.<sup>29</sup>

- The ***Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction online Monitoring tool***<sup>30</sup> is a management tool to help countries develop disaster risk reduction strategies, make risk-informed policy decisions and allocate resources to prevent new disaster risks, including through supporting the adoption of policies and programmes addressing disaster related human mobility to strengthen the resilience of affected people and that of host communities, as recommended in the Sendai Framework.<sup>31</sup> The ***Disaster Loss Data Collection tool***, called “DesInventar Sendai”, further permits the creation and maintenance of fully compliant Loss Databases that can be used to gather the data required for Global Targets.<sup>32</sup> The ***Technical guidance for monitoring and reporting on progress in achieving the global targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*** published by UNISDR is the tool that regulates the data required to monitor the 38 Sendai Indicators, provides detailed technical guidance to country users, and is completely aligned with the online system.<sup>33</sup>
- The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) ***Climate Guide*** provides step-by-step guidance for disaster risk management and community risk reduction and takes into account displacement risks.<sup>34</sup> The IFRC and the Institute for Social and Environmental Transition (ISET)’s guide on ***Community- Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Adaptation Planning: Tools for Prioritizing Potential Solutions*** complements the Climate Guide and provides step-by-step instructions for the implementation of an approach for prioritizing solutions where the Participatory Cost-Benefit Analysis (PCBA) is a tool that allows communities to compare the costs and benefits, including migration and relocation, of several identified disaster risk reduction measures.<sup>35</sup>
- The ***Tools for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction***, produced by IFRC and the ProVention Consortium provides a series of 14 guidance notes for use by development organisations in adapting programming, project appraisal and evaluation tools to mainstream disaster risk reduction into development work in hazard-prone countries.<sup>36</sup> It looks at displacement both as an underlying vulnerability factor and as a risk related to development and to hazards.
- The IFRC and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ***Handbook on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction***, together with the ***Checklist on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction*** are aimed at providing practical guidance to lawmakers, officials, and practitioners on how to review and

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<sup>29</sup> K.G. McLean, 2010, Advance Guard – Climate Change Compendium, United Nations University, available at: <http://tfm.unu.edu/publications/books/2010-advance-guard-climate-change-compendium.html#overview>

<sup>30</sup> UNISDR, 2017, Sendai Framework online Monitoring tool, available at: <https://sendaimonitor.unisdr.org/>

<sup>31</sup> UNISDR, 2015, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 para. para 30(I), available at : <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/43291>

<sup>32</sup> UNISDR, Disaster loss data for Sustainable Development Goals and Sendai Framework Monitoring System, DesInventar Sendai, available at: <https://www.desinventar.net>

<sup>33</sup> UNISDR, 2017, Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, available at: [https://www.preventionweb.net/files/54970\\_techguidancefdigitalhr.pdf](https://www.preventionweb.net/files/54970_techguidancefdigitalhr.pdf)

<sup>34</sup> IFRC, 2007, Climate Guide, available at [www.climatecentre.org/downloads/files/.../RCRC\\_climateguide.pdf](http://www.climatecentre.org/downloads/files/.../RCRC_climateguide.pdf)

<sup>35</sup> IFRC, 2015, Community-based disaster risk reduction and adaptation planning: Tools for prioritizing potential solutions, available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/community-based-disaster-risk-reduction-and-adaptation-planning-tools-prioritizing>

<sup>36</sup> IFRC, The ProVention Consortium, 2007, Tools for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction, available at: [http://www.proventionconsortium.org/mainstreaming\\_tools](http://www.proventionconsortium.org/mainstreaming_tools)

improve laws and regulations to ensure DRR is prioritized in all sectors, including disaster-related relocation, and at all levels with clear mandates and accountability frameworks.<sup>37</sup>

- The ***Climate, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction Integration Guidance*** (CEDRIG), developed by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), aims to systematically integrate climate, environment and disaster risk reduction (DRR) into development cooperation and humanitarian aid in order to enhance the overall resilience of systems and communities.<sup>38</sup> It takes into consideration displacement, migration and relocation.
- UNISDR, UNDP and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)'s ***Making Disaster Risk Reduction Gender-Sensitive Policy and Practical Guidelines*** also recognize that the adverse effects of climate change exacerbate displacement risks.<sup>39</sup>
- The UNDP's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) ***Assessment Tool - Impacti*** provides support for assessing climate action contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals.<sup>40</sup> It compiles information about the impacts of climate action on the targeted recipients, including displacement and resettlement<sup>41</sup> to feed into the country's progress reports on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)<sup>42</sup> and SDG implementation.
- The Global Migration Group (GMG) ***Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development*** includes a chapter titled "The Environment, Climate Change, and Disasters: Mainstreaming Migration into Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Development Plans", authored by IOM, that provides guidance to producers and users of international migration data and is expected to contribute directly to monitoring the implementation of the SDGs.<sup>43</sup>
- The World Bank's ***Urban Risk Assessments - Understanding Disaster and Climate Risk in Cities*** presents an Urban Risk Assessment (URA) tool for carrying out urban risk assessment, including displacement, migration and relocation, and seeks to strengthen coherence and consensus in how cities can plan for natural disasters and climate change.<sup>44</sup>
- Climate change and Environmental Degradation Risk and adaptation Assessment (CEDRA)'s purpose is to help organisations integrate adaptation into development and DRR work, moving towards an approach which sees projects intentionally designed to ensure that development,

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<sup>37</sup> IFRC, UNDP, 2015, Handbook on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction, together with the Checklist on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction, available at: <http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Photos/Secretariat/201511/Handbook%20on%20law%20and%20DRR%20LR.pdf>

<sup>38</sup> SDC, 2016, The Climate, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction Integration Guidance, available at <https://www.cedrig.org/>

<sup>39</sup> UNISDR, IUCN, UNDP, 2009, Making disaster risk reduction gender-sensitive: policy and practical guidelines, available at: <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/9922>

<sup>40</sup> UNDP, SDG Assessment Tool - Impacti, available at: [http://impacti.solutions/undp\\_sdg/index2.html#!/](http://impacti.solutions/undp_sdg/index2.html#!/)

<sup>41</sup> "Resettlement" in the context of disaster and climate change is frequently used in the literature as a synonym to "relocation". In the context of the report it means "process in which persons or groups of persons move or are assisted to move away from their homes or places of temporary residence, are settled in a new location, and provided with the conditions for rebuilding their lives." ( UNHCR, Brookling Institution, Georgetown University, 2015, Guidance on Protecting People from Disasters and Environmental Change Through Planned Relocation)

<sup>42</sup> NDCs embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The [Paris Agreement](#) (Article 4, paragraph 2) requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that it intends to achieve.

<sup>43</sup> GMG, 2017, Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development, available at: <http://www.knomad.org/publication/handbook-improving-production-and-use-migration-data-development-0>

<sup>44</sup> World Bank, 2012, Urban Risk Assessments - Understanding Disaster and Climate Risk in Cities, available at: [www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/07/13/000386194\\_20120713023320/Rendered/PDF/709820PUB0EPI0067926B09780821389621.pdf](http://wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/07/13/000386194_20120713023320/Rendered/PDF/709820PUB0EPI0067926B09780821389621.pdf)

adaptation to climate and environmental change and resilience to disasters. The **environmental risk assessment process for agencies in developing countries** is a strategic tool that provides a step by step guidance for risk and adaptation assessments, and takes into account displacement, migration and relocation risks and opportunities.<sup>45</sup>

- **Tools and Methods for Estimating Populations at Risk from Natural Disasters and Complex Humanitarian Crises** reviews the main methods and tools for making estimates of subnational populations and makes several recommendations to improve the collection and the use of population data for emergency response and development to avert displacement of populations, including in disaster contexts.<sup>46</sup>
- The **Climate-Smart Planning Platform** (CSPP) is a multi-partner initiative that brings together about 60 leading organizations under the auspices of the World Bank. It provides access to a large number of tools and guidance designed to help practitioners strengthen their climate-smart planning in order to promote better policy and investment implementation and reduces displacement risks.<sup>47</sup>
- **The Law and Climate Change Toolkit**<sup>48</sup>, developed by the Commonwealth Secretariat's Office of Civil and Criminal Justice Reform, the UNFCCC and UN Environment, consist of an online database of laws, including laws on displacement, and aim to support the implementation of NDCs.

Most of the existing guidance and tools on disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable development are relevant for averting displacement, although they do not explicitly address the issue of displacement. This includes for example:

- The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has developed Technical Guidelines for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations that provide a means for assessing the impacts of potential climate change and of evaluating appropriate adaptations.<sup>49</sup> More recently, the IPCC also developed **General Guidelines on the use of Scenario Data for Climate Impact and Adaptation Assessment** that offer guidance on the interpretation and application of scenario data in impact and adaptation assessment.<sup>50</sup> Whilst these guidelines do not include displacement, they are reference documents for policy makers and practitioners.
- There is a large number of tools available to support elaboration and implementation of NDCs, including in the **NDC Partnership Toolbox**,<sup>51</sup> or the **NDC Platform**.<sup>52</sup> Most of these tools do not address human mobility. To date there is no guidance and tools dedicated to incorporating human

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<sup>45</sup> TearFund, 2012, Environmental risk assessment process for agencies in developing countries, available at : [http://tilz.tearfund.org/~media/Files/TILZ/Topics/Environmental%20Sustainability/CEDRA%20version%202/01CEDRA\\_Book\\_And\\_Forms/Form\\_1\\_ImpactsAndOptionsChecklist.pdf](http://tilz.tearfund.org/~media/Files/TILZ/Topics/Environmental%20Sustainability/CEDRA%20version%202/01CEDRA_Book_And_Forms/Form_1_ImpactsAndOptionsChecklist.pdf)

<sup>46</sup> National Research Council, 2007, Tools and Methods for Estimating Populations at Risk from Natural Disasters and Complex Humanitarian Crises, available at: <https://doi.org/10.17226/11895>.

<sup>47</sup> The Climate-Smart Planning Platform is available here: <https://www.climatesmartplanning.org/tools.html>

<sup>48</sup> <https://lcc.eaudeweb.ro/>

<sup>49</sup> IPCC, 1994, Technical Guidelines for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations, available at: <https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/ipcc-technical-guidelines-1994n.pdf>.

<sup>50</sup> IPCC-TGICA, 2007, General Guidelines on the Use of Scenario Data for Climate Impact and Adaptation Assessment, Version 2, available at , [www.ipcc-data.org/guidelines/TGICA\\_guidance\\_sdciaa\\_v2\\_final.pdf](http://www.ipcc-data.org/guidelines/TGICA_guidance_sdciaa_v2_final.pdf)

<sup>51</sup> The NDC Partnership Toolbox is available at : <http://ndcpartnership.org/toolbox-navigator#tools>

<sup>52</sup> The World Bank Group has developed the NDC Platform, a useful set of tools that include a detailed adaptation/mitigation database, a content visualization tool, and summary country briefs, available at : [indc.worldbank.org](http://indc.worldbank.org)

mobility issues into NDCs. As a result, thirty-three NDCs, predominantly of low-income countries, include climate-change-related displacement.<sup>53</sup>

- Whilst many tools are available to support the implementation of the SDGs and accompanying targets, there is no tool specifically dedicated to mainstreaming displacement related to climate change in development plans. However, climate change displacement related issues are embedded in a number of tools supporting the implementation of SDGs more broadly. The ***Sustainable Development Goals Acceleration Toolkit*** is an online compendium of system-level diagnostics, models, methodologies and guidance for analysing interconnections among the SDGs, assessing how to contribute to the pledge by Member States to ‘leave no one behind’, and doing risk-informed planning to help governments, UN country teams, and expert stakeholders at all levels understand synergies and trade-offs and identify and unlock bottlenecks for strategizing, prioritizing and accelerating progress.<sup>54</sup> It does not, however, include displacement considerations. The ***Global Migration Group (UNDP/IOM-led) 2017 Guidance Note: Integrating Migration and Displacement in United Nations Development Assistance Framework***<sup>55</sup> also includes a chapter 7 on Climate Change, the Environment and Human Mobility.
- In addition, there is also a lack of tools and guidance for integrating human mobility in financial mechanisms such as the ***Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)***, the ***Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)*** or the ***Adaptation Fund (AF)*** under the Kyoto Protocol. While the ***Global Environment Facility (GEF)*** recognizes the importance of restoring degraded land and enhancing capacities to vulnerable communities to avert displacement, there are no specific tools and guidance available to support the design and funding by GEF of such projects.<sup>56</sup> Interestingly, the ***Green Climate Fund***<sup>57</sup> (***GCF***)’s Indigenous Peoples Policy mentions that the “GCF will not finance activities that would result in the involuntary resettlement of indigenous peoples” except in exceptional circumstances when a range of criteria are met.<sup>58</sup> However this is only applicable in the context of project affecting indigenous people. There is no tool and guidance available to design projects that avert displacement or to that aim to implement alternative human mobility measures such as migration with dignity or planned relocation as a last resort option.
- Risk financing tools, such as the ***Risk and Readiness for Insurance Solutions Assessment Tool (InsuRisk Assessment Tool)***, give orientation for prioritizing action and tailoring support for InsuResilience partner countries to enable them to carry out more timely and reliable post-disaster response, and to better prepare for climate and disaster risk through the use of risk finance and insurance.<sup>59</sup> To date these tools do not explicitly address this issue of displacement but they could represent innovative approaches to averting displacement through risk financing.

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<sup>53</sup> IOM Migration in the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) at: <http://www.environmentalmigration.iom.int/migration-indcs-and-ndcs>

<sup>54</sup> UNDP, 2017, Sustainable Development Goals Acceleration Toolkit, available at: <https://undg.org/2030-agenda/sdg-acceleration-toolkit/>

<sup>55</sup> [http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org/system/files/GMG\\_Integrating\\_Migration\\_and\\_Displacement\\_into\\_UNDAFs\\_Guidance\\_Note\\_2017.pdf](http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org/system/files/GMG_Integrating_Migration_and_Displacement_into_UNDAFs_Guidance_Note_2017.pdf)

<sup>56</sup> See GEF sponsored article in The Guardian, <https://www.theguardian.com/the-gef-partner-zone/2017/jul/31/how-to-slow-migration-and-save-the-climate>

<sup>57</sup> For an analysis of how GCF approached migration components in the projects they fund, see IOM (2018), *WIM UNFCCC Mapping Human Mobility (Migration, Displacement and Planned Relocation) and Climate Change in International Processes, Policies and Legal Frameworks*, available from: <http://www.environmentalmigration.iom.int/iom-pdd-task-force-displacement-stakeholder-meeting>

<sup>58</sup> GCF, Indigenous People Policy, para. 60, 61, available at: [https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/953917/GCF\\_B.19\\_05\\_-\\_GCF\\_Indigenous\\_Peoples\\_Policy.pdf/ceb8e3-c175-4f35-b847-e0a7cbf3e1dc?version=1.0](https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/953917/GCF_B.19_05_-_GCF_Indigenous_Peoples_Policy.pdf/ceb8e3-c175-4f35-b847-e0a7cbf3e1dc?version=1.0)

<sup>59</sup> UNU-EHS, 2017, InsuRisk Assessment Tool, more information at: <https://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/56991>

## B. Regional guidance and tools on averting displacement related to climate change

### a. Africa

- The 2016 African Ministerial Council on the Environment (AMCEN) and the African Union's **Guidebook - Addressing Climate Change Challenges in Africa: A Practical Guide towards Sustainable Development** aims to translate available climate science and current international climate policies into the tools for practical action in Africa.<sup>60</sup> It outlines the governance, technological, financial and capacity building opportunities available to the continent to work effectively towards sustainable development. It addresses displacement related to climate change including through a section on "Aspects of personal, community and political security: Impact of climate change on violent conflicts, migration and human settlements".<sup>61</sup>
- The African Union Commission (AUC), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Africa Development Bank (AfDB) 2010 **Framework and guidelines on land policy in Africa: A Framework to Strengthen Land Rights, Enhance Productivity and Secure Livelihoods** articulates some of the principles which can inform the development, content and implementation of land policies in African member states.<sup>62</sup> It addresses land issues arising in climate change context and their interactions with displacement.
- The **Africa's Blue Economy: A policy handbook**, published by the ECA, offers a step by step guide to help African member States to better mainstream the Blue Economy into continental, sub-regional, and national policies, plans, laws, regulations, and practices for the development of African sustainable Blue Economy strategies.<sup>63</sup> It targets African States, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Regional Seas Conventions, and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs). It recognizes the adverse impacts of climate change and environmental degradation on migration and displacement and the vulnerability of displaced persons to natural disaster, as well as the need to avoid displacement and associated loss of cultural traditions, including indigenous knowledge.
- The AfDB publication **From fragility to resilience: managing natural resources in fragile situations in Africa** seeks to build resilience in fragile situations in Africa by charting a course toward a more effective and conflict-sensitive natural resource management.<sup>64</sup> It identifies key challenges and approaches to natural resource management relevant to all states seeking to transition from fragility (including natural disasters and climate change) towards resilience. It emphasizes core principles that are particularly important where weak governance, lack of

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<sup>60</sup> AMCEN, 2011: Addressing Climate Change Challenges in Africa; A Practical Guide Towards Sustainable Development, available at [area-net.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/guidebook\\_CLimateChange.pdf](http://area-net.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/guidebook_CLimateChange.pdf)

<sup>61</sup> Idem. p 47-51

<sup>62</sup> AUC-ECA-AfDB 2010, Framework and guidelines on land policy in Africa: A Framework to Strengthen Land Rights, Enhance Productivity and Secure Livelihoods p.10 - See in particular Strategy 2.1 and 2.2 at 28-29.

<sup>63</sup> ECA, 2016, Africa's Blue Economy: A policy handbook, available at : <https://www.grida.no/publications/346>

<sup>64</sup> AfDB, 2016, From fragility to resilience: managing natural resources in fragile situations in Africa, available at: [https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/From\\_Fragility\\_to\\_Resilience\\_-\\_Managing\\_Natural\\_Resources\\_in\\_Fragile\\_States\\_in\\_Africa\\_-\\_Summary\\_Report.pdf](https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/From_Fragility_to_Resilience_-_Managing_Natural_Resources_in_Fragile_States_in_Africa_-_Summary_Report.pdf),



capacity, and other challenges, such as displacement and migration, require more focused attention beyond what is needed in other developing country contexts.

- The ***Pastoralist Livelihoods and Displacement Simulator*** is an interactive tool that allows users to explore pastoralist displacement in parts of Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia.<sup>65</sup> In addition to replicating displacement patterns observed in the past, the simulator can also allow decision-makers, and the affected populations themselves, to explore future displacement scenarios.
- In the Greater Horn of Africa, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) recognizes challenges of migration and displacement in the context of drought.<sup>66</sup> It has recently created a ***Di-Monitoring tool***, intended to facilitate the tracking of the IDDRSI development plans at regional, national and sub-national level, which can facilitate reporting on displacement issues.<sup>67</sup>
- The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC)'s ***Reducing Displacement Risk in The Greater Horn of Africa*** report presents a methodology to estimate displacement risk associated with sudden-onset natural hazards, and the result is the first fully probabilistic assessment of the phenomenon for the Greater Horn of Africa, plus Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania.<sup>68</sup>

More guidance and tools on disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable development are relevant for averting displacement in the region, although they do not explicitly address the issue of displacement. This includes for example:

- The ***Toolkit for National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction in Africa***, is relevant for implementing the Program for Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Africa.<sup>69</sup> However, it does not address displacement issues.
- The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) ***Guidelines for the Establishment and Strengthening of National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction in West Africa*** help the ECOWAS Commission and Member States to establish, strengthen and sustain DRR National Platforms. The document also seeks to share some general orientation on modalities to establish and operationalize functional Disaster Risk Reduction coordination mechanisms in ECOWAS region with focus on prevention, preparedness, mitigation, humanitarian response and assistance, recovery and rehabilitation.<sup>70</sup> The document doesn't address displacement.
- The IGAD Climate Prediction & Applications Centre (ICPAC) releases regular updates on evolving disasters, as well as doing research on associated risks for different regions. It is working on

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<sup>65</sup> IDMC and Climate Interactive, 2012, Livelihood and Displacement Tool, more information at : <http://www.internal-displacement.org/library/expert-opinion/2014/can-you-prevent-displacement-idmc-unveils-new-simulator-to-show-how-its-done/>

<sup>66</sup> IGAD, 2013, The IDDRSI Strategy, p.11, available at: [https://www.itacaddis.org/docs/2013\\_09\\_24\\_07\\_50\\_06\\_IDDRSI%20Strategy%20Revised%20January%202013.pdf](https://www.itacaddis.org/docs/2013_09_24_07_50_06_IDDRSI%20Strategy%20Revised%20January%202013.pdf)

<sup>67</sup> A presentation of the Di-Monitoring tool is available here: <https://igad.int/video/1460-dimonoitring-tool-for-monitoring-drought-resilience-programs>

<sup>68</sup> IDMC, UNISDR, 2017, Reducing displacement risk in the Greater Horn of Africa, available at : <http://www.internal-displacement.org/library/publications/2017/reducing-displacement-risk-in-the-greater-horn-of-africa>

<sup>69</sup> UNISDR, 2010, Toolkit for National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction in Africa, available at: <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/18923>

<sup>70</sup> ECOWAS, Guidelines for the Establishment and Strengthening of National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction In West Africa , available at: [http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/drought/docs/Guidelines%20national%20platforms.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/drought/docs/Guidelines%20national%20platforms.pdf)

**monitoring and forecast products and mapping tools for the management of drought risk** in the eight IGAD countries.<sup>71</sup> It is not clear to what extent these tools will include displacement related to climate change.

- To leverage and diversify available international funding and support countries' own investments in resilience and adaptation, the African Risk Capacity (ARC), a Specialised Agency of the African Union (AU), is developing a new financial mechanism called the **Extreme Climate Facility (XCF)**.<sup>72</sup> The XCF will provide eligible countries, those already managing their weather risks through ARC, with additional funds should extreme weather events in their region increase in magnitude and/or frequency, as reflected by an objective index. It doesn't explicitly address displacement but could be considered as an innovative financing mechanism to avert and reduce displacement risks.

## b. Americas

- The Pan American Health Organization and World Health Organization (WHO)'s **Recommendations for Engaging Indigenous Peoples in Disaster Risk Reduction Including approaches and strategies to reduce disaster and overcome existing challenges to their implementation** address migration as a vulnerability factor and risk among indigenous populations.<sup>73</sup>
- UNDP's tool **Quantification and Magnitude of Losses and Damages Resulting from the Impacts of Climate Change: Modelling the Transformational Impacts and Costs of Sea Level Rise in the Caribbean** provides a detailed and rigorous assessment of the losses and damages associated with sea level rise impacts on the population, including displacement, ecosystems and key economic sectors in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).<sup>74</sup>
- The **Caribbean Climate Online Risk and Adaptation Tool (CCORAL)** is a web-based tool designed to help decision-makers in the Caribbean integrate climate resilience into their decision-making and planning processes.<sup>75</sup> It includes a toolbox for climate risk management, or some part of the climate risk management process (e.g. vulnerability assessment, adaptation option appraisal). Displacement and related issues such as relocation are addressed in some of the tools in this toolbox. For example, the Global Water Partnership-Caribbean (GWP-C), the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCC) Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change: A Sourcebook for the Caribbean Water Sector and the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)'s publication **Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change: A Sourcebook for the Caribbean Water Sector** considers displacement as a social cost of climate

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<sup>71</sup> ICPAC, more information at : <https://ccafs.cgiar.org/news/media-centre/press-releases/igad-sectorial-users-assess-tools-drought-risk-management#.WtV9hMguAWo>

<sup>72</sup> ARC, 2016, Extreme Climate Facility, available at: <http://www.africanriskcapacity.org/2016/10/31/extreme-climate-facility-xcf/>

<sup>73</sup> WHO, PAHO, 2014, Recommendations for Engaging Indigenous Peoples in Disaster Risk Reduction Including approaches and strategies to reduce disaster and overcome existing challenges to their implementation, available at : [http://www.paho.org/disasters/index.php?option=com\\_docman&view=download&category\\_slug=books&alias=2401-recommendations-for-engaging-indigenous-peoples-in-disaster-risk-reduction&Itemid=1179&lang=en](http://www.paho.org/disasters/index.php?option=com_docman&view=download&category_slug=books&alias=2401-recommendations-for-engaging-indigenous-peoples-in-disaster-risk-reduction&Itemid=1179&lang=en).

<sup>74</sup> UNDP, 2010, Quantification and Magnitude of Losses and Damages Resulting from the Impacts of Climate Change: Modelling the Transformational Impacts and Costs of Sea Level Rise in the Caribbean, available at: [http://www.bb.undp.org/content/barbados/en/home/library/environment\\_energy/modelling-the-impacts-and-costs-of-slr-in-the-cbean.html](http://www.bb.undp.org/content/barbados/en/home/library/environment_energy/modelling-the-impacts-and-costs-of-slr-in-the-cbean.html).

<sup>75</sup> The Caribbean Climate Online Risk and Adaptation Tool (CCORAL) is available at : <http://ccoral.caribbeanclimate.bz/toolbox>



impacts and encourages gradual relocation the settlement to higher land in the case of coastal flood risk planning for Small Island Developing States (SIDS).<sup>76</sup>

More guidance and tools on disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable development are relevant for averting displacement in the region, although they do not explicitly address the issue of displacement. This includes for example:

- The Red Cross' Resilience in the Americas (RITA) program,<sup>77</sup> implemented by Red Cross National Societies has developed a large number of tools and guidance to strengthen communities resilience in face of disasters such as the **Community Resilience Assessment Tool**,<sup>78</sup> or the **Promising Practices Booklet** that compiles best practice examples with the aim of providing guidance for future action.<sup>79</sup> However, these tools, whilst they might be useful to enhance action to avert displacement, do not explicitly refer to displacement issues.
- The **UNISDR's 2017 Guidelines and recommendations for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the agriculture and food security and nutrition sector – Latin America and the Caribbean**, may be relevant for averting displacement related to climate change, although human mobility issues do not figure in the document.<sup>80</sup>
- The Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)'s **Climate services: a tool for adaptation to climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean: Action plan and case study applications** provides guidance linked to new practices and tailored climate information and adapted infrastructure to climate change.<sup>81</sup> However the tool does not include displacement issues.
- The **Central American Probabilistic Risk Assessment (CAPRA)** is a platform to assist decision making in the public and private sectors on disaster risks. CAPRA provides communities and national counterparts with comprehensive methods and tools for risk analysis and risk management, learning materials and capacity building initiatives for national institutions.<sup>82</sup> The tools do not explicitly address displacement but are relevant to avert displacement as they aim to reduce disaster risk as well as population's vulnerability and exposure to disasters.

## C. Asia

- The Asian Development Bank (ADB) guidance note on **Strengthening Resilience through Social Protection Programs** proposes a working framework comprising principles and key considerations

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<sup>76</sup> Global Water Partnership Caribbean (GWP-C) and Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), 2014, Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change: A Sourcebook for the Caribbean Water Sector, available at : <http://dms.caribbeanclimate.bz/M-Files/openfile.aspx?obitype=0&docid=6628> P. 15, 50, 51

<sup>77</sup> More information on RITA is available at : <https://www.preparecenter.org/resources/resilience-americas-rita-resources>

<sup>78</sup> RITA, Community Resilience Assessment Tool, available at : [https://www.preparecenter.org/sites/default/files/rita\\_baseline\\_methodology\\_for\\_community\\_resilience\\_guide.pdf](https://www.preparecenter.org/sites/default/files/rita_baseline_methodology_for_community_resilience_guide.pdf)

<sup>79</sup> RITA, Promising Practices Booklet, available at <https://www.preparecenter.org/resources/promising-practices-booklet-rita>

<sup>80</sup> UNISDR, 2017, Guidelines and recommendations for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the agriculture and food security and nutrition sector – Latin America and the Caribbean, available at : <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/54350>

<sup>81</sup> IADB, 2014, Climate services: a tool for adaptation to climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean: Action plan and case study applications, available at: <https://publications.iadb.org/handle/11319/6845>

<sup>82</sup> CAPRA tools are accessible here: <https://ecapra.org/>

for social protection programs to deliver on resilience outcomes, reduced risk, strengthened capacity to adapt, and enhanced residual risk management strategies to help recover from the adverse impacts of climate change and disaster-related shocks and stresses.<sup>83</sup> It recognizes that vulnerability contributes to increased risks of displacement and migration. ADB further produced a guide for ***Moving from Risk to Resilience sustainable urban development in the Pacific*** that includes displacement and relocation challenges.<sup>84</sup>

- ***Strong, Safe and Resilient: A Strategic Policy Guide for Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific*** was published by the World Bank in 2013 and provides strategic goals, and recommendations for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in East Asia and the Pacific, including on socioeconomic impacts of disasters such as migration and relocation.<sup>85</sup>
- The UNDP's ***Toolkit for Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into Ecosystem Management of Coastal and Marine Areas in South Asia*** provides a step-by-step guide to integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into the coastal and marine ecosystem management in the coastal sub-region of South Asia including Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.<sup>86</sup> It takes into account population displacement and relocation strategies.
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) has developed a number of tools relevant for averting displacement related to climate change.<sup>87</sup> UNESCAP's ***Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development: A Guidebook for the Asia-Pacific*** provides guidance for the strategic mainstreaming DRR within sustainable development, and in particular into five sectors, education, agriculture, infrastructures, technology and gender.<sup>88</sup> The Guidebook recognizes that development project can create displacement risks and render populations more vulnerable to disaster risks.

More guidance and tools on disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable development are relevant for averting displacement in the region, although they do not explicitly address the issue of displacement. This includes for example:

- The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), with the support of IFRC, is developing an ***online platform for supporting the implementation of the disaster preparedness and response elements of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)***. It is not clear yet to what extent this online platform will include the issue of displacement, but the report mapping the regional

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<sup>83</sup> ADB, 2018, Strengthening Resilience through Social Protection Programs: Guidance Note, available at: <https://www.adb.org/documents/strengthening-resilience-social-protection-guidance-note>

<sup>84</sup> ADB, 2013, Moving from Risk to Resilience sustainable urban development in the Pacific, available at : <https://www.adb.org/publications/moving-risk-resilience-sustainable-urban-development-pacific>

<sup>85</sup> World Bank, 2013, Strong, Safe and Resilient: A Strategic Policy Guide for Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific, available at: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/230651468036883533/Strong-safe-and-resilient-s-strategic-policy-guide-for-disaster-risk-management-in-East-Asia-and-the-Pacific>

<sup>86</sup> UNDP, 2012, Toolkit for Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into Ecosystem Management of Coastal and Marine Areas in South Asia, available at: [http://www.in.undp.org/content/india/en/home/library/environment\\_energy/a-toolkit-for-integrating-disaster-risk-reduction-and-climate-change-adaptation-into-ecosystem-management-of-coastal-and-marine-areas-in-south-asia.html](http://www.in.undp.org/content/india/en/home/library/environment_energy/a-toolkit-for-integrating-disaster-risk-reduction-and-climate-change-adaptation-into-ecosystem-management-of-coastal-and-marine-areas-in-south-asia.html)

<sup>87</sup> UNESCAP tools are available at : [http://www.unescap.org/resources?f%5B0%5D=field\\_resource\\_type\\_new%3A9050](http://www.unescap.org/resources?f%5B0%5D=field_resource_type_new%3A9050)

<sup>88</sup> UNESCAP, 2017, Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development: A Guidebook for the Asia-Pacific, available at: <http://www.unescap.org/resources/mainstreaming-disaster-risk-reduction-sustainable-development-guidebook-asia-pacific>

implementation of AADMER that supports the development of the online platform does not mention displacement or related human mobility issues.<sup>89</sup>

- The GFDRR guidance on ***Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in Europe and Central Asia*** recommends a variety of measures in the areas of financial and fiscal policy, disaster risk mitigation, and emergency preparedness and management to reduce current and future vulnerabilities. However, it does not address explicitly human mobility challenges.<sup>90</sup>
- UNDP and Camp Alattoo's ***Climate Risk Assessment Guide – Central Asia*** provides a clear and practical process to assess the impacts and outcomes of climate-related events on lives and livelihoods in Central Asia.<sup>91</sup> It does not take into account displacement of populations.
- The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) **South Asia Disaster Knowledge Network (SADKN)** is a gateway to knowledge and information on disaster risk management in South Asia.<sup>92</sup> The web portal includes a knowledge search function that directs users to thematic guidelines and tools. Although human mobility is not a theme as such, guidelines and tools cover relevant sectors to avert, minimize and address displacement, from early warning and DRR, to relief and recovery. The SAARC **Digital Vulnerability Atlas (DVA)**,<sup>93</sup> integrates layers of data on hazards, vulnerabilities and risks on a Web-GIS platform for all SAARC member states, enabling research and analysis on a sub-regional basis. However, to date, data on displacement is not included in this atlas.

#### d. Europe

- WHO publication, ***Flooding: Managing Health Risks in the WHO European Region*** is intended to assist health authorities in preparing for, and responding to, flood events, with the aim to reduce flood–health effects.<sup>94</sup> It includes recommendations on displacement related to flood.
- The European Environment Agency (EEA)'s publication on ***Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in Europe, Enhancing coherence of the knowledge base, policies and practices*** assesses current practices and level of knowledge, and highlights emerging innovative tools national, regional and local authorities are using to tackle the impacts of weather- and climate-related hazards, including displacement.<sup>95</sup>
- The European Union (EU) Bottom-Up Climate Adaptation Strategies towards a Sustainable Europe (BASE) ***Adapting to Climate Change in Europe: Exploring Sustainable Pathways - From Local***

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<sup>89</sup> IFRC, 2018, ASEAN Disaster Law Mapping Implementing AADMER: A Regional Stocktake, available at <http://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/2018/02/01/asean-disaster-law-mapping-launch-implementing-aadmer-regional-stocktake/>

<sup>90</sup> GFDRR, 2008, Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in Europe and Central Asia, available at <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/699781484888380512/text/111559-WP-PUBLIC-CLIMATE-CHANGE-ADAPTATION-IN-EUROPE-AND-CENTRAL-ASIA.txt>.

<sup>91</sup> UNDP, Camp Alattoo's, Climate Risk Assessment Guide – Central Asia, available at : [https://cdkn.org/resource/climate-risk-assessment-guide-central-asia/?loclang=en\\_gb](https://cdkn.org/resource/climate-risk-assessment-guide-central-asia/?loclang=en_gb)

<sup>92</sup> The South Asia Disaster Knowledge Network is available here: <http://www.saarc-sadkn.org/index.aspx>

<sup>93</sup> The SAARC Digital Vulnerability Atlas is available here: <http://saarc-dva.org/>

<sup>94</sup> WHO, 2017, Flooding: Managing Health Risks in the WHO European Region, available at [:http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/flooding-managing-health-risks-in-the-who-european-region-2017](http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/flooding-managing-health-risks-in-the-who-european-region-2017)

<sup>95</sup> EEA, 2017, Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in Europe, Enhancing coherence of the knowledge base, policies and practices, available at: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/climate-change-adaptation-and-disaster>

**Measures to Wider Policies** presents specific tools and methods for improving stakeholder's participation and analysing costs (including displacement) and benefits of different adaptation measures to climate change.<sup>96</sup>

More guidance and tools on disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable development are relevant for averting displacement in the region, although they do not explicitly address the issue of displacement. This includes for example:

- The **European Climate Adaptation Platform (CLIMATE-ADAPT)** is a partnership between the European Commission and the European Environment Agency. CLIMATE-ADAPT aims to support Europe in adapting to climate change. It is aimed at helping users to access and share data and information on tools that support adaptation planning.<sup>97</sup> One of the key features of Climate-ADAPT is the **Adaptation Support Tool** which aims to assist users in developing climate change adaptation strategies and plans by providing guidance, links to relevant sources and dedicated tools.<sup>98</sup> The EC **Guidelines on developing adaptation strategies** builds on and aims to make more operational the so-called Adaptation Support tool.<sup>99</sup> The guidelines intend to advance a common understanding of important aspects relevant to any adaptation process and provide clear terms of reference on how to address the barriers. However, it doesn't include displacement.
- The WHO Regional Office for Europe's **e-atlas for disaster risk** models the distribution of five natural hazards, seismic activity, floods, landslides, heat-waves and winds, and populations' exposure to them in 32 countries of the European Region. It provides the baseline data and maps needed to assess where the potential for damage may be the greatest.<sup>100</sup> This information also supports the identification, planning and prioritization of areas for prevention and mitigation activities, however it doesn't include displacement risks.

## e. Oceania

- The **Guide to Developing National Action Plans A Tool for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management Based on experiences from selected Pacific Island Countries** has been produced to assist Pacific Island Countries to prepare DRM and NAPs.<sup>101</sup> The NAP development process is supported by the Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network (PPN) and is considered a key instrument in facilitating DRM mainstreaming. It looks at population displacement and migration challenges.
- The GIZ and Secretariat of the Pacific Community's **Pacific Gender and Climate Change Toolkit**,<sup>102</sup> and the **Pacific Community's Toolkit to Mainstream Gender into Energy, & Climate Change**

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<sup>96</sup> EU BASE project, H. Sanderson, 2018, available at: <http://base-adaptation.eu/adapting-climate-change-europe-base-book>

<sup>97</sup> The European Climate Adaptation Platform (CLIMATE-ADAPT) is available at : <http://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/knowledge/tools>

<sup>98</sup> The EU Adaptation Support Tool is available here: <http://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/knowledge/tools/adaptation-support-tool>

<sup>99</sup> EU, 2013, Guidelines on developing adaptation strategies, available at : [https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/adaptation/what/docs/swd\\_2013\\_134\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/adaptation/what/docs/swd_2013_134_en.pdf)

<sup>100</sup> The WHO e-atlas for disaster risk is available here: <http://data.euro.who.int/e-atlas/europe/>

<sup>101</sup> SOPAC Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network, 2009, Guide to developing national action plans: a tool for mainstreaming disaster risk management based on experience from selected Pacific Island countries, available at: <https://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/11809>

<sup>102</sup> GIZ, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, 2015, Pacific Gender and Climate Change Toolkit, available at [https://www.pacificclimatechange.net/sites/default/files/documents/Gender-CC-Toolkit\\_About-the-toolkit.pdf](https://www.pacificclimatechange.net/sites/default/files/documents/Gender-CC-Toolkit_About-the-toolkit.pdf).

**Community Based Adaptation Projects in the Pacific**,<sup>103</sup> are designed to support climate change practitioners in the Pacific region to integrate gender into their programmes and projects. They take into account issues of displacement, migration and relocation.

- The **Comprehensive Hazard Risk Management Regional Guidelines for Pacific Island Countries (CHARM Guidelines)** have been developed as part of the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) Disaster Management Unit support program to assist Pacific Island Countries in their endeavours to enhance community resilience towards long-term sustainable development.<sup>104</sup> They identify displacement of populations as a risk.
- The PARTner (Pacific Risk Tool for Resilience) project, design and develop natural hazards impact mapping and modelling tools for the Pacific. This includes a Natural Hazard Risk Tool called '**RiskScape**' for local and central government application in development and disaster risk management decision making.<sup>105</sup> The software is designed to assist estimation of asset impacts and losses from natural hazards. It measures the extent to which humans and human activities are displaced by exposure of the asset to the hazard from 'no or minimal evacuation necessary' (less than one day) to 'evacuation necessary and reoccupation not possible for more than six months'.
- The Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) **Adaptation Planning Tool** is designed to provide an easy-to-follow guide for project scoping and planning for climate change adaptation, including relocation.<sup>106</sup>

More guidance and tools on disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable development are relevant for averting displacement in the region, although they do not explicitly address the issue of displacement. This includes for example:

- The ADB **Economic and Fiscal Impacts of Disasters in the Pacific** seeks to support governments in the Pacific in planning policies and allocating resources to reduce the economic impacts of disaster events.<sup>107</sup> It provides an overview of existing resources that stakeholders in the Pacific can use to assess risk and plan for disaster events. The Tool Kit for Financial Resilience provides an overview of key instruments that policy makers can use to transfer risk and reduce the economic and fiscal impacts of disasters. It doesn't address displacement.
- The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) hosts an online Pacific Climate Change Portal (PCCP) where climate change information, data and tools produced by regional and national institutions are available and easily accessible throughout the Pacific.<sup>108</sup> This

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<sup>103</sup> GIZ, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, 2015, Pacific Community's Toolkit to Mainstream Gender into Energy, & Climate Change Community Based Adaptation Projects in the Pacific, available at:

[http://gendercc.net/fileadmin/inhalte/dokumente/4\\_Our\\_Work/past\\_projects/Pacific\\_Islands/Toolkit\\_to\\_Mainstream\\_Gender\\_into\\_Energy\\_Climate\\_Change\\_Community\\_Based\\_Adaptation\\_Projects\\_in\\_the\\_Pacific.pdf](http://gendercc.net/fileadmin/inhalte/dokumente/4_Our_Work/past_projects/Pacific_Islands/Toolkit_to_Mainstream_Gender_into_Energy_Climate_Change_Community_Based_Adaptation_Projects_in_the_Pacific.pdf).

<sup>104</sup> SOPAC, 2002, Comprehensive Hazard Risk Management Regional Guidelines for Pacific Island Countries, available at: <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Comprehensive%20Hazard%20%26%20Risk%20Management.pdf>.

<sup>105</sup> The Natural Hazard Risk Tool 'RiskScape' is accessible here: <https://www.riskscape.org.nz/riskscape-pacific>

<sup>106</sup> SPREP, Adaptation Planning Tool, is accessible here: <https://apt.pacificclimatechange.net/>

<sup>107</sup> ADB, 2018, Economic and Fiscal Impacts of Disasters in the Pacific, available at : <https://www.adb.org/publications/economic-fiscal-impacts-disasters-pacific>

<sup>108</sup> Pacific Climate Change Portal : <https://www.pacificclimatechange.net/>

includes a tool called *Climate Finance Navigator* designed to assist countries and communities in accessing climate finance across the Pacific.<sup>109</sup> However this tool does not address displacement.

- The *Pacific Climate Impact Consortium Regional Analysis Tool*, generates maps, plots and data describing projected future climate conditions for the Pacific.<sup>110</sup> It uses an ensemble of more than 15 Global Climate Model (GCM) and Special Report on Emissions Scenarios combinations provided by the IPCC. The tool does not include data in displacement.
- The *Pacific Climate Futures* is a web-based climate impacts decision-support tool developed initially by the Pacific Climate Change Science Program (PCCSP) and further refined by the Pacific-Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning (PACCSAP) Science Program.<sup>111</sup> The Pacific Climate Futures web-tool has been designed to provide information and guidance in the generation of national climate projections and facilitate the generation of data for detailed impact and risk assessments. It looks at climate variables and greenhouse gas scenarios but does not assess the impacts and losses on human beings and hence does not include at displacement.
- The *Multi-Model Ensemble (MME)* tool forecasts temperature and rainfall patterns for up to three months. This advance notice can allow governments, industries, and communities to plan for and mitigate the effects of extreme weather and climate events.<sup>112</sup> The forecasts provide the international community with a resource for climate adaptation and risk management. The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Climate Center (APCC) develops these forecasts using data gathered from 17 agencies and research organizations. Besides disaster preparation, the tool also provides critical support for disaster impacts such as food security, but does not include displacement.
- *Seasonal Climate Outlooks in Pacific Island Countries* (SCOPIC) is a decision support tool which generates seasonal outlooks for rainfall, temperature, or other climate-related factors. SCOPIC was developed to provide Pacific Island nations with an accessible, stand-alone seasonal climate prediction system. The software uses a statistical method to determine forecast probabilities, based on historic data and includes drought monitoring.<sup>113</sup> However the tool does not include impacts variables such as displacement.

### III. Guidance and tools on minimizing displacement related to climate change

This section maps international and regional tools and guidance that aim to minimize displacement. To ‘minimize’ has been defined as “to reduce something to the least possible level or amount”.<sup>114</sup> In the context of this mapping, guidance and tools to ‘minimize displacement’ will include documents that provide help and advice on reducing or decreasing the number of people who are at risk of displacement

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<sup>109</sup> Climate Finance Navigator tool is accessible here: <https://cfn.pacificclimatechange.net/>

<sup>110</sup> Pacific Climate Impact Consortium Regional Analysis Tool is accessible here: <https://www.pacificclimate.org/analysis-tools/regional-analysis-tool>

<sup>111</sup> The Pacific Climate Futures web-tool is accessible here: <https://www.pacificclimatefutures.net/en/>

<sup>112</sup> APEC, 2016, Multi-Model Ensemble (MME) tool, accessible here: [https://www.apec.org/Press/Features/2016/0608\\_Climate.aspx](https://www.apec.org/Press/Features/2016/0608_Climate.aspx)

<sup>113</sup> The Seasonal Climate Outlooks in Pacific Island Countries (SCOPIC) tool is accessible here: <http://cosppac.bom.gov.au/products-and-services/seasonal-climate-outlooks-in-pacific-island-countries/>

<sup>114</sup> Cambridge Dictionary



by avoiding or adjusting to the risks posed by climate change impacts.<sup>115</sup> This includes for example measure that enable people to move pre-emptively, such as supporting facilitating migration as positive coping measure, or facilitating a pre-emptive planned relocation process. Whilst planned relocation tools and guidance are listed here under minimizing displacement, different phases of these processes may well fall under the 'address displacement' section, for example when initiating a planned relocation process, or equally the 'durable solutions' section, when implementing a planned relocation process in situations where places of origin are no longer habitable.<sup>116</sup> This section further includes preparedness and contingency planning tools and guidance. Contingency planning and preparedness activities aim to prepare a response to an emergency and its potential humanitarian impact. This includes, for example, preparedness measures such as contingency planning and emergency stockpiling, early warning systems, land use planning to identify safe sites for temporarily or permanently resettling displaced people.<sup>117</sup> Such planning tools aim at creating favourable conditions for a successful emergency response.

## C. International guidance and tools on minimizing displacement related to climate change

### a. Migration with dignity

- IOM and Trans-RE Migration for Adaptation, ***A Guidebook for Integrating Migration and Translocality into Community-Based Adaptation***, seeks to address a gap in the awareness and understanding of migration potentials and risks. It provides a theoretical framework and practical tools for assessing the impact of migration and translocality on the outcomes of development work at the local level, and suggests activities for shaping migration outcomes positively. Thus, it aims to provide a resource in bringing the migration for adaptation concept into community development work.<sup>118</sup>
- The IOM and UNDP-led GMG ***Guidance Note Integrating Migration and Displacement in United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs)*** provides strategic options for minimizing displacement related to climate change. For example, it elaborates on facilitating voluntary migration and participatory and dignified planned relocation, as well as on harnessing diaspora contributions, environmental impact assessment and migration indicator development.<sup>119</sup>

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<sup>115</sup> Platform on Disaster Displacement, 2018, INCEPTION REPORT, Mapping of institutional frameworks and mandates within the United Nations system to avert, minimize and address displacement and outline of options for facilitating coordination of key processes.

<sup>116</sup> Idem.

<sup>117</sup> Idem.

<sup>118</sup> TransRe, 2018, Migration for Adaptation, A Guidebook for Integrating Migration and Translocality into Community-Based Adaptation, available at:

[www.transre.org/index.php/download\\_file/view/822/](http://www.transre.org/index.php/download_file/view/822/)

<sup>119</sup> Global Migration Group, 2017, Integrating Migration and Displacement in United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), Guidance Note, available at: <https://gfm.org/pfp/ppd/5822>

## b. Planned Relocation

The tools referring to ‘resettlement’ in this section do not refer to resettlement of refugees to asylum countries as it is widely understood in refugee law and policy.<sup>120</sup> ‘Resettlement’ in the context of disaster and climate change is frequently used in the literature as a synonym to ‘relocation’. In the context of the report it means a “process in which persons or groups of persons move or are assisted to move away from their homes or places of temporary residence, are settled in a new location, *and* provided with the conditions for rebuilding their lives.”<sup>121</sup>

- The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)'s ***Populations at Risk of Disaster: A Resettlement Guide*** is designed for governments that make decisions on the application of preventive resettlement programs as disaster risk reduction measures, as well as for institutions and professionals in charge of preparing and implementing these programs, civil society organizations participating in resettlement and risk reduction processes, and at-risk communities.<sup>122</sup> The basic premises of the guide are that resettlement as a preventive measure should be incorporated in comprehensive risk reduction strategies in order to be effective; and that resettlement's objective is to protect the lives and assets of persons at risk, and to improve their living conditions.
- The ***Peninsula Principles on Climate Displacement within States*** were developed through a consultative process organised by the NGO Displacement Solutions.<sup>123</sup> The Peninsula Principles promote comprehensive vulnerability reduction through climate change resettlement. They suggest that the resettlement process should preserve existing social and cultural institutions, ensure a resettlement site is not also at risk of climate change-related hazards, maintain or enhance housing and land tenure for resettled residents, provide compensation for lost assets, maintain or strengthen livelihoods, and strengthen capacities at multiple levels to support with resettlement process.
- UNHCR, the Brookings institute and Georgetown University have developed ***Guidance for Protecting People from Disasters and Environmental Change through Planned Relocations*** which sets out general principles to assist States and other actors faced with the need to undertake ‘Planned Relocation’ in anticipation of or in response to disasters and the impact of environmental change, including the effects of climate change. The aspiration is that these general principles will be helpful to States and supporting actors in formulating planned relocation laws, policies, plans, and programmes. This Guidance was developed in a consultative process through a series of meetings between 2011 and 2015 which brought together representatives of States, international organizations, and experts from a wide range of disciplines and experiences. The Guidance underlines that planned relocations are complex, multidimensional processes. Planned relocations should normally be a last resort and adopted only when other alternatives

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<sup>120</sup> More information at: <http://www.unhcr.org/resettlement.html>

<sup>121</sup> UNHCR, Brookings Institution, Georgetown University, 2015, *Guidance on Protecting People from Disasters and Environmental Change Through Planned Relocation*, available at: <https://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/54409>

<sup>122</sup> GFDRR, 2011, *Populations at Risk of Disaster: A Resettlement Guide*, available at [www.gfdr.org/sites/gfdr/files/publication/resettlement\\_guide\\_150.pdf](http://www.gfdr.org/sites/gfdr/files/publication/resettlement_guide_150.pdf)

<sup>123</sup> Displacement Solutions, *Peninsula Principles on Climate Displacement within States*, 2013, available at: <http://displacementsolutions.org/wp-content/uploads/FINAL-Peninsula-Principles-FINAL.pdf>.



are not possible. When it is needed, it should be carefully planned and involve the participation of affected people.<sup>124</sup>

- **A toolbox: Planning Relocations to Protect People from Disasters and Environmental Change** was developed by Georgetown University, UNHCR, IOM with support from other partners to translate the above mentioned guidance into operational guidelines. The toolbox provides concrete checklists and best practices for States and other actors who are contemplating or planning to relocate people in order to protect them from the adverse impacts of climate change, at all stages of the relocation process: before, during and after.<sup>125</sup>
- The Brookings Institution's **Operational guidance and frameworks relevant to planned relocations caused by natural hazards, environmental change, and climate change** analyses 30 international and regional frameworks for their possible relevance for developing guidance on planned relocations made necessary by disasters, environmental change, and/or the effects of climate change.<sup>126</sup> These frameworks relate to six interconnected themes: Internal and international displacement; Disaster and climate-induced relocation; Development-induced displacement and resettlement; Evacuations; Evictions; and Housing, land, and property rights issues. In addition, the tool identifies 25 topics that should be addressed in any guidance on planned relocations. It also outlines lessons learned, discusses possible frictions among guidance documents, and explores some of the gaps and open questions that would need to be considered when developing guidance on planned relocations in the context of natural hazards or environmental change including the effects of climate change.

### c. Preparedness

Guidance and tools on preparedness activities often also include emergency activities, and are thus also relevant for the section on addressing displacement.

- GFDRR has issued a toolkit on **Building resilience to disaster and climate change through social protection** that provides guidance on how to prepare social protection programs to respond to and minimize disasters and climate change impacts, including displacement and migration.<sup>127</sup>
- There is a large number of tools prepared by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) on contingency planning and preparedness.<sup>128</sup> This includes for example the **IASC Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) Guidelines**, providing practical guidance to assist practitioners in preparing to respond to potential emergencies with appropriate humanitarian assistance and protection.<sup>129</sup> It provides guidance in planning cases of internal displacement. The IASC **Handbook**

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<sup>124</sup> UNHCR, the Brookings institute and Georgetown university, 2015, Guidance for Protecting People from Disasters and Environmental Change through Planned Relocations, available at: <https://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/54409>

<sup>125</sup> Georgetown university, IOM, UNHCR, 2017, A toolbox: Planning Relocations to Protect People from Disasters and Environmental Change, available at: [www.refworld.org/pdfid/596f15774.pdf](http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/596f15774.pdf)

<sup>126</sup> D. Petz, Brookings Institution, 2015, Operational guidance and frameworks relevant to planned relocations caused by natural hazards, environmental change, and climate change, available at: <https://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/44809>

<sup>127</sup> GFDRR, 2013, Building resilience to disaster and climate change through social protection, available at : <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/187211468349778714/Building-resilience-to-disaster-and-climate-change-through-social-protection>

<sup>128</sup> These tools are available here: <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/product-categories/preparedness-and-contingency-planning>

<sup>129</sup> IASC, 2015, IASC Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) Guidelines, available at : <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/reference-group-risk-early-warning-and-preparedness/documents/iasc-emergency-response-preparedness>

*for Resident Coordinators (RCs) and Humanitarian Coordinators (HCs) on Emergency Preparedness and Response* is another example of a tool that outlines the key actions that RCs and HCs should take to prepare for and respond to emergencies and include guidance related to disaster-induced internal displacement.<sup>130</sup>

- The library of the **Environmental Emergencies Centre (EEC)** is an online preparedness tool co-hosted by the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and UN Environment designed to enable an effective response to environmental emergencies, including preparing for displacement.<sup>131</sup> The OCHA's **Minimum Preparedness Package (MPP)** approach introduced in 2012, includes a checklist of preparedness actions and end states, to provide a more coherent approach to preparedness and support to national disaster management authorities, RCs, HCs and humanitarian country teams (HCTs) at the country level to improve response preparedness.<sup>132</sup> Another example is the **Guidelines for Environmental Emergencies** that offer technical guidance to Governments wishing to improve their preparedness frameworks for environmental emergencies and for international environmental emergency responders providing assistance.<sup>133</sup>
- The IFRC's **Contingency planning guide** aims to support disaster management practitioners in developing contingency plans which are simple, participatory, realistic and supported by preparedness actions that are identified as a result of the contingency planning.<sup>134</sup> It covers situations of displacement induced by natural disasters.
- Many agencies have developed preparedness and emergency tools, such as the UNHCR **Handbook for Emergencies** covers IDP emergencies, including in disaster situations, and provides guidance for preparedness, protection, response and coordination issues.<sup>135</sup> The IOM **Emergency Manual**<sup>136</sup> provides guidance for operations in humanitarian and emergency contexts with a specific focus in managing displacement, as well as disaster risk reduction and resilience, and provides guidance on Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) frameworks and processes. Other agencies have developed specific or sectorial preparedness tools. For example, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Global Water Partnership (GWP), the Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) and the UNU enhanced flood risk management by strengthening cooperation in relation to the **HelpDesk for Integrated Flood Management (IFM)** established to cope with flood risks by providing guidance on flood management policy, strategy and institutional development to countries wishing to adopt an integrated approach to flood management.<sup>137</sup> Whilst some of the tools recognize the risks of displacement, none of them is specifically designed to avert displacement in flood situations. The WMO/GWP **National Drought Management Policy Guidelines – A Template for Action** provides a template for action that countries can use in the development of a national drought management policy and drought preparedness/mitigation plans. The process is structured in ten steps that can be adapted by

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<sup>130</sup> IASC, 2010, Handbook for RCs and HCs on Emergency Preparedness and Response, available at <http://eird.org/publicaciones/Handbook.pdf>

<sup>131</sup> The library of the Environmental Emergencies Centre (EEC) is accessible at: <http://www.eecentre.org/library/>

<sup>132</sup> More information on the Minimum Preparedness Package (MPP) at <https://www.unocha.org/themes/preparedness-and-risk-management>

<sup>133</sup> OCHA, UNEP, 2009, Guidelines for Environmental Emergencies, available at <http://www.eecentre.org>

<sup>134</sup> IFRC, 2012, Contingency Planning Guide, available at:

<http://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/40825/1220900-CPG%202012-EN-LR.pdf>

<sup>135</sup> UNHCR, 2016, Handbook for Emergencies, available at: <https://emergency.unhcr.org>

<sup>136</sup> <https://emergencymanual.iom.int/>

<sup>137</sup> The IFM guidance and tools are available here : <http://www.floodmanagement.info/ifm-helpdesk/>

countries to reflect their institutional, infrastructure, legal, socio-economic and environmental context, taking into account social impacts such as human displacement.<sup>138</sup>

- ***A guide to measuring urban risk resilience: principles, tools and practice of urban indicators*** describes the principles, tools and practices of three urban disaster risk and resilience indicator systems. The Guidebook has been specifically designed for urban DRM professionals to plan and implement a participatory process for assessing a city's risk and resilience from an integrated perspective. It includes a methodology for the relocation of populations from high risk areas.<sup>139</sup>
- There are a growing number of ***early warning systems*** available to disaster response managers at the international level. This includes the Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System (GDACS), the Humanitarian Early Warning Service (HEWS), IASC, World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) among others.

## D. Regional guidance and tools on minimizing displacement related to climate change

### a. Africa

- OCHA's ***Disaster Response and Preparedness in Southern Africa A Guide to International Tools and Service Available to Governments*** focuses on existing international tools and services available to Governments for both disaster response and disaster response preparedness, including for minimizing displacement.<sup>140</sup>
- The ***Near East Drought Planning Manual: Guidelines for Drought Mitigation and Preparedness Planning*** published by FAO addresses drought preparedness in Africa and Asia and recognizes displacement challenges associated with drought.<sup>141</sup>
- ***The Security in Mobility: Advocating for Safe Movement as a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Pastoralists in the Horn and East Africa*** is an Inter-Agency Partnership that aims to reconcile pastoralist livelihood and security needs with broader regional security priorities.<sup>142</sup> It advocates for appropriate and comprehensive responses to reduce the conflict and displacement risks, associated with pastoralist livelihood activities. Such responses are intended to promote climate change adaptation strategies for highly mobile and vulnerable populations in the Horn and East Africa.

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<sup>138</sup> WMO, GW, 2014, National Drought Management Policy Guidelines – A Template for Action, Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP), available at: <http://www.droughtmanagement.info/find/guidelines-tools/guidelines/>

<sup>139</sup> Earthquake and Megacities Initiative (EMI), Center for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction Technology (CEDIM), 2015, A guide to measuring urban risk resilience: principles, tools and practice of urban indicators, <https://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/43439>

<sup>140</sup> OCHA, Disaster Response and Preparedness in Southern Africa A Guide to International Tools and Service Available to Governments , available at : [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Disaster Response and Preparedness in Southern Africa- A Guide to International Tools and Services Available to Governments.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Disaster%20Response%20and%20Preparedness%20in%20Southern%20Africa-%20A%20Guide%20to%20International%20Tools%20and%20Services%20Available%20to%20Governments.pdf)

<sup>141</sup> FAO, 2008, Near East Drought Planning Manual: Guidelines for Drought Mitigation and Preparedness Planning, available at: <http://www.ais.unwater.org/ais/pluginfile.php/516/course/section/175/Drought%20Planning%20Guide%202008%20-%20FAO%20RNE.pdf>.

<sup>142</sup> SIM, UN-OCHA, UNEP, IOM,ISS, 2010, Security in Mobility: Advocating for Safe Movement as a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Pastoralists in the Horn and East Africa, available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/security-mobility-advocating-safe-movement-climate-change-adaptation-strategy>

More guidance and tools are relevant to minimize displacement in the region, although they do not explicitly address the issue of displacement. This includes for example:

- Many regional **early warning systems** are being developed in Africa. This includes for example the Climate Services Centre (CSC),<sup>143</sup> Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (RIMES) for Africa and Asia,<sup>144</sup> or the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) that provides information and analysis on food insecurity, as well as developing future scenarios in order to better predict and prepare for future disasters.<sup>145</sup>
- In June 2012, the AU established the African Risk Capacity Secretariat to assist in establishing pooled disaster insurance agreements, as well as undertaking research on how to better fund disaster management and response.<sup>146</sup> The ARC has developed **Contingency Planning Guidelines** that help countries to link early warning to livelihood preserving early response activities.<sup>147</sup> It includes the standards for the contingency plans; the process for their submission; guidelines for reporting, monitoring and evaluation; steps for dealing with deviations from contingency plans; and templates for submissions.
- The UNISDR **Drought contingency plans and planning in the Greater Horn of Africa** attempts to convert findings, concepts and guidelines into a guidance document from critical gaps to bridge general drought preparedness, contingency planning and early response.<sup>148</sup>
- WFP's **Africa RiskView** is a software application, developed by the WFP, which provides a transparent system to estimate crop losses and the impact on populations' food security from past and future droughts for sub-Saharan African countries.<sup>149</sup> Africa RiskView combines a number of different disciplines including crop monitoring and early warning, vulnerability assessment and mapping, financial planning and risk management into one software tool that provides a standardized approach for estimating drought response costs systematically across a large number of African countries. It doesn't explicitly address displacement but would be relevant to minimize displacement risks associated with droughts.
- The AU and AfDB **Visa Openness Index** is tracking changes in country scores over time to show which countries are making improvements that support free movement of people across Africa.<sup>150</sup> It does not monitor causes of movement, but assesses whether a visa was obtained or not and thus can encourage migration as a positive strategy in the context of climate change.

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<sup>143</sup> The Climate Services Centre (CSC) is available here: <http://www.sadc.int/sadc-secretariat/services-centres/climate-services-centre/>

<sup>144</sup> The Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (RIMES) for Africa and Asia is available at : <http://www.rimes.int/>

<sup>145</sup> The Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) is available at : [fews.net/](http://www.fews.net/)

<sup>146</sup> UNISDR, 2012, UNISDR Champion Applauds African Union for Decision on Disaster Insurance, available at: <http://www.unisdr.org/archive/27926>

<sup>147</sup> ARC, 2016, Contingency Planning Guidelines, available at : [www.africanriskcapacity.org/2016/12/05/standards-and-guidelines/](http://www.africanriskcapacity.org/2016/12/05/standards-and-guidelines/)

<sup>148</sup> UNISDR, 2012, Drought contingency plans and planning in the Greater Horn of Africa, available at: <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/26436>

<sup>149</sup> WFP, 2016, Africa RiskView, available at : [www.africanriskcapacity.org/2016/10/31/africa-riskview-introduction/](http://www.africanriskcapacity.org/2016/10/31/africa-riskview-introduction/)

<sup>150</sup> The Index is accessible at: <https://www.visaopenness.org>

## b. America

- In North America, the **Climate Resilience Toolkit** provides tools for managing climate-related risks and opportunities, and guidance to build resilience to extreme events.<sup>151</sup> The majority toolkit also includes a few international tools. Tools that explicitly address displacement issues are planned relocation tools.<sup>152</sup>
- **Prepare! A Resource Guide** from the American Red Cross is a preparedness step by step guide to assist communities to become self-sufficient in the face of a major disaster.<sup>153</sup> It contains information about disaster risks, explains how to make a family disaster plan, and how to create a disaster kit. It also discusses specific disasters with guidance on what to do before, during and after disaster, including the need to prepare for displacement.

More guidance and tools are relevant to minimize displacement in the region, although they do not explicitly address the issue of displacement. This includes for example:

- The **Regional Disaster Information Center Latin America and the Caribbean (CRID)** has launched a web platform that puts together useful tools for disaster risk management, including preparedness and response.<sup>154</sup> Displacement is not explicitly addressed in these tools.
- **Early warning systems for drought and food security**, such as the Weather Research and Forecasting Model (WRF),<sup>155</sup> or the toolkit on Strengthening Resilience and Coping Capacities in the Caribbean through Integrated Early Warning Systems (EWS) by the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDEMA),<sup>156</sup> or the SATCA web, an early warning web platform that provides disaster related information to the public, managed in partnership with CEPREDENAC also are useful tools to avert displacement, although they do not include displacement considerations.

## c. Asia

- The ADB **Practical Guide Disaster Risk Assessment for Project Preparation** provides technical advice on disaster risk assessment to facilitate the consideration of disaster risks in the design of development projects, seeking to ensure that disaster risks are properly identified and measures taken to reduce them where necessary.<sup>157</sup> It encourages assessment of whether migration as a coping strategy is weakening the social fabric of a community, if the project affect the socioeconomic situation in the project area and what likely consequences this could have on exposure to natural hazards (e.g., decreasing migration from hazard-prone areas). It further recognized that in some cases of pre-screening and preliminary screening of disaster risk during

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<sup>151</sup> The Climate Resilience Toolkit is accessible at : <https://toolkit.climate.gov/tools>

<sup>152</sup> Planned relocation tools of the Climate Resilience Toolkit is accessible at : <https://toolkit.climate.gov/topics/tribal-nations/relocation?page=0%2C0%2C0%2C0%2C0%2C0%2C0%2C0%2C1>

<sup>153</sup> American Red Cross, Prepare! A Resource Guide , available at : <http://www.redcross.org/local/oregon/preparedness/resource-guide>

<sup>154</sup> These tools are available here : <http://herramientas.cridlac.org/index.php>

<sup>155</sup> Weather Research and Forecasting Model is available at : <https://www.mmm.ucar.edu/weather-research-and-forecasting-model>

<sup>156</sup> Integrated Early Warning Systems is available at : [http://www.cdema.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=1600&Itemid=584](http://www.cdema.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1600&Itemid=584)

<sup>157</sup> ADB, 2017, Practical Guide Disaster Risk Assessment for Project Preparation, available at: <https://www.adb.org/documents/disaster-risk-assessment-project-preparation-guide>

project identification, disaster risk should also be screened as an element in preparing any required resettlement<sup>158</sup> plan because (i) resettlement bears the risk of relocating people to a more hazardous environment; and (ii) conversely, sometimes resettlement can reduce disaster risk.

- OCHA has developed many tools for disaster response and preparedness in Asia and the Pacific.<sup>159</sup> ***Disaster Response in Asia and the Pacific: A Guide to International Tools and Services***, for example, was developed by the OCHA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and is designed to help disaster managers in national Governments gain basic knowledge of how to use international tools and services.<sup>160</sup> The guide is not prescriptive. It aims to support the growing disaster response and disaster response preparedness capabilities that exist at national level across Asia and the Pacific. It serves as a handbook outlining the various international tools and services available to governments across Asia-Pacific for both disaster preparedness and response. It covers internal displacement situations.

More guidance and tools are relevant to minimize displacement in the region, although they do not explicitly address the issue of displacement. This includes for example:

- Simulation exercises are relevant tools for enhancing disaster preparedness. The IASC ***Inter-Agency Emergency Simulation*** (IAES) is an inter-agency simulation platform that aims to reinforce country-level emergency preparedness and coordination.<sup>161</sup> The simulation includes a one-day pre-briefing, a full day field exercise, and a one-day debriefing. IASC IAES is designed to enable in-country actors to test existing disaster preparedness policies, contingency plans and procedures.
- Early warning systems in the region, such as the RIMES - Asia,<sup>162</sup> the ASEAN Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS),<sup>163</sup> or the Disaster AWARE provide useful data and early warning services to prepare for disaster and minimize displacement risks.<sup>164</sup>

## d. Europe

- A partnership of international organisations and governments led by the IASC and the European Commission has launched the first global tool to support decisions about prevention, preparedness and response. ***INFORM (Index for Risk Management)*** is an open-source platform to support many actors align their work to reduce crisis and disaster risk and to build resilience.<sup>165</sup> Indicators for the 'vulnerable groups' category includes the number of displaced persons.

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<sup>158</sup> See footnote 37 on resettlement

<sup>159</sup> OCHA tools are available at :

<http://interactive.unocha.org/publication/asiadisasterresponse/ToolsAndServicesForDisasterResponsePreparedness.html>

<sup>160</sup> OCHA, 2013, Disaster Response in Asia and the Pacific: A Guide to International Tools and Services,

<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/disaster-response-asia-and-pacific-guide-international-tools-and-services-enidjzh>

<sup>161</sup> The IASC IAES can be requested through the UN Resident Coordinator or Humanitarian Coordinator or through OCHA-ROAP at [ocha-roap@un.org](mailto:ocha-roap@un.org). More information available at

<http://interactive.unocha.org/publication/asiadisasterresponse/ToolsAndServicesForDisasterResponsePreparedness.html#International%20organization-led%20exercises>

<sup>162</sup> Op. Cit.

<sup>163</sup> ASEAN Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS) is available at: [www.ahacentre.org/](http://www.ahacentre.org/)

<sup>164</sup> DisasterAWARE is available at : [www.pdc.org/iweb/pdchome.html;jsessionid=FFE36C6A0AA8DD1DFF0989F9584FA21F](http://www.pdc.org/iweb/pdchome.html;jsessionid=FFE36C6A0AA8DD1DFF0989F9584FA21F)

<sup>165</sup> INFORM Index for Risk Management is available at : <http://www.inform-index.org/>

More guidance and tools are relevant to minimize displacement in the region, although they do not explicitly address the issue of displacement. This includes for example:

- The joint UN and European Commission **Global Disaster Alerting Coordination System (GDACS)** provides alerts about global hazards and tools to facilitate response coordination. It contains preliminary disaster information and electronically calculated loss-and-impact estimations after major disasters.<sup>166</sup>
- The **European Flood Awareness System (EFAS)** is the first operational European system monitoring and forecasting floods across Europe.<sup>167</sup> It provides complementary, flood early warning information up to 10 days in advance to its partners, the National/Regional Hydrological Services and the European Response and Coordination Centre (ERCC).

#### e. Oceania

- The Pacific Humanitarian Team was established by OCHA in 2008 to ensure that regional responders work together to deliver timely and appropriate humanitarian assistance to disaster-affected people across the Pacific. Pacific Humanitarian Team has developed tools such as **The Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPREP)**, which is designed to guide inter-agency humanitarian action in the Pacific, and consolidates information on the humanitarian architecture, tools and services of the Pacific Humanitarian Team.<sup>168</sup> It takes into account population displaced in its provisions on planning assumptions.
- More guidance and tools are relevant to minimize displacement in the region, although they do not explicitly address the issue of displacement. This includes for example: The Pacific Disaster Center provides multi-hazard warning and decision support tools to facilitate informed decision making and critical information sharing, supporting appropriate and effective actions. Their resources page includes preparedness tools, including by type of hazard, for the Pacific.<sup>169</sup>

## IV. Addressing displacement related to climate change

- This section maps international and regional tools and guidance that aim to address displacement. To ‘address’ has been defined as “to give attention to or deal with a matter or problem”.<sup>170</sup> In the context of this mapping, guidance and tools, to ‘address displacement’ is understood to include not only documents that provide support for responding to displacement once it occurs, but also

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<sup>166</sup> Global Disaster Alerting Coordination System is available at : [www.gdacs.org/](http://www.gdacs.org/)

<sup>167</sup> European Flood Awareness System (EFAS) is available at : <https://www.efas.eu/>

<sup>168</sup> OCHA, 2013, The Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan , available at : [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/Pacific\\_EPREP\\_2013.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/Pacific_EPREP_2013.pdf)

<sup>169</sup> The Pacific Disaster Center resource page is available at : <http://www.pdc.org/resources/>

<sup>170</sup> Cambridge Dictionary.



preparations for potential displacement.<sup>171</sup> This includes, for example, measures that ensure human rights of displaced populations are respected; measures of assistance and protection; but also facilitating evacuations, providing shelter and meeting other basic humanitarian needs, initiating a planned relocation process, negotiating bilateral or regional agreements on the response to cross-border movements and efforts to preserve cultural heritage in the event of displacement.<sup>172</sup>

- Guidance and tools on addressing displacement often also include preparedness activities, and are thus also relevant for the section on minimizing displacement.

## E. International guidance and tools on addressing displacement related to climate change

### a. Disaster relief and assistance and disaster assessment

- The IASC's **Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA)** is a multi-sector assessment methodology carried out by key humanitarian stakeholders during the first two weeks following a sudden-onset disaster.<sup>173</sup> It aims to provide fundamental information on the needs of affected people and the priorities for international support, including in situations of displacement related to climate change and disaster.
- The OCHA's **Flash Environmental Assessment Tool (FEAT)** focuses primarily on immediate and acute impacts arising from released hazardous chemicals.<sup>174</sup> However it also looks at situations where disasters trigger physical impacts such as salt water intrusion, mudslides, slope instability and flooding, which can lead to displacement and is therefore a relevant tool to address displacement.
- GFDRR has issued a tool titled **Analyzing the Social Impacts of Disasters** (volume I and II) that provides guidance on conducting post-disaster social impact analysis, including displacement.<sup>175</sup> This is aimed primarily at early recovery and reconstruction actors from governments, the international community and civil society actors which participate in Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and longer-term post-disaster monitoring.
- IFRC and OCHA's **Model Act for the Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance** is intended to assist states to strengthen their legal preparedness for international disaster cooperation.<sup>176</sup> It is built upon, and is intended as a supplement to, the IFRC **Guidelines for the domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance** that include the review and development of immigration laws to

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<sup>171</sup> Platform on Disaster Displacement, 2018, INCEPTION REPORT, Mapping of institutional frameworks and mandates within the United Nations system to avert, minimize and address displacement and outline of options for facilitating coordination of key processes.

<sup>172</sup> Idem.

<sup>173</sup> IASC, 2015, Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessment Guidance, available at [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/mira\\_revised\\_2015\\_en\\_1.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/mira_revised_2015_en_1.pdf)

<sup>174</sup> OCHA, 2017, Flash Environmental Assessment Tool (FEAT), available at : <http://www.eccentre.org/feat/>

<sup>175</sup> GFDRR, 2015, Analyzing the Social Impacts of Disasters, available at : <https://www.gfdr.org/en/community-resilience>

<sup>176</sup> IFRC, IPU, OCHA, 2013, Model Act for the Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance, available at [www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/125656/MODEL%20ACT%20INGLES.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/125656/MODEL%20ACT%20INGLES.pdf)



accommodate displacement situations in disaster contexts.<sup>177</sup> It is a tool for voluntary use by disaster management of officials and/or legislators who wish to develop domestic legislation, regulation, and/or procedures in their countries for managing potential future international disaster assistance.

- ICRC **Family Links Network** is a global platform for restoring family links in the wake of conflict, disaster and/or displacement.<sup>178</sup> Restoring Family Links (RFL) is the title given to a range of activities that aim to locate and reunite family members, restore and maintain contact between separated families, and to clarify the fate of persons who have been reported missing.
- United Nations Human Habitat Program (UN-HABITAT), **Land and Natural Disasters Guidance for Practitioners** provide a holistic approach to addressing land issues from the immediate aftermath of a natural disaster through early recovery and reconstruction phases, including in the face of displacement. The Guidelines take an inter-disciplinary approach to land, one that also brings together humanitarian emergency relief and early recovery perspectives.<sup>179</sup>
- FAO's **Training Manual on Assessing and Responding to Land Tenure Issues in Disaster Risk Management** aims to provide an overview of the major land issues, including related to displacement that may arise following a natural disaster which need to be considered and included in the decision-making processes associated with response, recovery and rehabilitation.<sup>180</sup>
- The Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR)'s **Guidelines on Measuring Losses from Disasters: Human and Economic Impact Indicators** provides guidance on a minimal set of human and economic loss indicators, such as population displacement, and their definitions that should be part of any operational disaster loss database.<sup>181</sup> The document also provides a list of impact indicators that should be monitored as part of future disaster loss databases.
- More guidance and tools are relevant to address displacement, although they do not explicitly address the issue of displacement. This includes for example: Financing tools for disaster response include multilateral funding mechanisms such as OCHA **Emergency Cash Grant**,<sup>182</sup> and the **Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)** that has the objectives to promote early and coordinated action and response to save lives, enhance response to time-crucial requirements based on demonstrable needs, strengthen core elements of humanitarian response in under-funded crises,<sup>183</sup> the **IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF)** that provides immediate financial support to National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, enabling them to carry out their role

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<sup>177</sup> IFRC, Guidelines for the domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance, available at : <http://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/idrl/idrl-guidelines/>

<sup>178</sup> ICRC Family Links Network is available at : <http://familylinks.icrc.org>

<sup>179</sup> UN-HABITAT, 2010, Land and Natural Disasters Guidance for Practitioners, available at : <https://unhabitat.org/books/land-and-natural-disasters-guidance-for-practitioners/>

<sup>180</sup> FAO, 2011, Training Manual on Assessing and Responding to Land Tenure Issues in Disaster Risk Management, available at : [www.fao.org/3/a-i2115e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i2115e.pdf)

<sup>181</sup> IRDR, 2015, Guidelines on Measuring Losses from Disasters: Human and Economic Impact Indicators, available at : [www.irdrinternational.org/2015/03/10/data-report-2/%3B](http://www.irdrinternational.org/2015/03/10/data-report-2/%3B)

<sup>182</sup> Information on OCHA Emergency Cash Grant is available at : [http://www.unocha.org/sites/dms/ROWCA/Funding%20update/Guidelines\\_templates/ECG%20Guidelines%20final.pdf](http://www.unocha.org/sites/dms/ROWCA/Funding%20update/Guidelines_templates/ECG%20Guidelines%20final.pdf)

<sup>183</sup> Information on the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is available at : <http://www.unocha.org/legacy/what-we-do/humanitarian-financing/central-emergency-response-fund-cerf>

as first responders after a disaster,<sup>184</sup> the **IOM Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism**<sup>185</sup>, that provides immediate funding in countries facing natural or man-made crises in the first days of their onset, before donor funding becomes available, or the **Emergency Response Funds (ERFs)** that are country-based pooled funds which provide civil society and UN agencies with rapid and flexible funding to respond to unforeseen, sudden-onset humanitarian emergencies.

## b. Protection in the context of internal displacement

- The **UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement** have been recognized by the international community as an “important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons”.<sup>186</sup> They compile human rights and humanitarian law relevant to internally displaced persons. They describe IDPs as “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence” for reasons including “natural or human-made disasters” and who have not crossed an international border. The Guiding Principles are an important tool for dealing with internal displacement, and States, United Nations agencies and regional and non-governmental organizations are invited to apply them as a standard.
- **Protecting Internally Displaced Persons: A Manual for Law and Policy Makers**. This manual represents the culmination of a three-year process of research and consultation and its drafting was overseen by a Steering Group of experts from leading UN and other international agencies and organizations, regional human rights bodies, and academic institutions. The Manual is meant to provide guidance to national authorities seeking to prepare and enact domestic legislation and policies addressing internal displacement in their country. It covers internal displacement in the context of natural disasters.<sup>187</sup>
- The Global Protection Cluster (GPC) coordinates and provides global level inter-agency policy advice and guidance on the implementation of the cluster approach to Protection Clusters in the field, supports protection responses in non-refugee situation humanitarian action as well as leads standard and policy-setting relating to protection in complex and natural disaster humanitarian emergencies, in particular with regard to the protection of internally displaced persons. The Global Protection Cluster has elaborated a number of specific tools and guidance<sup>188</sup> for: **Strengthening Protection in Natural Disaster Response: Introduction, Quick Reference Sheet of Overarching Principle**, including for **Children, Women and Girls, Persons with Disabilities, Mental Disorders & Psychosocial Distress, Housing, Land and Property, Rule of Law**, and **Evacuations - Key Protection Issues and Responses**. In addition, the GPC **Handbook on the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons** provides operational guidance and tools to support effective protection responses in situations of internal displacement, including those prompted by natural

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<sup>184</sup> Information on the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is available at : <http://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/dref/>

<sup>185</sup> IOM Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism, established in 2012, available at: [https://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/about\\_iom/en/council/100/MC\\_2335.pdf](https://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/about_iom/en/council/100/MC_2335.pdf)

<sup>186</sup> UN, 1998, Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, available at: [www.refworld.org/docid/3c3da07f7.html](http://www.refworld.org/docid/3c3da07f7.html)

<sup>187</sup> Brookings Institution, 2008, Protecting Internally Displaced Persons: A Manual for Law and Policy Makers, available at : [www.unhcr.org/50f955599.pdf](http://www.unhcr.org/50f955599.pdf)

<sup>188</sup> Tools are available here: <http://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/en/tools-and-guidance/essential-protection-guidance-and-tools/protection-in-natural-disasters-essential-guidance-and-tools.html>

disasters.<sup>189</sup> Furthermore, the GPC's **IDP Law and Policy Database** is mapping national laws and policies on internal displacement and also addresses disaster displacement.<sup>190</sup>

- The **Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM)** has developed a collection of tools and templates that will assist CCCM actors on topics such as information management, developing camp management strategies, sit reps, site planning and other technical areas, including in disaster contexts.<sup>191</sup> The **MEND Comprehensive Guide for Planning Mass Evacuations in Natural Disasters** provides a quick reference document containing practical guidance. It also contains provisions on cross-border evacuation.<sup>192</sup> The manner in which evacuations are carried out may significantly affect the ability of practitioners to manage assistance to populations in evacuation sites.
- The IASC **Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Persons Affected by Natural Disasters** promote a rights-based approach in situations of natural disasters, including for protection of internally displaced persons.<sup>193</sup> These Operational Guidelines are addressed to intergovernmental and non-governmental humanitarian actors when they are called upon to act just before or in the aftermath of a natural disaster. The Operational Guidelines focus on steps humanitarian actors should take in order to implement a rights-based approach to humanitarian action in the context of natural disasters. They call on humanitarian actors to look beyond their core mandate and to have a holistic vision of the needs of the people they have been asked to serve.
- The UN International Development Law Organization (IDLO) produced a **Manual on International Law and Standards Applicable in Natural Disaster Situations**.<sup>194</sup> The manual provides concrete examples of how to effectively integrate international protection standards into humanitarian programs and adds to the collection of best practices in natural disaster situations, including in situations of displacement. This Manual considers international laws, standards and policies pertaining to five areas relevant to rehabilitation following a natural disaster: human rights, the rights of vulnerable groups, the rights of children, land and property management, and anti-corruption/funds management.
- The **United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) handbook**, developed by OCHA and members of the international UNDAC system, is intended as an easily accessible reference guide for members of an UNDAC team before and during a mission to a disaster or emergency on how to conduct disaster assessment and coordination, including with displacement situations.<sup>195</sup>
- Some other tools aiming to provide help and support in profiling of displacement situations are also relevant and apply in natural disaster contexts. This includes for example the **Joint IDP**

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<sup>189</sup> GPC, Handbook on the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons, available at:

<http://www.unhcr.org/protection/idps/4c2355229/handbook-protection-internally-displaced-persons.html>

<sup>190</sup> GPC's IDP Law and Policy Database is available at :<http://www.internal-displacement.org/law-and-policy>

<sup>191</sup> Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM) tools are available at: <http://www.globalccmcluster.org/tools-and-resources>

<sup>192</sup> CCCM, 2014, MEND Comprehensive Guide for Planning Mass Evacuations in Natural Disasters, available at :

<http://www.globalccmcluster.org/tools-and-guidance/publications/mend-guide>

<sup>193</sup> IASC, 2011, Operational Guidelines on Human Rights and Natural Disasters, available here:

[www.globalprotectioncluster.org/\\_assets/files/tools\\_and\\_guidance/IASC\\_Guidelines\\_Natural\\_Disasters\\_EN.pdf](http://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/_assets/files/tools_and_guidance/IASC_Guidelines_Natural_Disasters_EN.pdf)

<sup>194</sup> IDLO, 2009, Manual on International Law and Standards Applicable in Natural Disaster Situations, available at:

<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/international-law-and-standards-applicable-natural-disaster-situations>

<sup>195</sup> OCHA, 2013, United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) handbook, available at :

[https://www.unocha.org/sites/.../UNDAC%20Handbook%202013\\_english\\_final.pdf](https://www.unocha.org/sites/.../UNDAC%20Handbook%202013_english_final.pdf)

**Profiling Service’s Guidance for Profiling Urban Displaced Populations: Challenges and Solutions** that aims to highlight the multiple logistical, political, and security challenges and best practices relevant for practitioners planning profiling exercises in urban settings.<sup>196</sup> The **Guidance on Profiling Internally Displaced Persons** is designed to help Humanitarian Partnership Country Teams (HCT)<sup>197</sup> gather better data on IDPs by proposing different methodologies and providing advice on choosing the optimum method for a given country context.<sup>198</sup> The Guidance also examines a series of related issues such as how to obtain a better picture of who and where IDPs are, the difficulties of distinguishing them from surrounding communities and how to compile workable estimates for protection, programming and advocacy purposes. **The Profiling and Assessment Resource Kit** is an online platform that facilitates the accessing and sharing of documents, presentations, tools and guidelines on profiling and assessment activities.<sup>199</sup> It aims to help both operational decision-makers and implementation teams by providing access to a range of information about what, when and how to successfully embark on a profiling or assessment activity.

- The tool on **Addressing Internal Displacement: A Framework for National Responsibility** developed by the Brookings Institution provides a framework for action for governments, but also provides a tool for measuring governmental action and its effectiveness in addressing the needs of IDPs. It identifies twelve key steps for governments to take in responding to internal displacement (e.g. Create a legal framework upholding the rights of IDPs, encourage national human rights institutions to address internal displacement, ensure the participation of IDPs in decision-making, etc.) including in the context of natural disasters.<sup>200</sup>
- The **IOM Framework for Addressing Internal Displacement**<sup>201</sup>, which was presented to its member states and approved in 2017, outlines key principles of engagement, strategic approach and operational objectives for responses to internal displacement, including in the context of disasters. Its **Displacement Tracking Matrix**<sup>202</sup> helps to capture and monitor displacement and population movements, including following disasters, so as to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations and enable targeted humanitarian assistance by relevant humanitarian actors.
- More guidance and tools are relevant to address displacement, although they do not explicitly address the issue of displacement. This includes, for example: Other clusters have also developed guidance and tools.<sup>203</sup> For example, the WASH cluster has developed a **Disaster Risk Reduction**

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<sup>196</sup> JIPS, 2014, Joint IDP Profiling Service’s Guidance for Profiling Urban Displaced Populations: Challenges and Solutions, available at: [www.jips.org/files/818](http://www.jips.org/files/818)

<sup>197</sup> HCT is a strategic and operational decision-making and oversight forum established and led by the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC). Composition includes representatives from the UN, IOM, international NGOs, and the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement.

<sup>198</sup> IDMC, OCHA, 2007, Guidance on Profiling Internally Displaced Persons, available at: [www.refworld.org/docid/47b5ad3a2.html](http://www.refworld.org/docid/47b5ad3a2.html)

<sup>199</sup> The Profiling and Assessment Resource Kit is available at: <http://www.parkdatabase.org/>

<sup>200</sup> Brookings Institution-University of Bern, Project on Internal Displacement, 2005, Addressing Internal Displacement: A Framework for National Responsibility, available at: [https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/04\\_national\\_responsibility\\_framework\\_Eng.pdf](https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/04_national_responsibility_framework_Eng.pdf)

<sup>201</sup> IOM Framework for Addressing Internal Displacement, S/20/4 of 6 June 2017, available at: [https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our\\_work/DOE/humanitarian\\_emergencies/IOM-Framework-for-Addressing-Internal-Displacement.pdf](https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/DOE/humanitarian_emergencies/IOM-Framework-for-Addressing-Internal-Displacement.pdf)

<sup>202</sup> More information about the Displacement Tracking Matrix is available at: <https://www.globaldtm.info/>

<sup>203</sup> Cluster’s guidance is available here: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/coordination/clusters/global>

**and Water Sanitation and hygiene comprehensive guidance**, but they do not address the issue of displacement related to disasters and climate change.<sup>204</sup>

### c. Protection in contexts of Cross border displacement

- The Nansen Initiative **Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the context of Disasters and Climate Change (Protection Agenda)** is a reference document for addressing the protection needs of people displaced across borders in the context of disasters and climate change.<sup>205</sup> The Protection Agenda is the outcome of several years of consultations around the world and it was endorsed by over 100 delegations at the final global consultation in Geneva in 2015. The purpose of the Protection Agenda is to enhance understanding, provide a conceptual framework, and identify effective practices for strengthening the protection of cross-border disaster-displaced persons. Rather than calling for a new binding international convention on cross-border disaster-displacement, the Agenda supports an approach that focuses on the integration of effective practices by States and (sub-) regional organizations into their own normative frameworks in accordance with their specific situations and challenges. Although the first focus of the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda is protection in cross-border contexts, the Agenda adopts a much more holistic approach and also identifies effective practices to manage disaster displacement risk in the country of origin to prevent displacement, therefore, this tool is also relevant for the avert and minimize chapters.
- The Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative's **Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster** apply to situations in which migrants are present in a country experiencing a conflict or natural disaster.<sup>206</sup> They provide concrete and practical guidance to stakeholders at the local, national, regional, and international levels on how to prepare for and respond to crises in ways that protect and empower migrants, leverage their capacities, and help migrants and communities recover from crises. The Guidelines address the full cycle of crises, crisis preparedness, emergency response, and post-crisis action. The implementation of the Guidelines is supported by a Toolkit<sup>207</sup> developed by IOM, which includes thematic operational guidance, checklists and templates to be used by relevant stakeholders for the operationalization of activities in the area of migrant-inclusive emergency response, evacuations, profiling, resource mapping and communication with the affected population.
- The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the GMG's **Principles and Practical Guidelines on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations** provide guidance to states (and other stakeholders as relevant) on how to operationalize the international human rights law framework and related standards in such situations.<sup>208</sup> The principles and guidelines also cover displacement in the context of climate change and environmental factors. The Principles and Guidelines are supplemented by an inventory of practical guidance. This

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<sup>204</sup> WASH Cluster, Disaster Risk Reduction and Water Sanitation and hygiene comprehensive guidance, available at [https://www.preventionweb.net/files/25105\\_disasterriskreductionandwashcompreh.pdf](https://www.preventionweb.net/files/25105_disasterriskreductionandwashcompreh.pdf)

<sup>205</sup> Nansen Initiative, 2015, Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the context of Disasters and Climate Change, available at: <https://www.nanseninitiative.org/global-consultations/>

<sup>206</sup> MICIC, 2016, Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster, available at: <https://micicinitiative.iom.int/guidelines>

<sup>207</sup> <https://micicinitiative.iom.int/toolkit-implementation>

<sup>208</sup> OHCHR, GMG, 2018, Principles and Practical Guidelines on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Migration/PrinciplesAndGuidelines.pdf>

document is regularly updated with examples of good and promising practices on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations.<sup>209</sup>

- The ***IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework*** is a practical, operational and institution-wide tool to improve and systematize the way in which the Organization supports its Member States and partners to better prepare for and respond to migration crises.<sup>210</sup> It includes consideration for responding to migration crises prompted by sudden or slow onset event and natural disasters.
- UNHCR ***Guidelines on Temporary Protection or Stay Arrangements*** aims to guide and assist governments in the development of temporary protection or stay arrangements (TPSAs) as responses to humanitarian crises and complex or mixed population movements, particularly in situations where existing responses are not adequate.<sup>211</sup> They are relevant for displacement in the context of disasters and climate change.
- UNHCR's ***Legal considerations on refugee protection for people fleeing conflict and famine affected countries*** is a guidance document that sets out key legal considerations relevant for the protection of people fleeing conflict and famine affected countries, given that humanitarian crises in such countries may be linked to a mix of conflict, the effects of climate change and drought, severe food insecurity and famine. The document outlines the relevance and applicability of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, as well as the broader refugee criteria included in the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (1969 OAU Convention).<sup>212</sup>
- More guidance and tools are relevant to address displacement, although they do not explicitly address the issue of climate change. This includes for example: UNHCR's ***10-Point Plan of Action on Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration***, updated in 2016, aims to assist governments and others to incorporate protection considerations into migration policies and improve their operational responses. It outlines ten areas of work, in which measures can be taken in order to address mixed migration effectively, and catalogues a wide range of good practices in each, from cooperation, data collection, protection, reception, to solutions.<sup>213</sup> It is a tool aimed at protecting displaced persons regardless of the cause of their displacement.

## B. Regional guidance and tools

Many of the tools listed in the chapter on minimizing displacement cover both preparedness and response and are therefore relevant for this section. Additional tools include:

### a. Africa

Guidance and tools are relevant to address displacement in the region, although they do not explicitly address the issue of displacement. This includes for example:

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<sup>209</sup> OHCHR, GMG, 2018, Practical Guidance, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Migration/PracticalGuidance.docx>

<sup>210</sup> IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework is available at: <https://www.iom.int/mcof>

<sup>211</sup> UNHCR, 2014, Guidelines on Temporary Protection or Stay Arrangements, available at: [www.unhcr.org/5304b71c9.pdf](http://www.unhcr.org/5304b71c9.pdf)

<sup>212</sup> UNHCR, 2017, Legal Considerations on Refugee Protection for People Fleeing Conflict and Famine Affected Countries, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5906e0824.pdf>

<sup>213</sup> UNHCR, 2016, 10-Point Plan of Action on Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/the-10-point-plan-in-action.html>



- The **AU's Special Emergency Assistance Fund (SEAF)**, established in 2004, provides emergency assistance to African countries affected by drought and/or famine; provide immediate financial and material assistance in support of national activities and programmes designed to reduce the impact of drought and/or famine in Africa.
- The AfDB provides financial assistance in instances of disaster according to its Revised Policy Guidelines and Procedures for Emergency Relief Assistance and General Regulations of the **Special Relief Fund**.<sup>214</sup>

## b. Americas

- The IASC Working Group on Risk, Emergencies and Disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean (REDLAC) coordinates humanitarian response on national and international levels and aims to increase cooperation in disaster risk reduction and response in Latin America and the Caribbean. The group issues guidance and tools and coordinates humanitarian action in disaster contexts at the regional level. Notably, REDLAC has developed **Methodology for Rapid Humanitarian Assessment** to facilitate joint and integrated disaster response projects, maximize the use of resources and focusing assistance on the humanitarian conditions of affected populations, including displaced population.<sup>215</sup> It has also developed a **Guide for Governments, How the International Humanitarian System Supports Government Disaster Response** as a tool to assist national authorities in becoming familiar with humanitarian partners, the United Nations system, donors, and other agencies and available tools on displacement, in the event of a disaster.<sup>216</sup>
- The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) is a pioneer in the field of disaster assessment and in the development and dissemination of the Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA) methodology and the PDNA methodology. ECLAC and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development have developed a **Handbook for Estimating the Socio-economic and Environmental Effects** that details the methodology for damage assessment, including displacement related to disasters.<sup>217</sup>
- In November 2016, countries of the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) in Central America adopted a **Guide to Effective Practices on Admission and Stay for Persons Moving across Borders in the Context of Disasters**.<sup>218</sup> The Guide is intended to support the more effective and consistent use of existing law, policy and practice to ensure an appropriate response to the needs of cross-border disaster-displaced persons and foreign migrants affected by disasters. In this way, it seeks to improve the overall humanitarian response to this complex challenge.

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<sup>214</sup> AfDB, 2008, Revised Policy Guidelines and Procedures for Emergency Relief Assistance and General Regulations of the Special Relief Fund, available at : <https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Policy-Documents/REVISED%20POLICY%20GUIDELINES%20AND%20PROCEDURES%20FOR%20EMERGENCY%20RELIEF%20ASSISTANCE%20AND%20GENERAL%20REGULATIONS%20OF%20THE%20SPECIAL%20RELIEF%20FUND.pdf>.

<sup>215</sup> REDLAC, 2006, Methodology for Rapid Humanitarian Assessment, available at: [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/Rapid\\_Assessment\\_Methodology\\_ENG.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/Rapid_Assessment_Methodology_ENG.pdf)

<sup>216</sup> REDLAC, 2011, Guide for Governments, How the International Humanitarian System Supports Government Disaster Response, available at: [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Full\\_report\\_115.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Full_report_115.pdf).

<sup>217</sup> ECLAC, WB, 2003, Handbook for Estimating the Socio-economic and Environmental Effects, available at: [repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/11362/2782/1/S2003701\\_en.pdf](http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/11362/2782/1/S2003701_en.pdf)

<sup>218</sup> RCM, 2016, Guide to Effective Practices on Admission and Stay for Persons Moving across Borders in the Context of Disasters, available at: <https://disasterdisplacement.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/PROTECTION-FOR-PERSONS-MOVING-IN-THE-CONTEXT-OF-DISASTERS.pdf>.

## c. Asia

- UNESCAP's *Innovations in Disaster Rapid Assessment: a Framework for Early Recovery in ASEAN Countries*, developed in collaboration with ASEAN, provides a methodology for performing rapid disaster assessment by using new and emerging methodologies for asset-based damage and loss estimates, including population displacement, while integrating innovations in technology, data and information for impact-based perspectives that can increase the precision of early estimates of recovery and reconstruction needs.<sup>219</sup> It also encourages relocation of housing areas and of vital agricultural facilities to safe areas, as necessary, but does not mention relocation of populations.

Guidance and tools are relevant to address displacement in the region, although they do not explicitly address the issue of displacement. This includes for example:

- The East Asia Summit (EAS) *Rapid Disaster Response Toolkit* has been developed to assist disaster management officials faced with making decisions regarding preparing for the consequences of a disaster nationally and in the region; requesting, receiving and managing offers from Assisting Countries; rapidly providing disaster response to an affected country and facilitating the transit of goods and personnel where relevant.<sup>220</sup> It includes a *National Focal Point Table*, and a *Guidance for Rapid Disaster Response* that is intended to serve as a reference guide for disaster management decision makers across the EAS. It outlines key issues for decision makers to consider when readying for and rapidly responding to a disaster in the region. It contains checklists of issues to consider, easy-to-use references, links to templates and similar documents. It further includes *EAS Country Disaster Response Arrangements* that outline the rapid disaster response arrangements for each EAS participating country.
- OCHA publication's *Disaster Response in Asia and the Pacific: A Guide to International Tools and Services* is designed to help disaster managers in national Governments gain basic knowledge of how to use international tools and services.<sup>221</sup> It aims to support the growing disaster response and disaster response preparedness capabilities that exist at national level across Asia and the Pacific, including in displacement situations.
- ASEAN has further developed *Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations (SASOP)* to identify and earmark assets and capacities which may be made available and mobilised for disaster relief and emergency response.<sup>222</sup>

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<sup>219</sup> UNESCAP, 2017, *Innovations in Disaster Rapid Assessment: a Framework for Early Recovery in ASEAN Countries*, available at: <http://www.unescap.org/resources/innovations-disaster-rapid-assessment-framework-early-recovery-asean-countries>

<sup>220</sup> The Rapid Disaster Response Toolkit is available at: <http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/2015-EAS-Preliminaries-for-the-Rapid-Disaster-Response-Toolkit.pdf>.

<sup>221</sup> OCHA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, 2013, *Disaster response in Asia and the Pacific: A Guide to International Tools and Services*, OCHA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Disaster%20Response%20in%20Asia%20Pacific\\_A%20Guide%20to%20Int%20Tools%20Services.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Disaster%20Response%20in%20Asia%20Pacific_A%20Guide%20to%20Int%20Tools%20Services.pdf)

<sup>222</sup> ASEAN, 2017, *Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations (SASOP)*, available at: <http://asean.org/storage/2018/02/59.-December-2017-SASOP-6th-Reprint.pdf>



## d. Europe

- The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) published in 2013 a ***Self-Assessment Tool for Nations to Increase Preparedness for Cross-Border Implications of Crises***.<sup>223</sup> The tool compiles expertise from various organizations working on different aspects of crisis response, and thus offers participating states and partners for co-operation a comprehensive overview of relevant aspects when preparing for cross-border implications of crises. Using this tool will allow participating states and partners for co-operation to identify potential gaps or ambiguities that could benefit from contingency planning on a national, regional and international level, and from better compliance with existing international frameworks. The tool covers natural disaster crises and displacement.

## e. Oceania

- OHCHR and UNDP issued ***Checklists for Integrating Human Rights in Natural Disaster Management in the Pacific***, with the objective to facilitate the integration of human rights issues in natural disaster management, including displacement.<sup>224</sup> They can be used by all concerned actors in situations of humanitarian emergencies to ensure that human rights concerns are effectively incorporated in every stage of preparedness, response and recovery.
- Pacific Humanitarian Protection Cluster has issued a number of guidance in an effort to integrate protection within disaster response, highlighting the specific protection risks for those that are forcibly displaced.<sup>225</sup> This includes, the ***Guidance Note on Protection in Evacuation Centres*** that aim to assist disaster management officials with the creation and maintenance of temporary evacuation centers used to shelter IDPs who have fled a natural disaster.<sup>226</sup> The guidance note lists common protection risks, suggests activities to reduce these risks (such as establishing a complaint and referral mechanism or carrying out a profiling exercise), and outlines potential roles and responsibilities for those managing the evacuation center. It further includes a ***Quick Guide to Communication on Protection in Emergencies and Sample Key Messages for Protection*** to help government and non-government actors involved in disaster preparedness and response in the Pacific,<sup>227</sup> to start developing key protection messages and communicating them to disaster-prone/affected communities and other target audiences, including displaced persons, as well as a ***Quick Guide to Integrating Protection into Disaster Response in the Pacific Region*** to

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<sup>223</sup> OSCE, 2013, Self-Assessment Tool for Nations to Increase Preparedness for Cross-Border Implications of Crises, available at : <https://www.osce.org/secretariat/104490?download=true>

<sup>224</sup> UHCHR, UNDP, 2007, Checklists For Integrating Human Rights in Natural Disaster Management in the Pacific, available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/checklists-integrating-human-rights-natural-disaster-management-pacific>

<sup>225</sup> See the following documents prepared by the Pacific Humanitarian Protection Cluster: "Guidance Note on Protection in Evacuation Centres Pacific Island Countries," February 2012; "Pacific Humanitarian Protection Cluster: 2012 Workplan," 19 February 2012; "Quick Guide to Communication on Protection in Emergencies & Sample Key Messages for Protection." February 2012; "Think Protection! A Quick Guide to Integrating Protection into Disaster Response in the Pacific Region." 2012.

<sup>226</sup> Pacific Humanitarian Protection Cluster, 2012, Guidance Note on Protection in Evacuation Centres in Pacific Island Countries, available at: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/GUIDANCE%20NOTE%20ON%20PROTECTION%20IN%20EVACUATION%20CENTRES.pdf>

<sup>227</sup> Pacific Humanitarian Protection Cluster, 2011, Quick Guide to Communication on Protection in Emergencies & Sample Key Messages for Protection, available at <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/quick-guide-communication-protection-emergencies-sample-key-messages-protection>

improve safety, well-being and dignity for crisis-affected populations, including people displaced by disasters.<sup>228</sup>

## V. Durable solutions

- According to the Framework for Durable Solutions IDPs, ‘durable solutions’ are achieved for IDPs when “displaced persons no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination or hindrance on account of their displacement”.<sup>229</sup> They can be achieved through sustainable reintegration at the place of origin (hereinafter referred to as “return”); sustainable local integration in areas where displaced persons take refuge (local integration); sustainable integration in another part of the country (settlement elsewhere in the country); or sustainable integration in another country, in some cases, in the country that received them or in exceptional cases in a third country.”<sup>230</sup> This includes for example developing and implementing a durable solutions strategy, including displaced populations’ needs within disaster recovery plans; developing economic recovery strategies for displaced populations and their host communities; peacebuilding efforts; actions to retain cultural heritage, post disaster permanent relocation.<sup>231</sup>

### A. International guidance and tools

- Many of the tools listed in the section on Protection in contexts of internal displacement are also relevant here as they address durable solutions. The **UN guiding principles on Internal Displacement** notably mentions that “States are also responsible for finding durable solutions for IDPs. Durable solutions include (a) voluntary return with sustainable re-integration at the place where displaced persons lived before the disaster; (b) local integration at the location where people were displaced, or (c) settlement elsewhere within their country. Importantly, finding durable solutions for IDPs creates particular challenges that, unresolved, can leave people in protracted displacement situations.”<sup>232</sup>
- The International Recovery Platform (IRP)’s **Guide to Multi-Stakeholder Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and the Recovery Framework (RF)** comprises an approach to harmonize the assessment, analysis and prioritization of damages, losses, including displacement, and needs, by

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<sup>228</sup> Pacific Humanitarian Protection Cluster, 2012, Think Protection! A Quick Guide to Integrating Protection into Disaster Response in the Pacific Region, available at <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/think-protection-quick-guide-integrating-protection-disaster-response-pacific-region>

<sup>229</sup> IASC, the Brookings Institution – University of Bern Project on Internal Displacement, 2010, Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, A1, available at [www.unhcr.org/50f94cd49.pdf](http://www.unhcr.org/50f94cd49.pdf)

<sup>230</sup> Nansen Initiative, 2015, AGENDA for the PROTECTION of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change, Volume I, para. 70. Adapted, to cover both internal and cross-border displacement, from: IASC, the Brookings Institution – University of Bern Project on Internal Displacement, 2010, Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, A1, available at [www.unhcr.org/50f94cd49.pdf](http://www.unhcr.org/50f94cd49.pdf)

<sup>231</sup> Platform on Disaster Displacement, 2018, INCEPTION REPORT, Mapping of institutional frameworks and mandates within the United Nations system to avert, minimize and address displacement and outline of options for facilitating coordination of key processes

<sup>232</sup> Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (UN Doc E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, 11 February 1998)

a range of stakeholders (United Nations agencies and programmes, the World Bank, donors, non-governmental organizations) in support of the national government.<sup>233</sup>

- The **IASC framework for Durable Solutions** stipulate in Principle 6 that “displacement shall last no longer than required by the circumstances”. Drawing on existing international law, the right of internally displaced persons to a durable solution is articulated in Principles 28-30. The framework covers displacement in the context of natural disasters.<sup>234</sup>
- The Global Cluster for Early Recovery (GCER) has developed a number of tools on durable solutions,<sup>235</sup> including a **Durable Solutions – Preliminary Operational Guide** (2016) has been developed to design guidance for field-based practitioners on how to develop a strategy for supporting durable solutions for IDPs and refugees returning to their country of origin.<sup>236</sup> The Guide is thus limited to situations where there are internally displaced persons and where refugees have returned to their countries of origin or habitual residence, if not to their regions of origin. It is relevant for disaster and environmental degradation internal displacement situations. GCER tools also include a **Durable Solutions - In Practice** handbook that aims at providing a practical methodology for a bottom-up approach to durable solutions planning, based on durable solutions targets identified by displacement affected communities at decentralized level, in post-conflict or post-disaster settings.<sup>237</sup>
- The **Handbook on Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons, Implementing the “Pinheiro Principles”** (2007) provides guidance on housing and property restitution issues.<sup>238</sup> It aims at promoting durable solutions for internally displaced persons and refugees, including the right to return to the homes and properties from which they fled or were forced to leave. The handbook covers natural disaster situations.
- The report **Home Sweet Home: Housing Practices and Tools that Support Durable Solutions for Urban IDPs** presents different approaches and case studies that have been used to overcome recurrent challenges to adequate housing in urban displacement situations.<sup>239</sup> It advocates for the use of a rights-based approach that supports the achievement of durable solutions by providing options that can guide and inform response when designing, funding or implementing housing policies and programmes in urban settings for policy makers and practitioners. It covers displacement in the context of development, conflict or disaster.
- The International Labour Organization (ILO) **Guiding principles on the access of refugees and other forcibly displaced persons to the labour market** serve as a basis for the formulation of policy

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<sup>233</sup> IRP, Guide to Multi-Stakeholder Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and the Recovery Framework (RF), available at :[http://www.recoveryplatform.org/pdna/pdna\\_guidelines](http://www.recoveryplatform.org/pdna/pdna_guidelines)

<sup>234</sup> IASC, 2010, Framework for Durable Solutions , available at :

[https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/legacy\\_files/IDP\\_april2010.pdf](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/legacy_files/IDP_april2010.pdf)

<sup>235</sup> Tools from the Global Early Recovery Cluster are available here: <http://www.earlyrecovery.global/tools-resources>

<sup>236</sup> GCER, 2016, Durable Solutions – Preliminary Operation Guide, available at:

[http://www.earlyrecovery.global/sites/default/files/durable\\_solutions\\_preliminary\\_operational\\_guide.pdf](http://www.earlyrecovery.global/sites/default/files/durable_solutions_preliminary_operational_guide.pdf)

<sup>237</sup> GCER, 2017, available at: [http://www.earlyrecovery.global/sites/default/files/durable\\_solutions\\_in\\_practice\\_-\\_handbook\\_sept\\_2017.pdf](http://www.earlyrecovery.global/sites/default/files/durable_solutions_in_practice_-_handbook_sept_2017.pdf)

<sup>238</sup> Inter-Agency, 2007, Handbook on Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons, Implementing the “Pinheiro Principles”, available at :<http://www.refworld.org/docid/4693432c2.html>

<sup>239</sup> IDMC, 2015, Home Sweet Home: Housing Practices and Tools that Support Durable Solutions for Urban IDPs, available at :  
<http://www.internal-displacement.org/library/publications/2015/home-sweet-home-housing-practices-and-tools-that-support-durable-solutions-for-urban-idps/>

responses and national tripartite dialogue.<sup>240</sup> They set out principles to support states on the access of refugees and other forcibly displaced persons to the labour market and to assist those states impacted by these situations, in providing responses that meet the needs and expectations of host communities, refugees and other forcibly displaced persons.

- The ILO ***Employment and Decent Work for Peace and Resilience Recommendation***, provides guidance to states on the measures to be taken to generate employment and decent work for the purposes of prevention, recovery, peace and resilience with respect to crisis situations arising from conflicts and disasters.<sup>241</sup> They can be used both a way to avert displacement and to promote durable solutions.
- ***Housing, Land and Property Guidance Note on Relocation***, focusing on reactive relocation, is very context-specific, as it was developed by the Global Shelter Cluster after Typhoon Haiyan hit the Philippines.<sup>242</sup> The Guidance Note is arranged in the form of a checklist. The document emphasizes that the standards and guidelines developed apply to “all relocations, whether voluntary or forced, transitional or permanent.”
- The ***Guidelines on Transitional settlement and reconstruction after natural disasters*** are designed to assist all stakeholders responding to rapid-onset disasters, especially those responsible for planning and coordination in governments and humanitarian and developmental organisations.<sup>243</sup> The guidelines cover coordination and strategic planning and implementation relevant to transitional settlement and reconstruction following all natural disasters to end. Guidance covers the transition following a natural disaster from the emergency shelter needed for survival to durable solutions for communities. Transit takes place throughout displacement until return or relocation.
- GFDRR, the European Union and UNDP produced a ***Guide to Developing Disaster Recovery Frameworks*** which is a practice-based, results-focused tool to assist governments and partners in planning for resilient post-disaster recovery following a large-scale disaster and related displacement.<sup>244</sup> The guide also can be used to respond to smaller scale, recurring disasters. Finally, it provides key planning and decision-making processes for the development of recovery policies and programs.
- The World Bank’s ***Safer Homes, Stronger Communities, A Handbook for Reconstructing after Natural Disasters*** offers guidance on assisting the entire affected population, both those who are

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<sup>240</sup> ILO, 2016, Guiding principles on the access of refugees and other forcibly displaced persons to the labour market, available at: [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_protect/---protrav/---migrant/documents/genericdocument/wcms\\_536440.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---migrant/documents/genericdocument/wcms_536440.pdf).

<sup>241</sup> ILO, 2017, Employment and Decent Work for Peace and Resilience Recommendation, available at: [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100\\_INSTRUMENT\\_ID:3330503](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:3330503)

<sup>242</sup> Shelter Cluster, 2014, Housing, Land and Property Guidance Note on Relocation, available at: <https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/Relocation%20-%20HLP%20Guidance%20Note%20for%20Shelter%20Partners.pdf>.

<sup>243</sup> OCHA, 2009, Guidelines on Transitional settlement and reconstruction after natural disasters, available at : [http://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/95884/D.01.07.%20Transitional%20Settlement%20Reconstruction%20After%20Natural%20Disasters\\_Ocha%20and%20Shelter%20Centre.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/95884/D.01.07.%20Transitional%20Settlement%20Reconstruction%20After%20Natural%20Disasters_Ocha%20and%20Shelter%20Centre.pdf)

<sup>244</sup> GFDRR, 2015, Guide to Developing Disaster Recovery Frameworks, available at <https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/gfdrr/files/publication/DRF-Guide.pdf>

displaced and those who are not displaced, the reconstruction options Facing Displaced and Non-Displaced Populations and addresses the issue of relocation.<sup>245</sup>

- The UNDP **Guidance Note: National Post-Disaster Recovery Planning and Coordination Recovery** provides practical advice on how to design and implement recovery initiatives that will strengthen government capacity to lead and manage national recovery efforts in the early, medium and long-term.<sup>246</sup> It addresses challenges posed by disaster displacement such as potential conflict between displaced and host population groups, shortage of manpower due to the displacement or displaced population groups that are especially vulnerable or exposed in new high risk environments.
- The JIPS **Durable Solutions Indicator Library**<sup>247</sup> and **Analysis Guide**,<sup>248</sup> launched in April 2018, are intended to provide a comprehensive evidence base to inform tailored national and local level policies strategies, planning and programmes and guide a user in applying the durable solutions indicators when undertaking a durable solutions analysis for internally displaced persons including in disaster contexts.
- The **IOM Framework on the Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations**<sup>249</sup> adopted in 2016 offers guidance on the support efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, promoting an inclusive, resilience-based approach and mobility strategies that support progression towards resolving displacement.

## B. Regional guidance and tools

- Many tools and guidance on disaster preparedness and relief also cover disaster recovery and other post disaster durable solutions. They are therefore included in previous sections of this document on preparedness and on addressing displacement. More guidance and tools are relevant at the regional level. This includes for example the ASEAN **Disaster Recovery Reference Guide** aims to help the ASEAN Member States prepare for recovery; and deliver timely, efficient and effective recovery programmes.<sup>250</sup> In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, it aims at promoting regular disaster preparedness, response, and recovery exercises to ensure rapid and effective response to disasters and related displacement and at integrating post disaster reconstruction and temporary settlements for persons displaced by disasters into the economic and socially sustainable development of affected areas. It includes an annex dedicated to “Relocation and Access to Land in Post Disaster Recovery.”<sup>251</sup>

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<sup>245</sup> World Bank, 2010, Safer Homes, Stronger Communities, A Handbook for Reconstructing after Natural Disasters, available at: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/2409>

<sup>246</sup> UNDP, 2017, Guidance Note: National Post-Disaster Recovery Planning and Coordination Recovery, available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/guidance-note-national-post-disaster-recovery-planning-and-coordination>

<sup>247</sup> JIPS Durable Solutions Indicator Library is available at : <https://inform-durablesolutions-idp.org/>

<sup>248</sup> JIPS, 2018, Analysis Guide, available at: <https://inform-durablesolutions-idp.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Durable-Solutions-Analysis-Guide-Apr2018.pdf>

<sup>249</sup> IOM, 2016, IOM Framework on the Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations, available at: [https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our\\_work/DOE/humanitarian\\_emergencies/PRDS/IOM-PRDS-Framework.pdf](https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/DOE/humanitarian_emergencies/PRDS/IOM-PRDS-Framework.pdf)

<sup>250</sup> ASEAN, 2016, Disaster Recovery Reference Guide , <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ASEAN-Disaster-Recovery-Reference-Guide-Final-Version-as-of-5-NOV-2016.pdf>

<sup>251</sup> Idem. p. 92-95

## VI. Opportunities and next steps

### A. Summary of findings

- This non-exhaustive mapping identified over two hundred tools and guidance documents aimed at averting, minimizing, addressing and facilitating durable solutions to displacement related to climate change and disasters. This includes tools and guidance aimed at enhancing resilience of populations and reducing their displacement risks through climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development. This further includes tools and guidance aimed at minimizing displacement through preparedness activities but also through forms of human mobility that potentially carry positive benefits for populations, such as ‘migration with dignity’ and planned relocation. Finally, a number of tools and guidance documents are aimed at addressing displacement through supporting the provision of assistance and protection in disaster situations, including those related to climate change, as well as through supporting the process of achieving durable solutions.
- Regional implementation of many of the identified tools and guidance documents are steered by regional strategies or frameworks,<sup>252</sup> developed following the adoption of international agreements that recognize the challenges posed by displacement related to climate change and disasters, including the Paris Agreement on climate change, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the Agenda for Humanity. Legal and policy-related guidance and tools have proliferated at both international and regional levels to support implementation of these international and regional instruments, complemented by operational guidance and tools developed by relevant organizations and practitioners.
- This examination of international and regional tools and guidance revealed that relatively few of them are fully dedicated to the issue of averting, minimizing, addressing, and/or facilitating durable solutions to displacement related to climate change and disaster. Tools and guidance focus primarily on other thematic areas, such as for example climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, sustainable development, disaster preparedness, or relief and recovery. Many tools and guidance acknowledge human mobility issues, without necessarily providing practical advice and support for the specific situation of displacement related to climate change.
- Finally, the mapping illustrates the diversity of international and regional organizations engaged in averting, minimizing and addressing displacement, highlighting the cross sectoral nature of this issue. While the scope of this mapping is limited to tools and guidance developed by international and regional organizations, there is a wealth of other documents available, including those produced by academia and civil society organizations that provide recommendations for policymakers. For instance, the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), GRID-Arendal, and the Centre for International Climate and Environmental Research-

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<sup>252</sup> For example, the Guidelines Towards a Regional Action Plan for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework 2015-2030 in the Americas, the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Climate Change Policy Paper, the East African Community “Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Bill”, the IGAD “Regional Climate Change Strategy (IRCCS) 2016-2030”, the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change, the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (FRDP) 2017 – 2030, the Coordination Center for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPRENAC) Regional Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (2014-2019), the Central American Policy on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management.

Oslo (CICERO)'s publication on Strengthening women's roles as risk and resource managers at the frontline of climate change, focuses on the impacts and consequences of climate change on mountain women in the Hindu Kush Himalaya region, and includes recommendations to encourage policy makers to develop enabling policies that acknowledge women as vital agents for change and adaptation.<sup>253</sup> It addresses challenges faced by women in the context of displacement and migration related to climate change.

## B. Identified gaps and opportunities

- Through the mapping, a number of gaps have been identified. Overall, relatively limited guidance or tools are available on ways to minimize displacement compared to guidance and tools available for other categories used in the mapping exercise, as in fact many preparedness tools and guidance are incorporated in instruments also addressing disaster relief and recovery.
- Furthermore, the mapping demonstrates that most existing tools and guidance focus on the present and immediate future, with relatively short-term time horizons.
- In addition, there is a lack of regional tools for 'migration with dignity' and planned relocation and related issues such as land tenure, cultural heritage and identification of the tipping point for the implementation of these options. Migration as an adaptation strategy and planned relocation both potentially carry risks for the human rights of the concerned populations if not adequately planned/conducted and existing international guidance and tools aimed at reducing these risks have not yet been translated to tools and guidance at regional levels.
- Similarly, most guidance and tools on durable solutions for displaced persons are available at the international, rather than at the regional level. There is also a need for further guidance to clarify the relevance and application of protection under existing international and regional instruments for persons displaced related to climate change.
- At the regional level, the mapping reveals that the geographic distribution of guidance and tools is uneven around the world. For instance, relatively few guidance documents or tools are dedicated to guiding EU Member States. Often guidance and tools available in one specific region are more focused on either averting, minimizing or addressing displacement depending on the regional priority. In the Pacific for example, the focus is to enhance resilience of populations. However, many policy documents adopted at the regional level could be complemented with further development of tools and guidance in support of their implementation.<sup>254</sup>
- This exercise does not exhaustively map all existing financial mechanisms. Instead it identifies the lack of specific tools and guidance aimed to improve the accessibility of funds for projects to avert, minimize and address displacement, as well as to ensure funded projects integrate safeguards for averting project-induced displacement and/or for securing the rights of people on the move. Besides traditional funding mechanisms, innovative approaches are being developed. For

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<sup>253</sup> ICIMOD, 2017, Strengthening women's roles as risk and resource managers at the frontline of climate change, available at : <https://www.grida.no/publications/349>

<sup>254</sup> For example, the recently adopted Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific an Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (FRDP) 2017 – 2030, provides a good basis for the development of guidance and tools supporting its implementation.



example, the Forecast-based Financing approach is using the scientific data to indicate elevated risks and release humanitarian funding for actions before a potential disaster, in several high risk pilot countries in cooperation with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the World Food Programme and the Welthungerhilfe.<sup>255</sup> This approach explicitly incorporates results from the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda on cross-border displacement related to climate change. This kind of initiative represents an opportunity for the development of Forecast-based Financing tools and guidance.<sup>256</sup>

- Many other projects provide a rich breeding ground for the development of tools and guidance to avert, minimize and address displacement. For example, the Free Movement and Migration (FMM) West Africa project seeks to support the ECOWAS Commission in addressing regional migration management challenges by strengthening its capacities in the area of immigration and border management, including in developing guidance documents for improving inter-agency cooperation on joint-border crossing posts and/or border patrols in the region.<sup>257</sup>

### C. Preliminary recommendations

Enhancing tools and guidance in thematic areas:

- There is a need to promote the use of existing tools and guidance, and support states in implementing these tools and guidance, for example through the development and roll out of tailored capacity building or training programmes building on these tools.
- At the same time, there is a significant need, and great potential, for further development of tools and guidance dedicated to the issue of displacement related to climate change, building on and complementing existing tools and cover gap areas not addressed by existing tools and guidance. This includes, but is not limited to, tools that integrate measures to avert, minimize, address, and facilitate solutions to displacement within climate change related Nationally Determined Contributions, Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies, sustainable development plans, financial mechanisms, regional strategies for ‘migration with dignity’ and planned relocation, provision of assistance and protection at the regional level in cases of cross-border displacement, and durable solutions at the regional level. For example, while there is existing technical guidance to NAPs, there could be a technical supplement focusing on displacement to support country mainstreaming displacement in both their NAPs and NDCs. One area where further guidance is warranted relates to the potential needs for international protection of people displaced in the context of climate change and disaster, and application of the relevant international legal criteria in such cases.
- Guidance and tools could further prepare stakeholders for all phases (averting, minimizing and addressing displacement, and durable solutions) with longer term time frames in line with the IPCC projections of the impacts of climate change in 2050 and 2100 for example. The IPCC Special

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<sup>255</sup> German Red Cross and WFP, Forecast-Based Financing, more information at: <http://www.ifrc.org/fr/introduction/gestion-de-catastrophes/preparation-aux-catastrophes/federation-approach/forecast-based-financing/>

The World Bank’s Pacific Resilience Program (PREP), has now commenced improving disaster early warning systems in Tonga and Samoa, and is preparing tools to help Pacific island economies build financial resilience.<sup>256</sup> It has also rolled out a Pacific Disaster Risk Financing Initiative (DRFI) piloted under the Pacific Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI) to deliver quick injections of cash to governments immediately after disasters. These examples of projects carry promising potential in terms of development of finance tools and guidance that include human mobility considerations.

<sup>257</sup> More information on the Free Movement and Migration (FMM) West Africa project is available at: <http://www.fmmwestafrica.com>.

report on scenarios for 1.5 degrees temperature change and the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) could represent opportunities to feed in displacement analysis and projections.

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2. Strengthening tools and guidance across sectors and at regional levels:
  - Multi-sectoral tools and guidance on displacement related to climate change would also be useful to address this multi-causal, complex phenomenon and ensure integrated approaches at both international and regional levels. The Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda is a good example of existing cross-sectoral tool box with measures to avert, minimize, address, and facilitate durable solutions to displacement, although it was developed with the intention of addressing the specific issue of protection for people displaced across borders in the context of disasters. Further dissemination and enhancement of identified good practices across sectors is needed to ensure implementation of the Protection Agenda's recommendations.
  - There is a great potential to incorporate displacement related to climate change more systematically and explicitly into existing and upcoming guidance and tools, including at the regional level for supporting the implementation of a number of instruments that translate international agreements into regional strategies. The role of regional organizations is central in this endeavour.

Areas for future analysis and action to strengthen tools and guidance:

- Building on the present mapping that documents existence of tools and guidance to avert, minimize and address displacement, future analysis is needed to assess the effectiveness of these tools and guidance, including the extent to which they are used by policy makers and practitioners, their usefulness and if not, why they are not used, and opportunities for improvement. Overall, more practical guidance and tools would be useful, in particular templates with language for developing and implementing policies and laws.
- Conducting needs assessments to better understand the requirements of policy makers, practitioners and affected community is also necessary as a preliminary step for further development of new tools and guidance on displacement related to climate change. Consulting with communities, practitioners and policy makers would allow for more tools and guidance to be developed bottom up, tailored to specific context and realities on the ground. The UNFCCC Indigenous People Platform for example could support community driven development of guidance and tools to avert minimize, address displacement and enable durable solutions.
- Access to funding is crucial for supporting the use and implementation of existing tools and guidance, including at the regional and sub regional levels, for example through a dedicated funding stream on averting, minimizing and addressing displacement and durable solutions. The UNFCCC Suva process is developing a technical paper on innovative finance sources to address the funding gap that could be relevant for displacement. There is also a need for increased capacity building (including through webinars, trainings) for regional and national actors to better implement these international and regional tools and guidance.
- The functions of the WIM are to enhance knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches to address loss and damage; strengthen dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders; and enhance action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building. In line with these functions, the WIM could steer the implementation of these recommendations, as well as encourage development of new tools and

guidance, and facilitate access to existing tools and guidance. This could be achieved through the hosting of a participatory web portal for tools and guidance on ways to avert, minimize, address and facilitate durable solutions to displacement related to climate change, to ensure that policy makers and practitioners have a better access to the existing guidance and tools. Such a web portal would also enhance coherence, avoid duplication of tools and guidance, as well as stimulating synergies and partnerships in the revisions and development of future tools and guidance.

## Annex 1. List of acronyms

AADMER - ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response  
ACDM - ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management  
ADB - Asian Development Bank  
AF- Adaptation Fund  
AfDB - Africa Development Bank  
AMCEN - African Ministerial Council on the Environment  
APCC - Asia-Pacific Climate Center  
APEC - Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation  
APFM - Associated Programme on Flood Management  
ARC - African Risk Capacity  
ASEAN - Association of South East Asian Nations  
AU - African Union  
AUC - African Union Commission  
BASE - Bottom-Up Climate Adaptation Strategies Towards a Sustainable Europe  
CAPRA - Central American Probabilistic Risk Assessment  
CARICOM - Caribbean Community  
CCCCC - Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre  
CCCM - Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster  
CCORAL - Caribbean Climate Online Risk and Adaptation Tool  
CDERA - Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency  
CDKN - Climate and Development Knowledge Network  
CEDRA - Climate change and Environmental Degradation Risk and adaptation Assessment  
CEDRIG - Climate, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction Integration Guidance  
CEPREDENAC - Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres Naturales en América Central  
CERF - Central Emergency Response Fund  
CICERO - Centre for International Climate and Environmental Research-Oslo  
COP - Conference of the Parties  
CRID - Regional Disaster Information Center Latin America and the Caribbean  
CSC - Climate Services Centre  
CSOs - Civil Society Organisations  
CSPP - Climate-Smart Planning Platform  
DaLA - Damage and Loss Assessment  
DMRS - Disaster Monitoring and Response System  
DREF - Disaster Relief Emergency Fund  
DRM - Disaster Risk Management  
DRR - Disaster Risk Reduction  
DVA - Digital Vulnerability Atlas  
EAS - East Asia Summit  
ECA - United Nations Economic Commission for Africa  
ECLAC - Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean  
ECOWAS - Economic Community of West African States  
EEA - European Environment Agency  
EEC - Environmental Emergencies Centre  
EERT - ECOWAS Emergency Response Team  
EFAS - European Flood Awareness System  
EPREP - Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan

ERCC - European Response and Coordination Centre  
ERFs - Emergency Response Funds  
ERP - Emergency Response Preparedness  
EU - European Union  
FEAT - Flash Environmental Assessment Tool  
FEWS NET - Famine Early Warning System Network  
GCER - Global Cluster for Early Recovery  
GCF - Green Climate Fund  
GCM - Global Climate Model  
GDACS - Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System  
GEF - Global Environment Facility  
GFDRR - Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery  
GIEWS - Global Information and Early Warning System  
GMG - Global Migration Group  
GPC - Global Protection Cluster  
GWP - Global Water Partnership  
GWP-C - Global Water Partnership-Caribbean  
HCs - Humanitarian Coordinators  
HCT - Humanitarian Partnership Country Teams  
HEWS - Humanitarian Early Warning Service  
IADB - Inter-American Development Bank  
IAES - Inter-Agency Emergency Simulation  
IASC - Inter-Agency Standing Committee  
ICIMOD - International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development  
ICPAC - IGAD Climate Prediction & Applications Centre  
IDMC - Internal Displacement Monitoring Center  
IDPs - Internally displaced persons  
IDDRSI - IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative  
IFM - Integrated Flood Management  
IFRC - International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
IGAD - Intergovernmental Authority on Development  
ILO - International Labour Organization  
IOM - International Organisation for Migration  
IGOs - Intergovernmental organizations  
IPCC - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change  
IRDR - Integrated Research on Disaster Risk  
ISET - Institute for Social and Environmental Transition  
IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature  
LDCF - Least Developed Countries Fund  
MICIC - Migrants in Countries in Crisis  
MIRA - Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessment  
MME - Multi-Model Ensemble  
MPP - Minimum Preparedness Package  
NAPs - National Adaptation Plans  
NDCs - Nationally determined contributions  
NWP - Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change  
OCHA - Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs  
OSCE - Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

PACCSAP - Pacific-Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning  
PCBA - Participatory Cost-Benefit Analysis  
PCCP - Pacific Climate Change Portal  
PCCSP - Pacific Climate Change Science Program  
PDD - Platform on Disaster Displacement  
PDNA - Post-Disaster Needs Assessment  
PPN - Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network  
RCs - Resident Coordinators  
RCM - Regional Conference on Migration  
RECs - Regional Economic Communities  
REDLAC - IASC Working Group on Risk, Emergencies and Disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean  
RF - Recovery Framework  
RFL - Restoring Family Links  
RIMES - Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System  
RITA - American Red Cross' Resilience in the Americas  
SAARC - South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation  
SADKN - South Asia Disaster Knowledge Network  
SASOP - Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations  
SCCF - Special Climate Change Fund  
SCOPIIC - Seasonal Climate Outlooks in Pacific Island Countries  
SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals  
SDC - Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation  
SEAF - Special Emergency Assistance Fund  
SIDS - Small Island Developing States  
SOPAC - South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission  
SPREP - Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme  
TPSAs - Temporary protection or stay arrangements  
UNDAC - United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination  
UNDAFs - United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks  
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme  
UNESCAP - United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific  
UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
UN-HABITAT - United Nations Human Habitat Program  
OHCHR - United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights  
UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
UNIDLO - United Nations International Development Law Organization  
UNISDR - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction  
UNU-EHS - United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security  
URA - Urban Risk Assessment  
WHO - World Health Organization  
WIM - Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts  
WMO - World Meteorological Organization  
WFP - World Food Programme  
WRF - Weather Research and Forecasting Model  
XCF - Extreme Climate Facility

