No One Left Behind

A development perspective on preventing displacement and protecting disaster displaced persons
Overview

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

• States set out to build consensus on key elements and principles on how to better protect cross-border disaster-displaced persons

• Expected outcome a Protection Agenda:
  • Highlights a set of effective practices and provides a tool box for preparing and responding to disaster displacement by:
    1. Protecting cross-border disaster-displaced persons
    2. Managing disaster displacement risks
Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change

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

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

Strategic Priorities 2016-2019:

• Address knowledge and data gaps
• Enhance the use of identified effective practices
• Promote policy coherence
• Promote policy and normative development in gap areas
Disaster Displacement - ‘Definition’

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

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

• The poor are more likely to be displaced and less likely to benefit from governance, infrastructure and benefits of recovery processes

• Demographic, political, development and environmental factors:
  • influence resilience and vulnerability
  • shape drivers and risks of displacement

• Strong, sustainable and inclusive development needed to:
  • reduce disaster displacement risks
  • make countries better prepared to manage risks
New Policy Options: reduce displacement risks and address its root causes

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

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

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

Reminder PDD Strategic Priorities 2016-2019

• Address knowledge and data gaps
• Enhance the use of identified effective practices
• Promote policy coherence
• Promote policy and normative development in gap areas
Thank you!

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Questions?