
Report of the Task Force on Displacement

I. Introduction

A. Mandate and related provisions

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), at its twenty-first session, requested the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (the Executive Committee) to establish, according to its procedures and mandate, a task force to complement, draw upon the work on, and involve, as appropriate, existing bodies and expert groups under the Convention including the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, as well as relevant organizations and bodies outside the Convention, to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change.¹

2. In response, the Executive Committee developed the terms of reference of the Task Force on Displacement (the Task Force) at its fourth meeting (September 2016).² The Task Force reports to the Executive Committee regularly at the meetings of the latter. The scope of the work of the Task Force is defined as follows in the terms of reference:

(a) Take into account the latest science, most recent evidence, findings and experience (including research, best practices, data, etc.);

(b) Take into account the three functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism;

(c) Consider approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change on subnational, national, regional, international level;

(d) Identify legal, policy and institutional challenges, good practices, lessons learned;

(e) Provide opportunities for Parties to articulate their questions and needs, good practices, lessons learned;

(f) Share information with, complement, draw upon the work of and involve, as appropriate, existing bodies and expert groups under the Convention including the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, as well as relevant organizations and expert bodies outside the Convention;

(g) Take into account Action Area 6 [of the initial two-year workplan of the Executive Committee] and other relevant action areas of the Workplan.

3. As described in the terms of reference, the work of the Task Force is to be delivered no later than COP24 (December 2018), with a possibility of extension, unless otherwise decided by the Executive Committee.

4. In addition, COP 23 (November 2017), by its decision 5/CP.23, invited the Task Force to take into consideration both cross-border and internal displacement, in accordance with its mandate, when developing recommendations for integrated approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change.

¹ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 49.

² See: <https://unfccc.int/node/285>

B. Scope of the note

5. The note provides comprehensive information on the technical work undertaken by the Task Force since its establishment. The note includes information on organizational and procedural matters (Chapter I), information on its membership (Annex I), the workplan of the Task Force (Annex II), and the terms of reference of the Task Force (Annex III).

6. Chapter II introduces the contextual background in which the recommendations were developed. Chapter III presents the recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change arising from the implementation of the workplan of the Task Force. The short summaries of the technical outputs of each activities of the Task Force are contained in Chapter IV. The hyperlinks to access the full outcome products by the Task Force are compiled in Annex IV.

C. Possible action by the Executive Committee

7. The Executive Committee is invited to consider the information contained in this report, in particular, the recommendations contained in Chapter III below, with a view to forwarding them for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), as appropriate.

D. Organizational and procedural matters

Membership

8. The Task Force comprises 13 members who collectively represent perspectives from development, adaptation, human mobility, humanitarian, civil society, least developed countries, and loss and damage. The following members constitute the current Task Force: seven experts from relevant United Nations and affiliated organizations and non-governmental organizations, four representatives from the Executive Committee, and one representative each from the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LDC Expert Group) of the UNFCCC. See Annex I for the details of the current membership.



9. Noting the importance of local-level perspectives, the Executive Committee invited the UNFCCC NGO constituency group Local Government and Municipal Authorities (LGMA) to nominate one expert to participate in the Task Force. However, the LGMA group did not submit its nomination.

10. Members of the Task Force worked in teams to deliver each activity of the workplan. The Task Force assigned lead or co-leads members who coordinated the undertaking of the technical work. The workplan of the Task Force contained in Annex II includes the details of these lead members of each activity.

Workplan

11. The workplan of the Task Force comprises 12 distinct activities under the following broad categories: national/subnational policy and practice; international/regional policy; data and assessment; and framing and linkages.

12. The following are the desired impacts which these activities set out to achieve:

- (a) Policies and institutional framework to avert, minimize and address displacement enhanced;
 - (b) Capacities of national and local governments to address climate-related drivers and impacts of displacement enhanced;
 - (c) Adverse impacts of climate change on displacement are recognized and integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement are promoted in relevant policies at all levels, including international, regional, national and sub-national levels;
 - (d) Displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change is considered in the workplans of relevant bodies and processes under the UNFCCC (Adaptation Committee, LDC Expert Group, Standing Committee on Finance, Paris Committee of the Capacity-Building, Climate Technology Centre and Network, Technology Executive Committee, Nairobi work programme);
 - (e) Systematic data collection and monitoring of displacement and its impacts at local, national, regional and international level to inform comprehensive needs and risk assessments for the formulation of policy and plans, is strengthened;
 - (f) The capacity to undertake systematic data collection is strengthened.
 - (g) Stimulate and awaken commitment, cooperation and action to avert, minimize and address displacement in the context of climate change;
 - (h) Framing is actionable, constructive and leads to transformation;
 - (i) Provide tools so we plan for today and for the future we want.
13. See Annex II for the full details of the workplan of the Task Force.

Meetings

14. The Task Force held two in-person meetings. The first one was held from 18 to 19 May 2017 with the aim of developing the workplan of the Task Force. The summary of proceedings of the first meeting of the Task Force is contained in Annex II. The workplan was subsequently endorsed by the Executive Committee and the undertaking of technical work started mid-2017. The second meeting took place from 13 to 14 September 2018 in order to finalize the recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change. The summary of proceedings of the second meeting of the Task Force is contained in Annex V.

15. The Task Force also held a stakeholder-consultations workshop as part of the implementation of its workplan. The stakeholder consultations were organized by the International Organization for Migration and the Platform on Disaster Displacement, and took place in Geneva, Switzerland from 14 to 15 May 2018. It brought together approximately 90 key stakeholders working on the human mobility and the climate change nexus, representatives from Parties and groups of Parties as well as the members of the Task Force. The report of the stakeholder meeting, prepared by the International Organization for Migration and the Platform on Disaster Displacement, is contained in Annex VI.



II. Context for the recommendations

16. Recognising that large scale movements of people, with climate change as one of the drivers, affects regions across the world; and acknowledging that climate-related support and attention should focus on those countries and communities most vulnerable to climate change, including Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries.

17. Responding to human mobility in the context of climate change and disaster is one of many critical challenges of our times across all regions.

18. The Task Force noted the relevance of other international processes, instruments and frameworks to be taken into account, as appropriate, in identifying responses to these challenges. In developing the set of recommendations contained in Chapter III, the Task Force took into consideration the following:

- (a) The Paris Agreement;³
- (b) Decisions 1/CP.16,⁴ 3/CP.18,⁵ 2/CP.19⁶ and 1/CP.21;⁷
- (c) The 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants of the UN General Assembly;⁸
- (d) The intergovernmentally negotiated and agreed outcome of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (13 July 2018) and, in particular, commitments under Objective 2, 5 and 23;⁹
- (e) The final text of the proposed Global Compact on Refugees;¹⁰
- (f) The Resolution on Human Rights and Climate Change, of the Human Rights Council;¹¹
- (g) The IPCC 5th Assessment Report;¹²
- (h) The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement;¹³
- (i) The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030;¹⁴
- (j) The Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- (k) The Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the context of Disasters and Climate Change (Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda).¹⁵

19. The work of the Task Force builds on the significant resources produced during a Technical Meeting on Displacement, Migration and Human Mobility, held in Casablanca, Morocco, in July 2016,¹⁶ organised by the International Organisation for Migration with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development of the French Republic, undertaken in the context of the initial two-year workplan of the Executive

³ See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement>.

⁴ In particular paragraph 14 (f). See <<https://unfccc.int/documents/6527>>.

⁵ In particular paragraph 7(a)(vi). See <<https://unfccc.int/documents/7643>>.

⁶ See <<https://unfccc.int/documents/8106>>.

⁷ See <<https://unfccc.int/documents/9097>>.

⁸ A/RES/71/1.

⁹ See <https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/sites/default/files/180711_final_draft_0.pdf>.

¹⁰ See <<http://www.unhcr.org/events/conferences/5b3295167/official-version-final-draft-global-compact-refugees.html>>.

¹¹ A/HRC/RES/35/20.

¹² See <<http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/>>.

¹³ See <<http://www.unhcr.org/protection/idps/43ce1cff2/guiding-principles-internal-displacement.html>>.

¹⁴ See <<https://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/sendai-framework>>.

¹⁵ See <<https://nanseninitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/PROTECTION-AGENDA-VOLUME-1.pdf>>.

¹⁶ <https://unfccc.int/event/technical-meeting-migration-displacement-and-human-mobility>.

Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change impacts.

20. The Task Force recognizes displacement in both sudden and slow onset events as a development, humanitarian and human rights challenge that requires increased investments in understanding risks and impacts in local contexts and in reducing vulnerability and exposure.

21. The Task Force acknowledges that the activities of the UNFCCC and the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage are connected to those of key partners in the field of human mobility, also acknowledging that work on integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change is undertaken in a wider context of human mobility and climate change, which can also present opportunities. It is also connected with action in the fields of disaster risk reduction; humanitarian assistance and protection; human rights; refugee protection; work to address the needs of people in vulnerable situations and to promote sustainable development.

22. The Task Force recognizes that work to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change needs to be done in a manner that is consistent with respective international human rights obligations, and should take into account principles such as non-discrimination, participation and inclusion, gender; and the significance of non-economic losses, including loss of cultural heritage and social capital. Against this background, there is a need to consult widely with and involve communities and people affected by climate change.

III. Recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change

23. The Task Force appreciates the work undertaken by the International Labour Organization, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD), the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the Civil society group as represented by the Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility which includes the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre and the Norwegian Refugee Council, the Hugo Observatory, the Arab Network for Environment and Development, and Refugees International, in particular the work undertaken in preparing for the recommendations as set out below, including comprehensive reviews of existing integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement, and identified gaps and opportunities related to the adverse impacts of climate change, as outlined in Chapter IV of this report.

24. The Task Force acknowledges the inputs, contributions from participants of the Stakeholder Meeting of the Task Force, organized by the IOM and the PDD,¹⁷ and submissions from others; and takes note of its meeting report, including the recommendations on integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change.

25. This chapter contains the recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, based on the results from the implementation of the workplan of the Task Force as contained in Chapter IV of this report and detail contained on the UNFCCC website.¹⁸

¹⁷ Geneva, Switzerland from 14 to 15 May 2018. For more information please see <http://www.environmentalmigration.iom.int/iom-pdd-task-force-displacement-stakeholder-meeting> and <http://disasterdisplacement.org>

¹⁸ See <<https://unfccc.int/wim-excom/sub-groups/TFD#eq-1>>.

Recommendations to the Executive Committee

26. The Task Force requests the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism to extend the mandate of Task Force, according to a terms of reference to be elaborated by the Executive Committee at its next meeting (Excom 9), to help execute the work of the Executive Committee in guiding the implementation of the Warsaw International Mechanism in an advisory role, and to support the implementation of these recommendations, and the approaches outlined in the full report of the Task Force on Displacement, as part of the five-year rolling workplan, strategic workstream (D) 'Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation'.

27. The Task Force recommends that the Executive Committee invites Parties and relevant organizations to provide information, by 1 December 2018, on financial support they are providing for planning and implementation of integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, with a view to informing the development of the technical paper referred to in paragraph 2 (f) of decision 4/CP.22.¹⁹

28. The Task Force encourages the Executive Committee, at its next meeting (Excom 9) to consider steps to take forward *inter alia* the following:

(a) Ensure that synergies are built between the strategic workstream on human mobility and the other workstreams of the Executive Committee's five-year rolling work plan, to advance work on displacement in the context of slow onset events, non-economic losses, comprehensive risk management approaches, and action and support;

(b) Include civil society, experts, affected communities as well as other relevant stakeholders on displacement, and the broader area of human mobility, in the context of climate change in the activities of the Executive Committee;

(c) In collaboration with relevant organizations, compile existing knowledge, data, tools and guidance; and develop these in gap areas where appropriate, in particular in relation to integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement and broader areas of human mobility related to the adverse impacts of climate change; and disseminate them, including through the UNFCCC website;

(d) Facilitate action and support for developing country Parties efforts, as appropriate, to integrate approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change into relevant national planning processes, including the process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

(e) In collaboration with relevant bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and relevant organizations as appropriate, facilitate capacity-building of developing country Parties related to mapping of risks of displacement, and identification and implementation of integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change;

(f) Facilitate enhanced understanding and the provision of technical support for developing country Parties to bridge knowledge and capacity gaps regarding in particular to internal displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change.

Recommendation to bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement

29. The Task Force recommends strengthening coordination, coherence and collaboration across relevant UNFCCC bodies, institutional arrangements, programmes and platforms, in view of enhancing understanding on human mobility (including migration, displacement and planned relocation), both internal and cross border, in the context of climate change, as they undertake their work, and in collaboration with the Executive Committee.

¹⁹ See <<https://unfccc.int/documents/9673>>.

30. The Task Force recommends that bodies under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, as appropriate and to the extent consistent with their mandates and work plans, to facilitate the efforts of countries to, *inter alia*, develop climate change related risk assessments and improved standards for data collection and analyses on internal and cross border human mobility, in a manner that includes the participation of communities affected and at-risk of displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change.

31. The Task Force recommends the Executive Committee, in collaboration with the Standing Committee on Finance and relevant organizations, to the extent consistent with their mandates and work plans, to facilitate mobilization of financial resources for developing country Parties to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change.

32. The Task Force recommends the CMA to request the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, to the extent consistent with their mandates and work plans, to assist developing country Parties to integrate approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change into relevant national planning processes, including the process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), as appropriate;

Recommendations to Parties

33. The Task Force recommends the CMA to invite Parties to:

(a) Consider the formulation of national and subnational legislation, policies, and strategies, as appropriate, that recognize the importance of integrated approaches to avert, minimize, and address displacement related to adverse impacts of climate change and issues around human mobility, taking into consideration human rights obligations and other relevant international standards and legal considerations, and with inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral inputs, with the participation of relevant stakeholders;

(b) Enhance research, data collection, risk analysis, and sharing of information, to better map, understand and manage human mobility related to the adverse impacts of climate change, in a manner that includes the participation of communities affected and at-risk of displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change;

(c) Strengthen preparedness, including early warning systems, contingency planning, evacuation planning, and resilience building strategies and plans, and develop innovative approaches, such as forecast-based financing,²⁰ to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change;

(d) Integrate human mobility challenges and opportunities into national planning processes, including *inter alia* the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, as appropriate, by drawing upon available tools, guidance, and good practices; and consider communicating efforts undertaken through *inter alia*, National Communications, Adaptation Communications and Nationally Determined Contributions, as appropriate;

(e) To consider to assist internally displaced persons, including those displaced as a result of the adverse effects of climate change, and strengthen efforts to find durable solutions, taking into account the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, as appropriate;

(f) Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people,²¹ as appropriate and in accordance with national laws and policies by considering

²⁰ Forecast-based financing systems that link climate and meteorological data with early warning early action, and that can play a supportive role in averting, minimizing and addressing displacement in the context of climate change.

²¹ UN General Assembly, Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 21 October 2015, /RES/70/1, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/57b6e3e44.html> [accessed 16 September 2018].

the needs of migrants and displaced persons, communities of origin, transit and destination, and by enhancing opportunities for regular migration pathways, including through labour mobility, in consistent with international labour standards, in the context of climate change.

Recommendations for United Nations agencies, relevant organizations and other stakeholders

34. The Task Force recommends the CMA to invite United Nations agencies and other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates to:

(a) Continue to support efforts, including finance, technology and capacity building of parties and other actors, including with and for communities and local actors, to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, at all levels, including community, national, regional and international levels;

(b) Support and enhance regional, subregional and transboundary cooperation, including risk and vulnerability assessments, mapping, data analysis, preparedness and early warning systems;

(c) Continue to develop and share good practices, tools and guidance in relation to averting, minimizing and addressing displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, inter alia, in;

(i) Understanding risk;

(ii) Accessing support, including finance, technology, and capacity-building;

(iii) Providing assistance to, and protection of, within existing national laws and international protocols and conventions, affected individuals and communities;

(iv) Applying international legal instruments and normative frameworks.

35. The Task Force recommends to the CMA to invite relevant United Nations agencies, and other stakeholders who undertake actions mentioned in paragraphs 34 above, to provide the Executive Committee with the information arising from their relevant work, with a view to informing the work of the Executive Committee and its expert groups in their future actions.

36. The Task Force recommends to the CMA to invite relevant United Nations agencies and other stakeholders to engage with bodies under the UNFCCC, especially the Executive Committee, when undertaking efforts to assist the implementation of the Global Compact on Migration (including the work of the international migration review forum and the UN migration network), and other relevant international frameworks, as appropriate, to avoid duplication on climate change aspects.

37. The Task Force recommends the CMA to invite the UN Secretary General to consider steps for greater coherence in the UN system to address human mobility in the context of climate change, including consideration of a system wide strategic review for this purpose, and to facilitate inclusion of integrated approaches to avert, minimise and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change in the work of the envisaged high-level panel on internally displaced persons.

IV. Summary reports of the activities of the workplan of the Task Force on Displacement

The summary reports contained in this chapter are developed by the members of the Task Force who led or co-led the technical work in the context of each activity. The summaries were unedited by the Task Force as a group, and only minimum formatting was undertaken to ensure consistency of numbering in this report. The content of the summaries informed the deliberations of the Task Force at its second meeting.

38. This chapter provides a summary of the technical work undertaken in the context of the workplan of the Task Force. The chapter is organized by activities and the information include methodology applied to undertake specific technical work, associated key findings, gaps and opportunities or potential recommendations arising from each particular activity.

A. Mapping Human Mobility and Climate Change in Relevant National Policies and Institutional Frameworks in the context of Activity I.1²²

Undertaken by²³ the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Advisory group of civil society organizations (CSOs) and the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

(a) Methodology

39. This summary report maps and analyzes to what extent human mobility (migration, displacement and planned relocation) in the context of climate change is integrated in existing policies and frameworks related to human mobility and climate change at the national level.²⁴

40. Taking into account the scope of other mappings conducted by other members of the Task Force on Displacement under its current Workplan and with a view to avoid duplications, this activity focuses on national human mobility and climate change policies and excludes disaster risk reduction frameworks.

41. A longer detailed version of this mapping is available; as well as an exhaustive table compiling the various references analyzed.

42. This report uses the generic term “human mobility”²⁵ to encompass different types of movements in the context of climate change: migration, displacement and planned relocation. As a result, the report investigates policies that aim to avert, minimize and address human mobility.²⁶ The choice has also been made to respect the specific

²² Produced by the IOM Migration, Environment and Climate Change Division (Dina Ionesco, Mariam Traore Chazalnoël and Ileana Sinziana Puscas) with review by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and inputs from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Civil Society, Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility.

²³ The names of the organizations indicated are as reflected in the workplan of the Task Force which is contained in Annex II of this document.

²⁴ To enhance coherence, the present mapping includes elements originally foreseen to be reviewed under Activity II.2 of Pillar II. Policy – International/Regional, namely “mapping of how climate and displacement is included in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), National Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Communications”.

²⁵ International Organization for Migration (2018), Glossary on Migration, IML Series No. 34, forthcoming, defines Human mobility as: “A generic term covering all the different forms of movements of persons. Note: The term human mobility reflects a wider range of movements of persons than the term “migration”. The term is usually understood as encompassing also tourists that are generally considered as not engaging in migration. As an example of the emergence of this term, the international organizations members of the Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility created in the context of the Conferences of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change have started to use the term human mobility to cover all the broad range of types of movements that can take place in the context of climate change.”

²⁶ For the purposes of this report, the terms “avert”, “minimize” and “address” are defined as follows: -To avert is understood as measures to reduce or avoid the risk of forced and unmanaged migration as much as possible. Measures may include: disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation, resilience building and community stabilization; -To minimize is understood as measures to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration as part of adaptation strategies to climate change and thus, curb the number of people forced to move by providing alternative

terminological choices of the documents that have been analyzed – if a document refers to “migration” or “displacement”, the analysis of that document will employ the same terminology.

43. In accordance with the Workplan of the Task Force on Displacement, the mapping has been conducted “to the extent feasible and on the basis of accessible public documents”. It is also informed by existing internal IOM compilation of information and analysis, inputs from IOM Member States, and the Nansen Initiative research. As such, this mapping does not attempt to provide a full geographical coverage of all relevant national policies in all parts of the world.

44. Overall the following documents were reviewed and analyzed: more than 90 human mobility legislation, policies or strategies; 56 national adaptation policies, plans or strategies; 165 Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) and 18 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC); and 143 National Communications (NC).

(b) Summary of Findings

45. Out of 66 countries and territories reviewed, 53 per cent make reference to climate change and environmental factors in their national migration and displacement frameworks.

46. Out of 37 countries and territories having submitted national adaptation policies, plans or strategies, 81 per cent refer to human mobility.

47. Out of 193 countries and territories having submitted INDCs, 20 per cent refer to human mobility.

48. Out of 18 countries and territories having submitted new NDCs, only one, Uruguay’s, refers to human mobility. On the other hand, two countries, Sri Lanka and Venezuela, submitted revised NDCs that did not retain the references to human mobility originally included in their INDCs.

49. Out of 143 countries and territories having submitted NCs, 70 per cent refer to human mobility.

50. This significant awareness among national climate policy actors regarding the inclusion of human mobility dimensions takes place in a context of increased global policy attention dedicated to human mobility and climate change, notably linked to the catalytic role of the WIM Excom Workplan.

51. Different dimensions of human mobility are touched upon (migration, displacement and planned relocation) and the nexus is brought up through different lenses (security, urbanization, labor, adaptation, health etc.).

52. Although efforts are made to create synergies between climate/environmental and human mobility communities, there are gaps related to policy coherence and synergies during the policy development process.

53. Some good practices have been identified as some countries have particularly advanced on the climate and mobility nexus and have created specific national committees/working groups and/or drafted specialized policies focusing on human mobility and environmental factors – however such cases are still limited.

54. The final text of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) - the most comprehensive agreement ever negotiated on international migration -

livelihoods. Measures may include: ensuring migration pathways via free movement protocols, labor schemes or transhumance agreements; or, as a last resort, planning relocations of people living in high risk areas; -To address is understood as measures to prepare for and respond to displacement when it happens, including through ensuring assistance and protection for those on the move due to climate change, and seeking lasting solutions. Measures may include: contingency planning, humanitarian relief aid, granting, expediting or waiving visas, non-return policies or reintegration strategies.

comprehensively includes climate change and environmental factors. This historical migration policy achievement could trigger a review of existing national human mobility policy frameworks in line with the GCM provisions. New mobility policy frameworks could also be developed on the basis of this Compact, opening the possibility to further mainstream climate and environmental dimensions.

(c) Identified Gaps

(a) Although some national policy development processes do include matters of human mobility and climate change respectively in climate/environmental policies and migration policies, these policies are for the most part not yet in implementation phase.

(b) Although several countries have created national committees for policy development across policy areas, few of these committees include actors from both environment or climate and migration or labor communities. There are notable exceptions, such as in Bangladesh or Ghana,²⁷ where climate and migration actors work together.

(c) In some cases, there is still a lack of coherence and coordination at the national policy development level: some countries develop climate change policies that include mobility factors, but do not include climate change dimensions in their national human mobility policies. Some countries also refer to human mobility in one of their climate policy documents, but not in others; or refer to climate change in their national migration policy, but do not further regulate the interactions between the two areas in their national legislation.

(d) The mapping has also evidenced a general lack of comprehensive regulations on human mobility in the context of climate change with limited to non-existent adoption of specialized legislation in both the areas of climate change and human mobility. Given the complexities surrounding the establishment of effective strategies to address human mobility in the context of climate change, specialized legal frameworks can play a key role in ensuring the effectiveness of State and local authorities' responses, particularly in defining legal mandates and authority and in allocating the necessary resources.

(d) Opportunities

Opportunities for governments

(a) Strengthen national policies, strategies and legal frameworks, related to human mobility to systematically include the relevant environmental and climate factors impacting mobility patterns, through whole-of-government approach i.e. in coordination with climate and environment stakeholders, as well as other relevant actors across policy areas, such as labor ministries.

(b) Consider adapting, where needed, existing national human mobility policies, strategies, legal frameworks and legislation and/or create new measures to reflect the principles agreed upon at the global level in terms of human mobility in the context of climate change.

(c) Ensure involvement and partnerships with relevant stakeholders, such as local authorities, employers and trade unions, migrant and diasporas associations, civil society, private sector and academia on policy work on human mobility and climate change.

(d) Consider the adoption of specialized legislation ensuring an effective coordination among the actors dealing with human mobility and climate change policy areas, defining roles and responsibilities, clarifying rights and duties of individuals and communities and putting in place effective accountability mechanisms.

²⁷ In Ghana, the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) sits on Ghana Refugee Board. In Bangladesh, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief handles "mass-influx" migration emergencies.

(e) Support and facilitate partnership building with a focus on data and evidence to support the inclusion of human mobility issues in climate change policies and vice versa.

(f) Consider human mobility implications in the development process of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), in order to ensure that adequate measures are integrated within the NDCs in the areas of adaptation to climate change as well as loss and damage due to climate change.

(g) Ensure that existing commitments regarding human mobility in national climate change policies are reported upon and that updates on implementation are communicated regularly in National Communications (NCs).

Ensure that in the five-year rolling workplan of the WIM/Excom, synergies are built between the human mobility workstream and other relevant workstreams on slow-onset events, non-economic losses, comprehensive risk management approaches, and finance, technology and capacity building.

(h) Ensure that all national policies, plans, strategies, and legal frameworks related to human mobility in the context of climate change, disasters and environmental degradation are coherent at the national level, and accompanied by solid implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms as well as multi-year funding.

(i) Ensure that the potential benefits of migration are analyzed and included, whenever relevant, in long-term national adaptation policies, plans or strategies and that the positive contributions of migrants are recognized and supported. Governments could create supportive environments that maximize positive outcomes of migration, including for those leaving or returning, through safe and regular migration opportunities, enhancing skills development and recognition as well as decent work opportunities, and support the contributions of migrants to climate action.

(j) Consider revising national strategies on human mobility and climate change in connection to the international global policy commitments made in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM).

Recommendations for other stakeholders (international agencies, civil society, academia, private sector)

(k) Support efforts to map review processes of existing national frameworks, policies or strategies, with an aim to identify any gaps related to the human mobility and climate change nexus and ways to address them.

(l) Support States to develop guidelines or review existing guidelines aimed at integrating human mobility and climate change considerations in relevant frameworks, policies and strategies.

(m) Produce and analyze data that can guide national policy development and implementation on human mobility and climate change.

(n) Undertake further mapping and analysis of the human mobility and climate change nexus in other relevant policies, strategies or legal frameworks, such as: internal displacement policies, planned relocation policies, human rights national policies, relevant national case-law, social protection policies and mechanisms, gender equality policies, remittance policies, rural-urban migration policies, national security policies, national policies addressing the rights of indigenous peoples, development plans and policies, and disaster risk reduction policies and strategies.

(o) Support the implementation efforts undertaken at national policy level that address the human mobility and climate change nexus, with a view to address challenges and seize opportunities.

B. Synthesizing the state of knowledge to better understand displacement related to slow onset events in the context of Activity I.2

Undertaken by Advisory Group CSOs, IOM, UNDP and UNHCR

(a) Context

55. This synthesis focuses on assessing the state of knowledge on displacement related to slow onset events. Rapid onset events and voluntary migration are not the primary focus of this paper, however, the information developed in the following sections will explain in more detail how a clear distinction between migration and displacement is often blurred in the context of slow onset events. Also, slow onset events may in many situations interact or exacerbate rapid onset events.

56. The objectives of the assessment of the state of knowledge and of the report are to:

- (a) Synthesize information on displacement related to slow onset events;
- (b) Enhance understanding on displacement related to slow onset events;
- (c) Formulate key opportunities around the main knowledge gaps on displacement related to slow onset events to inform the development of recommendations by the WIM Task Force on displacement.

(b) Methodology

57. The Advisory Group Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)²⁸ is a member of the Task Force on Displacement and is represented by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (NRC/IDMC). It is leading the implementation of this activity, in consultation with the reference group, composed of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the UN Program for Development (UNDP) and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). This synthesis further benefited from literature reviews and case studies that were made available by the Hugo Observatory and the University of Neuchâtel, as well as contributions from a broad range of experts working on the issue of slow onset events and displacement.

(c) Summary of findings

58. It is difficult to paint a consistent picture of the reality of displacement related to slow onset events, because of the wide range of slow onset events, their impacts, affected regions and drivers and types of movement. Displacement related to slow onset events is neither easy to characterize nor to plan for, but rather requires an understanding of the potential effects of various slow onset processes which are likely to interact with other displacement factors, including resilience, violence, and rapid onset events. Despite this challenge, the literature on displacement related to slow onset events demonstrates a growing consensus that slow onset factors are just one input into mobility decisions, and they are usually not the dominant input. However slow onset events contribute to increased risks of displacement, in particular when they reach the tipping point of turning into a disaster situation. Thus, it is best understood not as its own displacement category but as a factor to be considered when looking at a potential slow onset and displacement situations.

59. There are inherent uncertainties in the way slow onset impacts will play out in a given locale and this will affect the magnitude and pattern of displacement. Literature further recognizes that more research is needed to better contextualize and understand displacement related to slow onset events, particularly at scales ranging from regional to local, where slow onset events impacts may deviate from the broader trends identified in

²⁸ The Advisory Group Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) is composed of NRC/IDMC, the Hugo Observatory, the Arab Network for Environment and Development (RAED), Refugees International.

a global-scale analysis. In many cases, a richer, more detailed set of climate, biophysical, socioeconomic, and political indicators is available at regional, national, and local levels.

60. The literature identifies four major ways in which slow onset events may turn into disasters and contribute to increase displacement risks.

(d) Slow onset events may contribute to decreased ecosystem services and in particular decreased provisioning services, including the availability of, and access to, basic human needs such as fresh water, food, shelter, and energy production that are vital for human survival. The scarcity of vital resources may in turn lead to a serious disruption of livelihoods. When this disruption of livelihoods overwhelms the community's capacity to cope with the changes, the situation turns into a disaster and risks of displacement are more prominent. Slow onset events may, for example, in combination with other factors, lead to acute food insecurity as their impacts on food production affect environmentally-based livelihoods, be they based on agriculture, pastoralism, horticulture, fisheries or hunting and gathering. Policies, institutions, and the actions of individuals, organisations and governments strongly influence the extent to which food systems are resilient to climate hazards and adapt to climate change and whether individual households are able to access and afford sufficient nutritious food. When individuals and whole communities are unable to cope with acute food insecurity, they may become displaced to survive in alternative locations that offer food security. Resources in new locations, even if they offer security, can face additional stress from serving a much wider population with the newly-arrived migrants, also bringing the potential for tensions between the host and migrant community. The regions with the highest vulnerability to undernutrition are also areas where yield losses related to climate change are predicted to be relatively high, thus further increasing the vulnerability of these populations to food insecurity.

(e) Slow onset events may turn into a disaster prompted by a rapid onset event. Many slow onset vents impacts are in fact rapid onset events. For example, when sea level rise suddenly turns into flooding, or when desertification turns into wild fires, or when temperature increase turns into heatwaves. When rapid onset events overwhelm the population's capacity to withstand their impacts, they may increase risk of displacement. In these context, slow onset events are one of the underlying factors of displacement. It is therefore a more complex situation than to simply attribute a disaster to either a rapid or a slow onset event as in many situations the two types of event are intertwined. In the face of rapid onset induced disaster, people may see no other option than to seek assistance elsewhere for their survival, and are therefore displaced.

(f) Slow onset events may erode community's and ecosystems's capacity to withstand the impacts of slow and rapid onset events, and possibly trigger a cascade of hazards, prompting displacement. In fact, when livelihoods are not restored or strengthened after a disaster, either induced by a slow or a rapid onset event, subsequent events, even if less severe, can push households over the edge, and more quickly into a situation of acute humanitarian need, resulting in a vicious cycle. A slow onset event may therefore turn into a disaster when the population has not yet recovered from a previous rapid onset induced disaster. Likewise, slow onset events may render populations more vulnerable to rapid onset events so that even less intense rapid onset events turn into a disaster because of the inability of the population, weakened by the underlying slow onset, to cope with the impacts of the rapid onset event.

(g) Finally, slow-onset events often are a hidden aggravating factor in many contexts, acting as a threat multiplier for other factors of crisis such as economic, social, cultural and political factors. Increasingly, these factors become difficult to disentangle one from another, and may culminate in humanitarian crises, creating internal and cross border displacement. Crises may also arise from the economic and social impacts of a slow-onset even. Conflicts, for example, are often associated closely to fragile governance structures and the inability of the State and relevant stakeholders to ensure peace. However, slow onset events, although they are not a direct catalyst for violent conflict, can exacerbate already fragile situations. They can fuel conflict over resource scarcity and are often described as a multiplier or magnifier of pre-existing conflicts. On the other hand, conflict, violence and other polarized societies, political ideologies and social and ethnic

divides can further contribute to the disruption of livelihoods. Such disruptions may render populations more vulnerable and further exposed to slow onset events, while accelerating their vulnerability to other more acute political factors. Thus, in cases where conflict and/or other economic, social, cultural, and political instability factors are present simultaneously with slow-onset events, such factors may amplify the effects of the slow-onset events, as well as the slow-onset events multiply the other instability factors already present in the community, ultimately leading to potential migration.

(d) Identified Gaps

(a) Increasing the modelling resolution and improving data inputs to produce more spatially-detailed projections are among the opportunities identified in this synthesis. Building country-level capacity to collect and monitor relevant data can increase understanding of the interactions among slow onset events impacts, ecosystems, livelihoods, and displacement and help countries, international actors and local organisations tailor policy, planning, and investment decisions. New data sources, including from satellite imagery and mobile phones—combined with advances in climate information can be beneficial to improving the quality of information about slow onset related displacement. Inclusion of slow onset events and displacement questions in national census and existing surveys is another way to advance data collection. Over time, as more data becomes available on slow onset events and its impacts on livelihoods, the scenarios and models would be more accurate.

(b) It is clear that the scale and nature of this displacement will largely depend on the adaptation, disaster risk reduction and development policies that are implemented not only to mitigate the impacts of slow onset events, but also to facilitate, initiate and/or manage migration as a positive strategy and planned relocation as a last resort option. Opportunities exist in relation to addressing the underlying determinants of vulnerability, increasing the involvement of the private sector in resilient development, increasing exposed areas' habitability in the longer term, and supporting resilient development through strengthening underlying governance structures.

(c) Empirical studies stress that in the context of slow onset event migration does not necessarily represent a failure of adaptation policies, but may also be an actual adaptation strategy used by migrants themselves. At present, however, migration policies are still generally missing from adaptation policies. Literature further recognizes that there is a 'tipping point' at which communities fall from voluntary adaptive migration into forced displacement, when coping capacities are exhausted communities fall into a gradual process of impoverishment and become displaced. Literature further identifies planned relocation as a last resort option for protecting those trapped in areas highly affected or prone to the adverse effects of slow onset events.

(d) The literature portrays displaced persons as victims of slow onset events in need of assistance and protection but it also provides examples of how affected communities can also be drivers of community based solutions. Return is a desirable, and generally a durable, solution but regardless of the various factors pushing a decision to leave, return is less likely when slow onset climate processes are in effect because of their virtual irreversibility. Integration then becomes a major issue that requires more attention and resources.

(e) Research capacity in least developed countries in particular, and in countries most vulnerable to climate change needs to be strengthened through increased financial support, transfer of research methodologies and capacity-building activities for national researchers, institutions, and affected communities in vulnerable countries. Ensure that research agendas are driven by national needs and priorities, as identified by governments, independent researchers, communities affected and other concerned entities. Support to local research capacities, as well as their inclusion into international networks, need to be considerably strengthened.

(e) Opportunities

61. The Warsaw International Mechanism has a unique opportunity to support the international community in addressing these challenges through enhancing understanding, coordination and action. The WIM can play a key role in enabling research to be more consistently shared with relevant stakeholders and policy makers, and in ensuring research is addressing relevant stakeholders and policy maker's needs. Exchange between scientific research and policy is two-way, with research needing to ensure that the questions are investigated thoroughly and results are relevant and useable, while policymakers and practitioners need to listen to and incorporate the scientific results.

62. Concrete recommendations for consideration by the ExCom include:

(a) Recognise the need for and encourage significant national and international investment in better understanding the phenomenon, including through systematically recording pre-emptive evacuations, spontaneous and planned movements during extreme events, planned relocations and returns at regular intervals before during and after events.

(b) Increase national ownership of and accountability for data collection, analysis and reporting, by integrating data collection on slow onset displacement into national progress reporting against the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

(c) Recognise displacement in slow-onset contexts as a development issue that is determined by sectoral policies and investments at local, national and regional levels. In so doing, frame the discussion on slow onset displacement around risk and impacts, with increased investment in understanding local contexts and reducing vulnerability and exposure.

(d) Increase investment in understanding the build-up of slow onset crises and specific thresholds that result in forced displacement. Consider allocating a fixed percentage of adaptation funding for risk assessments and threshold monitoring.

(e) Recognise the opportunity to present existing challenges as future opportunities. Understand investing in filling data gaps and monitoring the drivers, scale, patterns, risks and impacts of slow onset events and associated displacement as 1. a prerequisite for negotiations and agreements on financing instruments and technical assistance; and 2. as a basis for developing migration and displacement strategies for rural-rural, rural-urban, internal and cross-border movements as part of current and future adaptation to climate change.

(f) Specific challenges as opportunities: advancing the state of knowledge

Opportunities on assessing impacts of slow onset on displacement risks

- Enhance the identification, mapping and assessment of condition and vulnerability of most exposed areas to slow onset events and populations living in these areas. Historical analogues should be used to assist with the identification of those areas particularly exposed, rather than just existing databases and climate projections.
- Systematically record loss and damage (including displacement) related to slow onset events i.e. through setting up a loss and damage accounting system in countries as a critical public service for risk information, attribution and policy formulation on risk reduction policies, including on addressing slow onset related displacement.
- Improve research on impacts of slow onset on other drivers of displacement (including conflicts) and inter-relationship of these drivers, as well as on loss of cultural heritage and loss of identity and their consequences on displacement.
- Improve research on how different types of slow onset events, not just desertification and sea level rise, increase risks of displacement.

Enhance understanding on interaction between slow-onset processes and sudden-onset events, and their impacts on displacement.

Opportunities on understanding factors of displacement and on identifying the displacement threshold

- Improve understanding of the determinants of displacement decisions and the identification of the threshold when a slow onset turns into a disaster and leave most vulnerable populations with no other reasonable option than to move for survival.

Improve understanding on differentiated perceptions of risk of slow onset event and encourage policymakers and decision makers to account for the perception of risk by those affected.

Opportunities on identifying slow onset related displacement patterns

- Improve policymakers preparation to urban migration and displacement by ensuring flexible social protection services and including migrants and displaced persons in planning and decision-making.
- Improve research on immobile populations and how they can be supported to stay or move depending on their desire.
- Improve research on impacts of slow onset related displacement on populations located in zones of transit and communities located in destination areas.
- Improve research on duration and destination of displacement by type of slow onset event.
- Improve research on prolonged and protracted displacement in the context of slow onset events, including factors that affect the duration of displacement and the situation of communities left behind, including the role of remittances.

Improve profiling of displaced populations and their specific protection needs.

Opportunities on displacement related to slow onset events data

- Ensure that already available data and expertise are acknowledged, used and disseminated and that relevant stakeholders are consulted and integrated in new research efforts.
- Integrate slow onset and displacement questions in existing data collection efforts (including databases on demography, agriculture, land-use, etc.)
- Produce a harmonized inventory of data sets and national assessments and apply the harmonized data to create models identifying evolution over time and long-term trends, including at different temperature increase scenarios.
- Identify key common variables, methodologies and tools for investigating, analysing and mapping loss and damage associated with slow onset events and the way they impact displacement. This common methodology could be built on systematic inventory and evaluation of the questions used in existing surveys and questionnaires to assess the links between slow onsets and displacement to harmonize questions in future research.
- Collect disaggregated data including gender, elderly, youth, disabled persons, ethnicity etc. on underlying drivers of displacement, as well as related to the latent and structural factors that determine how exposed and vulnerable people are to hazards in the first place.
- Develop and use innovative approaches for data collection: drones pictures, data generated by mobile networks' customers, mobile applications with full respect and safeguards for protecting personal data. These applications could be further developed in partnership with local universities and could allow for information to be posted directly by users in an open-source format.
- Improve free and transparent access to data and methodologies for governments, researchers and communities to generate long-lasting benefits for appropriate policy reform.
- Promote interagency and interdisciplinary data collection and data sharing.

Enhance context specific, people-centred and defined data in order to best address the rights, interests and voices of displaced persons.

C. Mapping workplans of bodies/work programmes under the UNFCCC on displacement in the context of Activity II.1

Undertaken by Executive Committee members of the Task Force

(a) Introduction

63. The outcome of Activity II.1 of the workplan of the Task Force on Displacement on "Mapping workplans of bodies/work programmes under the UNFCCC on displacement" was made available online on 8 February 2018.

64. The product delivered under Activity II.1 presents descriptions of relevant activities, mandates and products, presented in a succinct, tabular format, and detailed information is contained in an annex.

65. The result of the activity identified that the following constituted bodies and workstreams under the UNFCCC have relevant activities, mandates and/or have generated technical products in relation to displacement: the Adaptation Committee (AC), the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE), the Least Developed Countries Expert group (LEG), the Lima Work Plan on Gender, the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP), and the Research and Systematic Observation workstream.

66. The mapping laid out the current landscape of work on displacement under the UNFCCC as follows:

(a) References to displacement in knowledge products developed to date are limited and only included as part of technical materials that address broader themes or related topics, e.g.:

- Training material for the preparation of national communication for non-Annex I Parties, developed by the CGE; and
- Synthesis report on human settlements and adaptation, developed under the NWP;

(b) The LEG and the AC engage in the work of the Task force on Displacement by having one member from each body serve in the Task Force. These two bodies ensure coherence and synergy across overall efforts to address the adverse effects of climate change, as needed;

(c) The mandates of the Lima Work Plan on Gender and Systematic Observation workstream consider differentiated impacts of climate changes on different groups of populations, including indigenous peoples and local communities. These mandates can provide entry point for further integration of the issue of displacement, as appropriate.

67. Key findings from the results of this activities are as follows:

(a) The mapping illustrated that displacement is a relatively new topic under the UNFCCC process;

(b) There is little duplication of mandates under the UNFCCC process in relation to the topic of displacement. Displacement, as a topic, is not on the agendas of constituted bodies other than the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism, and the workstreams which indirectly address issues related to displacement do not have a specific mandate to integrate displacement as a theme into their technical activities;

(c) The Task Force on Displacement has been instrumental under the UNFCCC process in raising the awareness of the nexus between human mobility and climate change in order to help equip Parties with a suit of approaches to address manifold and contexts-specific implications;

(d) The current membership of the Task Force on Displacement includes representatives from relevant constituted bodies. This arrangement contributes to ensuring coherence of overall efforts and timely provisions of technical inputs to ongoing related work under the UNFCCC process.

(b) Gaps

68. The stocktaking of mandates and work of bodies and workstreams under the UNFCCC process with regard to displacement suggests the following: Displacement is foreseen as a risk associated with the impacts of climate change in some societies. While information to assist countries with this issue exist in other forums, the information, guidance or tools to avert, minimize and address displacement in the context of climate change are currently not readily available or consolidated on the UNFCCC website. There is a need to inform climate change policy-makers on displacement in the context of climate change in order to manage climate risks in a comprehensive manner.

(c) Opportunities

69. This section provides possible ways for addressing the gaps mentioned above under the work of the UNFCCC. These ideas may form a basis for part of a set of recommendations to be forwarded to the Executive Committee at its 8th meeting.

(a) Tailored-information on the linkages between displacement and the work of relevant constituted bodies and workstreams under the UNFCCC can help integrate displacement consideration across all aspects of climate change policies;

(b) The Warsaw International Mechanism, through the five-year workplan, strategic workstream (D) '*Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation*', and initiated through its Task Force on Displacement, continues in a coherent manner, the work to enhance knowledge, action and support, and help climate change policy-makers prepare to integrate displacement and wider issues around human mobility in climate risk management. The institutional arrangements currently put in place under the Warsaw International Mechanism can take stock of the progress of the work on human mobility associated with climate change impacts, and define ways to enhance the reach and impact of relevant activities both within the UNFCCC secretariat and outside;

(c) Continue improving and updating the UNFCCC website with the knowledge products arising from the implementation of the five-year workplan, strategic workstream (D), and the Task Force on Displacement, with a view to making available relevant information on human mobility to climate change policy-makers in order to manage climate risks in a comprehensive manner.

D. Mapping Human Mobility (Migration, Displacement and Planned Relocation) and Climate Change in International Processes, Policies and Legal Frameworks in the context of Activity II.2²⁹

Undertaken by IOM, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNDP

(a) Methodology

70. This summary report maps and analyzes to what extent human mobility (migration, displacement and planned relocation) in the context of climate change is integrated in processes, policies and legal frameworks related to various relevant policy agendas at the international level, including migration governance, labour, humanitarian assistance, human rights, climate change action, disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and environmental protection.

71. This policy-oriented analysis is supplemented by a longer comprehensive mapping that analyzes in detail 28 relevant policy agendas.³⁰

72. This report uses the generic term "human mobility"³¹ to encompass different types of movements in the context of climate change: migration, displacement and planned relocation. As a result, the report investigates policy agendas that aim to avert, minimize and address human mobility.³² The choice has also been made to respect the specific

²⁹ Produced by the IOM Migration, Environment and Climate Change Division (Dina Ionesco, Mariam Traore Chazalnoël and Ileana Sinziana Puscas) with review from the International Labour Organization (ILO) and inputs from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

³⁰ To enhance coherence, elements originally foreseen to be analyzed under the present mapping, namely "mapping of how climate and displacement is included in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), National Determined Contributions (NDCs) and national communications", have been analyzed instead in the IOM-led mapping under Activity I.1 of Policy/Practice – National/Subnational

³¹ International Organization for Migration (2018), Glossary on Migration, IML Series No. 34, forthcoming, defines Human mobility as: "A generic term covering all the different forms of movements of persons. Note: The term human mobility reflects a wider range of movements of persons than the term "migration". The term is usually understood as encompassing also tourists that are generally considered as not engaging in migration. As an example of the emergence of this term, the international organizations members of the Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility created in the context of the Conferences of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change have started to use the term human mobility to cover all the broad range of types of movements that can take place in the context of climate change."

³² For the purposes of this report, the terms "avert", "minimize" and "address" are defined as follows: -To avert is understood as measures to reduce or avoid the risk of forced and unmanaged migration as much as possible. Measures may include: disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation, resilience building and community stabilization; -To minimize is understood as measures to facilitate safe, orderly and

terminological choices of the documents that have been analyzed – if a document refers to “migration” or “displacement”, the analysis of that document will employ the same terminology.

73. A specific set of criteria was identified to select the policy processes, policies and legal frameworks analyzed within the scope of this mapping, taking into account the scope of other mappings conducted by partners in the context of the Task Force’s Workplan, with a view to avoid duplications. The criteria selected are as follows: i) global undertakings, involving a majority of UN Member States (some regional efforts were included when they had a direct impact at the international level); ii) characterized by states’ involvement (state-led and/or approved, endorsed or initiated by states); and iii) potentially including references to at least one dimension of the climate change and human mobility nexus.

74. The mapping identified 28 processes, policies and legal frameworks of relevance that were analyzed. They have been categorized according to three criteria: (i) their thematic scope;³³ (ii) the degree of mainstreaming of migration and climate issues (advanced, some or no current mainstreaming³⁴); and iii) where they fit in terms of the objectives set out by the Task Force: avert, minimize and address climate displacement.

(b) Summary of Findings

Increasing global policy awareness across domains - the catalytic role of the Paris Agreement

75. Overall, the mapping finds that the inclusion of human mobility and climate change concerns has grown significantly across relevant international processes, policies and legal frameworks; especially within the development of the most recent processes, from 2015 onwards. This trend is visible across most policy domains and particularly significant in processes related to human mobility on the one hand, and climate change and environment on the other. In that respect, policy coherence is enhanced chronologically with the development of each new framework: these international processes increasingly make direct references to one another and openly call for more policy convergence and synergies. Their approaches to the human mobility, environment and climate change nexus are also converging, gradually forming increasingly comprehensive policy frameworks to address the nexus from different specific angles.

76. The Paris Agreement can be understood as a milestone in terms of further developing the global governance of human mobility in the context of climate change, with processes developed post 2015 consistently referring to the principles outlined in the Paris Agreement in terms of mobility. The references made to human mobility in the UNFCCC Cancun Adaptation Framework (paragraph 14.f) in 2010 represented a turning point with the inclusion, for the first time, of human mobility in the official global climate policy debate. These advances were further consolidated by the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015, and by extent the work to operationalize its mobility provisions conducted by the WIM Excom. In that respect, the continuous work accomplished under the umbrella of the UNFCCC, had - and continues to play - a catalytic role in encouraging

regular migration as part of adaption strategies to climate change and thus, curb the number of people forced to move by providing alternative livelihoods. Measures may include: ensuring migration pathways via free movement protocols, labor schemes or transhumance agreements; or, as a last resort, planning relocations of people living in high risk areas; -To address is understood as measures to prepare for and respond to displacement when it happens, including through ensuring assistance and protection for those on the move due to climate change, and seeking lasting solutions. Measures may include: contingency planning, humanitarian relief aid, granting, expediting or waiving visas, non-return policies or reintegration strategies.

³³ i) Migration, Displacement and Planned Relocation, ii) Climate Change and the Environment; iii) Sustainable Development; iv) Disaster Management and Humanitarian Action; v) Human Rights and International Labour Standards.

³⁴ Advanced mainstreaming indicates a wide-ranging approach to human mobility in the context of climate change; some mainstreaming indicates that only one or a few aspects of the nexus are referenced; and no mainstreaming indicates that no aspect of the nexus is referenced.

awareness across policy silos and ambition towards further policy coherence on human mobility in the context of climate change at the global level.

77. Awareness on human mobility is growing in other UN environmental conventions as well. In particular, states recognized the importance of drought and desertification as drivers of forced migration in a Decision adopted in 2017 at the 13th Conference of Parties of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

Ongoing development of global policy frameworks – towards broader approaches

78. A critical recent development has been the finalization - after six rounds of intergovernmental negotiations among UN Member States, - of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM). The GCM represents an historical turning point in the global governance of migration as it is the first non-binding, comprehensive and cooperative migration framework negotiated by UN Member States. The GCM articulates a common set of commitments, on the basis of 23 objectives, for states to respond to the challenges and opportunities of contemporary international migration and formulates provisions for implementation, follow up and review.

79. This finalized text³⁵ dedicates a specific paragraph to environmental migration and contains multiple references to environmental migration, articulating a wide and comprehensive understanding of the challenges linked to the environment-migration nexus. Slow onset environmental degradation, natural disasters and climate change impacts are recognized as drivers of contemporary migration and comprehensive potential responses to address these drivers are put forward: climate mitigation and adaptation measures in countries of origin;³⁶ disaster preparedness, disaster risk reduction and disaster response; and facilitation of migration movements. The GCM also recognizes that, in some cases, adaptation to climate change in situ or return of migrants might not be possible. Therefore, the development of regular migration pathways is seen as a necessary migration management tool in the context of climate change. The final text also calls for policy coherence, highlighting that the GCM rests on a number of global instruments related to climate change, disaster and environmental governance, notably the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.³⁷

80. The final draft of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) also recognizes the interaction of climate, environmental degradation and natural disasters with the drivers of refugee movements and states that people displaced across borders in this context will be assisted by relevant stakeholders, but does not address the issue further.

81. Other policy processes have been identified as relevant, as they support the development of international policy that increasingly strives towards mainstreaming climate and human mobility, for instance: i) the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction provides a clear acknowledgment of displacement in the context of disasters that is leading, in its implementation phase, to the development of a comprehensive approach with the elaboration of tools for national policymakers for strengthening action in this area; ii) the Human Rights Council (HRC) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) have organized panel discussions on human rights, climate change, migrants and persons displaced across international borders and issued several papers on the issue; iii) the tripartite constituents of the International Labour Organization (ILO) that have adopted international labour standards, which cover all workers, including

³⁵ Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), Final Draft, 11 July 2018, available from: https://refugeemigrants.un.org/sites/default/files/180711_final_draft_0.pdf

³⁶ Ibid. GCM 18. i) Develop adaptation and resilience strategies to sudden-onset and slow-onset natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation, such as desertification, land degradation, drought and sea level rise, taking into account the potential implications on migration, while recognizing that adaptation in the country of origin is a priority.

³⁷ Ibid. GCM 2. [The Global Compact] (...) rests on (...) the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification; the Paris Agreement (...), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction"

those affected by climate change and displacement, and which guide ILO policy on climate change; iv) other international arenas such as the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA) or the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Executive Committee that have devoted sessions respectively in 2016, 2017 and 2018 to issues of relevance to disaster displacement. Also significant are States' considerations of human mobility and climate change concerns in the context of intergovernmental migration policy and practice through regular discussions at the level of the IOM Governing Bodies, in particular, its Council and the IOM International Dialogue on Migration (IDM).

(c) Gaps and challenges

(a) However, there are still significant gaps in terms of including human mobility and climate change issues in global policy, especially in transversal domains issues such as oceans, wetlands, ecosystems or water. One example is the work related to global ocean policy - a topic of extreme relevance to the climate migration nexus. Despite the increasing scientific acknowledgement that climate change effects on oceans impact the migration of people, global discussions on the topic, such as the 2017 UN Ocean Conference, have not formally integrated human mobility issues in spite of tentative efforts from international agencies and civil society.

(b) The Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development offers several entry points to consider issues of climate-related human mobility, but these linkages might need to be better articulated in order to have global policy impacts - for instance, the relationship between climate change, migration and the goals related to energy, land or water. Financing agreements and mechanisms like the Grand Bargain or the Green Climate Fund (GCF) do not make explicit references to human mobility in the context of climate change in their overall objectives, and this might hinder the possibility to finance action on a large scale. However, there are encouraging signs as some integration of human mobility elements can be observed at the project level in 21 current GCF projects.

(c) Another key gap relates to 'hard' law, as international law still lacks specialized provisions applicable to climate-related migrants and displaced persons. However, the Paris Agreement explicitly acknowledges the rights of all persons in vulnerable situations, including migrants, and calls for states to respect, promote and consider human rights when taking climate action. Furthermore, the work conducted under the Nansen Initiative, the Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative (MICIC) and the Human Rights Council (HRC) also allows to advance current thinking on these questions and fill some of these gaps with measures at the regional and sub-regional levels.

(d) Opportunities for Governments

(a) Acknowledge that climate change is a driver of migration, displacement and planned relocation, and that human mobility can in turn have impacts on the environment;

(b) Recognize commitments made under different policy process that are relevant to climate change and human mobility, translate them into national actions and pursue the implementation of commitments made across policy processes;

(c) Acknowledge and refer to agreed relevant principles and rights, negotiated language and existing best practices in terms of human mobility and climate change;

(d) Support data collection, analysis and sharing of existing knowledge to assist the development of evidence-based policies, in consultation with relevant line ministries and stakeholders as to ensure coherence between development, labour, migration, employment, social protection, environmental and other relevant policies;

(e) Emphasize the need for collective measures that reach across policy areas to i) minimize forced and poorly managed forms of human mobility, ii) provide assistance and protection to migrants moving in the context of climate change, iii) facilitate migration in the context of climate and environmental changes; iv) foster regular pathways for migration taking into account labour market needs; and v) promote decent work and job creation, including creation of green job opportunities;

(f) Assign implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, and allocate multi-year funding for the measures and mechanisms suggested in different policy agendas.

(e) Policy Agendas Reviewed

Migration, Displacement and Planned Relocation

- The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants
- The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- The Global Compact on Refugees (GCR)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)
- Nansen Initiative Agenda for the Protection of Persons Displaced Across Borders in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD)
- Migrants in Countries in Crises (MICIC) Initiative and Guidelines

Climate Change and the Environment

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) and United Nations Environment (UNEP)
- Global Ocean Policy
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention)
- Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention)
- Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention)

Sustainable Development

- Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway
- The New Urban Agenda
- Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development
- Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Disaster Management and Humanitarian Action

- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Agenda for Humanity
- The Grand Bargain

Human Rights and International Labour Standards

- Human Rights Council (HRC) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)

- International Law Commission Draft Articles on the Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters
- United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)
- Geneva Pledge for Human Rights in Climate Action

E. Mapping of institutional frameworks and mandates within the United Nations system to avert, minimize and address displacement and outline options for facilitating coordination of key processes in the context of Activity II.3

Undertaken by the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) and ILO

(d) Context

82. This study assesses institutional frameworks and mandates within the United Nations (UN) system relevant to the Task Force on Displacement's (TFD) overall objective to "develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change," considering "both cross-border and internal displacement."

83. This report begins with an overview of the evolution of policy developments within the UN system related to climate change and disaster displacement (Part II) that led to the current institutional frameworks and mandates within the UN system (Part III). It concludes with an analysis of options for facilitating the coordination of key processes relevant to disaster displacement and climate change (Part IV).

(e) Methodology

84. The historical review and assessment of UN entities' institutional frameworks and mandates are based primarily upon a desk review of the respective entities' strategic frameworks and plans, annual reports, and websites. The mapping exercise includes UN entities in the Chief Executives Board (CEB), and in particular those contributing to the 2017-2020 United Nations System Strategic Approach on Climate Change Action (Strategic Approach) in thematic areas that include displacement and those included within the system-wide review of the development system. The study assesses how UN entities convey their respective organization's mandate with respect to disaster displacement related to climate change, and how these mandates contribute to "addressing disaster displacement" and "averting and minimizing displacement" with respect to five functional areas: normative support and policy development; direct support and service delivery; financing and support functions; knowledge generation and capacity development; and convening of stakeholders. The categorizations are made loosely, and do not purport to be comprehensive or precise. Examples illustrate the spectrum of activities relevant to disaster displacement related to climate change. The study also does not attempt to evaluate the quality or level of implementation.

(f) Summary of findings

85. The history of the UNFCCC negotiation process provides an indication of the support affected Parties may need in terms of future efforts to address displacement, particularly with respect to assistance to displaced people, capacity building support for migration management and planned relocation, and accessing climate finance/compensation. Notably, the Task Force includes representation from observer organizations, recognizing the value of their previous contributions on human mobility issues to the UNFCCC process.

86. Since 2013, the issue of displacement related to climate change and disasters has gained increasing prominence across the UN System. For example, in 2015, the UN General Assembly recognized that climate change exacerbates factors that lead to displacement in disasters. The Human Rights Council held a special session on human rights and climate change in 2017 that focused on displacement considerations. Disaster displacement and climate change have also been addressed within UN international agreements outside UNFCCC processes, such as the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the soon to be adopted Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), and the 2017 Declaration of Ethical Principles in Relation to Climate Change.

87. The UN system has various internal coordination mechanisms and strategies to support States in their implementation of these international agreements. Importantly, the Strategic Approach, the UN's highest-level strategy on climate change, addresses displacement and migration in three of its eight impact areas: normative guidance on climate change; data and observations; and nexus of climate change, sustainable development, peace and security, human rights and humanitarian issues. The outcome of current efforts to reposition the UN development system will likely determine how the UN system will also coordinate and deliver integrated responses that contribute to States' efforts to avert, minimize and address disaster displacement related to climate change.

88. The review found that overall functional capacity is present in the UN system to support States in their efforts to avert, minimize and address disaster displacement related to the adverse impact of climate change- although UN entities may not specifically distinguish the work as a response to displacement or climate change. Disaster displacement, including related to climate change, is addressed system-wide through a spectrum of activities, such as: disaster risk reduction, infrastructure development, livelihoods to build resilience, emergency assistance, addressing cultural loss, migration management, planned relocation assistance, and assistance to access climate finance.

89. The study found either direct and indirect references to displacement and migration issues to climate change in over half of the forty UN entities' recent strategic policy documents. UN entities also act as secretariats and provide substantive support to States for international agreements and processes relevant to disaster displacement and climate change. (ILC, IOM, ISDR, OCHA, UNDP, UNFCCC, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNHCR) Several UN entities directly reference climate change, displacement and migration- related issues in their strategy documents. (ESCAP, FAO, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNFCCC, UNU-EHS) Many others have priorities regarding assistance to displaced people in disasters, recognizing climate change as contributing to hazards that lead to disasters (ILC, OCHA, UN-Habitat), or their strategies displaced people as a vulnerable group requiring specific attention in their broader work related to climate change, humanitarian response to disasters, or disaster risk reduction. (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNISDR, UN Women, WFP, WHO, World Bank).

90. Indirect references included strategy documents that identify disaster displacement and climate change in their organizations' contextual analysis to understand the potential impact of their work. (WMO, UNEP, UNOPS, IFAD) Some UN entities recognize the relevance of displacement and climate change to their work, but do not clearly present them as integrated issues in their strategy documents. (UNCDF, UNIDO, ECA, ECLAC, ESCWA, UNECE, ITC) One only highlights the relevance of its work to displacement generally. (UNAIDS) Other entities lack any specific reference to disaster displacement and climate change in their strategy documents. However, their functions address underlying processes or provide support functions that contribute or could contribute to overall efforts to avert, minimize or address displacement related to climate change. (ITU, UNCTAD, UNCTBTO, UNDESA, UNODC, University of Peace) For others, their role is marginal. (UNWTO, UNRWA).

91. The UN's disaster risk management and humanitarian response system is most clearly designed to respond to the needs of displaced people in the event of disasters linked to climate change, both slow and sudden-onset. Development, finance, research, cultural, regional and other specialized entities also have a role to play in areas such as

early warning, policy development, reducing the negative impacts of displacement, finding durable solutions and reducing the risk of future displacement.

92. The UN entities' potential contributions to averting displacement or minimizing disaster displacement risk related to climate change are particularly vast and difficult to define. All efforts to achieve the sustainable development goals arguably contribute to building more resilient societies that are thus less vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including displacement. Despite this challenge, this study highlights a number of activities, largely carried out by development actors, that fall within such efforts.

1. *Identified gaps*

93. The UN currently lacks a system-wide lead, coordination mechanism, or strategy on disaster displacement, including related to climate change. The most comprehensive planning document amongst UN entities specifically on disaster displacement, as recognized by the Strategic Approach and the GCM, is the Platform on Disaster Displacement's workplan. Yet, this state-led forum is outside the UN system, has limited capacity, and is time bound in duration. As a result, functions and activities related to disaster displacement and climate change are dispersed across multiple entities and processes, and such efforts are not necessarily aligned or based upon comparative advantage. The specific needs of displaced people may be overlooked, potentially leading to protracted displacement situations, because many UN entities view displaced people as a sub-set of the larger populations they serve. The lack of overall leadership also impedes the UN system's ability to provide effective country-level programme support for States most affected by displacement related to climate change, and to ensure coordinated contributions to relevant international frameworks and processes.

(a) At the country-level, leadership over the Protection Cluster in disaster situations remains unpredictable, as it depends upon an agreement between UNHCR, UNICEF and OHCHR in conversation with the UN Humanitarian Coordinator after a disaster occurs. This uncertainty over leadership often results in inadequate financing for protection-related activities for internally displaced persons. The review also highlights a gap in terms of dedicated responsibility for normative and policy development on the specific protection needs of disaster displaced people, including related to climate change, and in particular for those that cross international borders. The mapping also notes the absence of designated responsibility for meeting the protection and assistance needs of displaced people when they cross international borders in the context of climate change and disasters. Also, while UNESCO has highlighted the issue of cultural loss associated with disaster displacement related to climate change, little was found in relation to operational programming at the country-level.

(b) Finally, future reviews should explore to what extent UN entities have the necessary level of financial and human resources to predictably and systematically carry out their mandated functions, where they exist, related to disaster displacement.

(g) Opportunities

94. While the lead role of the UNFCCC processes with respect to negotiating the global response to climate change is widely acknowledged and respected, the majority of the work on disaster displacement, including related to climate change, is taking place outside the UNFCCC. At the same time, the UN is in the midst of ongoing efforts to improve system-wide coordination and programme delivery. This presents multiple opportunities to highlight the importance of supporting the UN's potential capacity to provide a wide-ranging set of assistance to help affected States avert, minimize and address displacement related to climate change.

95. Recommendations:

(a) Welcome the inclusion of displacement related to climate change within the United Nations System Strategic Approach on Climate Change Action.

(b) Request the UN Secretary General to develop a UN strategic plan on disaster displacement, particularly related to climate change and applying a human rights-based

approach applying existing standards, that includes: i) a description of UN entities' respective mandates, activities, and level of dedicated financial and human resources, and ii) plans to address the overall leadership and coordination gap to ensure harmonized UN support to affected States, and coordinated contributions to ongoing relevant international processes.

(c) Highlight, as appropriate, the critical importance of considering measures to avert, minimize and address disaster displacement related to climate change within ongoing discussions to achieve UN system-wide coherence through the repositioning of the UN development system, including within the proposed Funding Compact.

(d) Contribute to ongoing discussions on how to improve the UN system's response to internal displacement, highlighting the importance of addressing disaster displacement related to climate change.

(e) Welcome the inclusion of internal and cross-border displacement related to disasters in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and encourage ongoing efforts to support States with its implementation at global, regional and national levels, such as through the Words into Action guide on Disaster Displacement.

(f) Advocate for the full implementation, with respect to displacement related to climate change and disasters, of the Global Compact for Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees, and encouraging, with respect to the Global Compact for Migration, the designation of clear roles and responsibilities as the modalities and organizational aspects are finalized.

(g) Seek to align UNFCCC measures averting, minimizing and addressing disaster displacement related to climate change with the outcomes of broader UN system-wide reforms.

(h) With respect to UN entities' respective contributions to supporting States in their efforts to avert, minimize and address displacement related to climate change:

a. Welcome the wide recognition of disaster displacement related to climate change as an important issue by many UN entities, and encourage others to prioritize it within their work.

b. Welcome, in particular, UNHCR's Strategic Framework and efforts to address legal and policy gaps related to cross-border displacement in the context of climate change and disasters, and UNHCR's efforts to strengthen leadership for the protection of internally displaced persons in disasters; Recognize UNHCR's advisory role with respect to protection and assistance in cross-border disaster-displacement situations.

c. Welcome, in particular, IOM's efforts and role in research, policy development and support with respect to integrating migration within climate change adaptation and DRR strategies, its emergency response for internally displaced persons in disasters, and its anticipated role as coordinator and secretariat of the United Nations network on migration.

d. Welcome, in particular, ILO's strategy to promote dialogue and address fair and effective international labour migration governance in the context of climate change and disasters, including through ILO's Guiding Principles on the Access of Refugees and Other Forcibly Displaced Persons to the Labour Market, and Recommendation 205 that addresses employment and decent work measures for displaced people in disasters.

e. Welcome, in particular, OHCHR's efforts to develop greater understanding and recognition of the human rights impacts of climate change, and in particular with respect to displacement.

f. Welcome and encourage UN entities' efforts to: i) help States access climate finance and ii) prioritize development financing for projects addressing climate change, highlighting that such financing should further prioritize projects that avert, minimize or address disaster displacement related to climate change.

F. 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 in the context of Activity II.4

Undertaken by UNHCR, IOM, Advisory Group CSOs and PDD

(a) Context

96. The workplan 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 Office of 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 International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the Advisory Group of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD). 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; 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.

(b) Methodology

97. This methodology utilized for this mapping exercise was primarily a desk review, supplemented by inputs and revisions from key partners. The scope of this mapping is limited to the most recent international and regional guidance and tools that aim to provide assistance and advice to policymakers and practitioners, and that offer practical options to avert, minimize, address, or facilitate achievement of durable solutions to displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change. Whilst the mapping does not claim to provide an exhaustive list of all guidance and tools relevant to displacement related to climate change, it aims to set out 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 considered appropriate.

98. Criteria for inclusion of tools and guidance in this mapping include: their availability in English or French; publication or adoption by an international or a regional entity; being addressed to or issued with the principal objective of providing help and advice to policymakers and practitioners; and offering 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 explicitly include issues of human mobility (including migration, displacement, and planned relocation) related to climate change. However, some tools and guidance that do not explicitly address these issues have been included where they were nevertheless considered relevant for averting, minimizing and addressing displacement.

(c) Summary of findings

99. This non-exhaustive mapping identified over two hundred relevant tools and guidance documents. This includes tools and guidance aimed at enhancing the resilience of populations and reducing their displacement risks through climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development. It further encompasses 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 support to the provision of assistance and protection in disaster situations, including those related to climate change, as well as to the process of identifying and achieving durable solutions.

100. At regional level, implementation of many of the identified tools and guidance documents is steered by regional strategies or frameworks,³⁸ 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.

101. The present examination of international and regional tools and guidance revealed that relatively few are exclusively 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 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.

102. Finally, the mapping illustrates the diversity and breadth of the 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 material available, including documents produced by academia and civil society organizations, that provide recommendations for policymakers.

(d) Identified gaps

(a) This mapping highlights a number of gaps, including with regards to thematic area of focus, geographic distribution, temporal frame of reference, and funding mechanisms. Overall, relatively limited guidance and tools are available on minimizing displacement, in comparison with guidance and tools available on averting or addressing displacement. This can be explained partially by limitations of the categories used in the mapping exercise, as in fact many preparedness tools and guidance are incorporated in instruments also addressing disaster relief and recovery. In addition, there is a lack of regional tools for ‘migration with dignity’ and planned relocation and related issues such as land tenure and cultural heritage; and identification of the trigger or tipping point for the implementation of these options. Migration as an adaptation strategy, as well as planned relocation, can both potentially carry risks for the human rights of the concerned populations, and existing international guidance and tools aimed at reducing these risks has not yet been transposed through tools and guidance at regional levels. Similarly, most guidance and tools on facilitating 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.

(b) At the regional level, the mapping reveals that the geographic distribution of guidance and tools is uneven around the world. Whilst the EU is supporting the development of many tools around the world, few guidance documents or tools are dedicated to guiding its 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, enhancing resilience of

³⁸ 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.

populations is a key focus. Furthermore, the mapping demonstrates that most existing tools and guidance focus on the present and immediate future, with relatively short-term time horizons.

(c) This exercise does not exhaustively map all relevant existing financial and funding mechanisms. Instead, it identifies a 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 rights of people on the move. Besides traditional funding mechanisms, innovative approaches are being developed, such as Forecast-based Financing and Disaster Risk Financing Initiative, which may in the future provide opportunities to fund projects that avert, minimize, address, and promote durable solutions to displacement related to climate change.

(e) Opportunities

Enhancing tools and guidance in thematic areas:

(a) 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. 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 are 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.

(b) Furthermore, there is a need for guidance and tools that focus on long-term planning, noting that the mapping demonstrates that most existing tools and guidance focus on the present and immediate future, with relatively short-term time horizons. Guidance and tools could further prepare stakeholders for all phases (averting, minimizing, addressing and facilitating durable solutions to displacement) with longer term timeframes in line with the IPCC projections of climate change impacts, for example in 2050 and 2100. The IPCC Special 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.

Strengthening tools and guidance across sectors and at regional levels:

(a) Multi-sectoral tools and guidance on displacement related to climate change would also be useful to address this multi-causal, complex phenomenon. The Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda is a good example of an existing cross-sectoral tool box, 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.

(b) There is a great potential to incorporate displacement related to climate change more systematically and explicitly into existing and upcoming guidance and tools, including for supporting the implementation 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:

(a) Building on the present mapping, which documents the 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 opportunities for improvement. Overall, it is suggested that more practical guidance and tools would be useful, in particular templates with language for developing and implementing policies and laws.

(b) Conducting needs assessments to better understand the requirements of policy makers, practitioners and affected communities 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 from the '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 minimized address displacement and enable durable solutions.

(c) 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.

(d) The functions of the WIM are to enhance knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches to addressing 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.

G. Systematic data collection and monitoring of displacement and its impacts at local, national, regional and international level to inform comprehensive needs and risk assessments for the formulation of policy and plans in the context of Activity III.1, 2 and 3

Undertaken by Advisory Group CSOs and IOM

(a) Context

103. In order to inform recommendations to the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties on integrated approaches to address gaps and challenges, the Warsaw International Mechanism's Task Force on Displacement has identified several activities on the theme of data and assessment (work plan section III). The desired impacts of the set of activities were:

(a) Systematic data collection and monitoring of displacement and its impacts at local, national, regional and international level to inform comprehensive needs and risk assessments for the formulation of policy and plans, is strengthened

(b) The capacity to undertake systematic data collection is strengthened

Activity III.1: Providing an overview of data sources, common methodologies and good practice for displacement-related data collection and assessment, as relevant to different contexts and regions.

Activity III.2: Providing global baseline of climate-related disaster displacement risk, and package by region

Activity III.3: Analysing available data on disaster-related displacement and its impacts in different regions and groups of countries in specific circumstances (e.g. LDCs) related to sudden and slow onset events

104. Data-related challenges and related knowledge gaps are hindering the capacity of countries to meaningfully monitor, measure and manage risk and losses related to population displacement associated with the adverse impacts of climate change. This includes issues to do with the availability, quality and accessibility of data, the definitions and approaches behind its collection and capture, as well as the capacity - knowledge, tools and resources- to collect and analyse it. At the same time, there are good practices, developed methodologies and guidance on the collection of displacement-related data and assessments that may be drawn on and adapted to the needs of particular countries and contexts.

105. Such data and knowledge is necessary for the development and implementation of evidence-based policy and action to avert, minimise and address displacement. In the context of the UNFCCC system and the implementation of the Paris Agreement, this includes National Adaptation Plans, Nationally Determined Contributions and climate financing instruments, technology transfer and capacity strengthening for countries and populations. Furthermore, displacement is an issue that cuts across other policy agendas and commitments at national to global levels. Displacement-related data and knowledge required for climate action can both draw on and contribute to progress on data and assessment issues in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework targets on disaster risk reduction, the Global Compacts on refugees and migrants and the Agenda for Humanity, for example.

(b) Methodology

106. The general approach for all three activities was to:

(a) Compile, summarise, build on and/or adapt for relevance already existing knowledge in the public domain from experts/bodies within and outside the UNFCCC system, including work completed under the WIM Executive Committees' initial two-year workplan

(b) Draw on and avoid duplication with relevant ongoing work being conducted under other policy and technical processes during the activity period (and to promote synergy and coherence between them wherever possible or relevant) including the UN Statistical Commission expert group work on both refugees and IDP statistics, EGRIS, UNISDR Words into Action Guidance development to support implementation of the Sendai Framework, SDG progress reporting and similar processes.

107. Scope of activities:

(a) Contexts: To include data collection and assessment in the context of different types of sudden- and (where possible) slow-onset climate-related events and processes

(b) Regions: To highlight gaps and findings specific to particular geographical regions wherever possible

2. The Advisory Group Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)³⁹ is a member of the Task Force on Displacement and is represented by the Internal Displacement Monitoring

³⁹ The Advisory Group Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) is composed of NRC/IDMC, the Hugo Observatory, the Arab Network for Environment and Development (RAED), Refugees International.

Center (NRC/IDMC). It is leading the implementation of these activities, in consultation with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM).

(c) Summary of findings and identified gaps

Data sources, common methodologies and good practices

108. Estimates for displacement associated with disasters and climate extremes are best generated by event rather than by country. The only global data set on disaster displacement currently available is the one provided by IDMC, which is monitoring and collecting information for all reported disasters from governments, the UN, IFRC and national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, NGOs and international media outlets. IDMC applies no threshold when doing so, either in terms of the number of people displaced or the distance they have travelled. Its database includes records of one up to 15 million IDPs. A single “new displacement” estimate for the total number of people displaced is generated for each event. It is important to note that this figure is not necessarily the same as the peak number of IDPs, but instead aims to provide the most comprehensive cumulative figure for those displaced with minimal double-counting.

109. Lessons from IDMC’s work on disaster displacement data collection, collation and analysis include:

(a) Collecting data from a range of sources allows for triangulation, however that is not always possible. In some instances, one has to use the aggregation of a number of reports that together cover the wide geographical area affected.

(b) Reporting bias can be a problem, particularly when there is unequal availability of data (global reporting tends to emphasise large events in a small number of countries where international agencies, funding partners and media have a substantial presence, or where there is a strong national commitment and capacity to manage disaster risk and collect information); under-reporting of small-scale events (these are far more common, but less reported on) ; disasters that occur in isolated, insecure or marginalised areas also tend to be under-reported because access and communications are limited.

(c) “Invisible” IDPs: There tends to be significantly more information available on IDPs who take refuge at official or collective sites than on those living with host communities and in other dispersed settings. Given that in many cases the vast majority fall into the second category, figures based on data from collective sites are likely to be substantial underestimates.

(d) Real-time reporting is less reliable, but later assessments may underestimate: Reporting tends to be more frequent but less reliable during the most acute and highly dynamic phases of a disaster, when peak levels of displacement are likely to be reached. It becomes more accurate once there has been time to make more considered assessments. Estimates based on later evaluations of severely damaged or destroyed housing will be more reliable, but they are also likely to understate the peak level of displacement, given that they will not include people whose homes did not suffer severe damage but who fled for other reasons.

110. Considering the above, IDMC’s estimates for some disasters are calculated by extrapolating from the number of severely damaged or destroyed homes or the number of families in evacuation centres. In both cases the housing and family data is multiplied by the average number of people per household.

Estimating average household size

111. Primary sources often report the number of homes rendered uninhabitable or the number of families displaced, which we convert into a figure for IDPs by multiplying the

numbers by the average household size (AHHS). There is, however, no universal dataset with updated and standardised AHHS data for all countries.

Evacuation data

112. IDMC often uses data on mandatory evacuations and people staying in official evacuation centres to estimate event-based displacement. This was the case for 8.4 million of the new displacements we reported on in 2016. On the one hand, the number of people counted in evacuation centres may underestimate the total number of evacuees, as others may take refuge elsewhere. On the other, the number of people ordered to evacuate may overstate the true number, given that some are likely not to heed the order. The potential for such discrepancies is much greater when authorities advise rather than order evacuation, and as a result we do not incorporate such figures into our estimates.

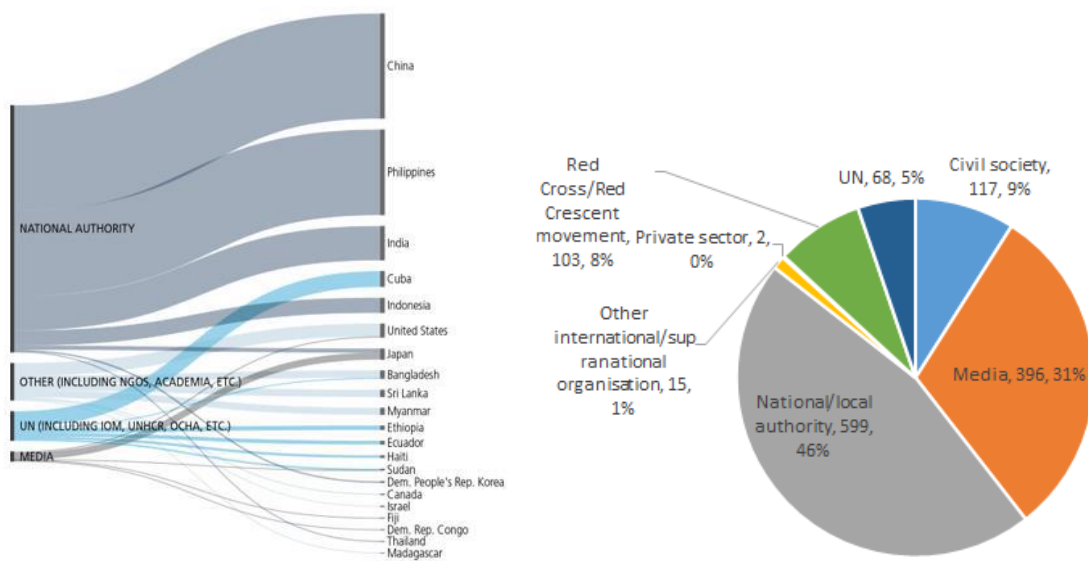
Length and severity of displacement

113. In the absence of reliable reporting on returns, local integration and relocations, it is not currently possible to clearly determine the numbers, length and severity of displacement in a globally comparable manner. In fact, of all the time-series data we have recorded on our database, in only five of the more than 130 events did collection continue until the number of displaced people reached zero. This represents a major blind spot, with significant implications for people who remain displaced but not counted, and those responsible for protecting them. The fact that data collection ended while people were still displaced in more than 130 displacements further underscores the need for much greater investment in monitoring displacement over time in all countries.

Sources of data

114. IDMC does not collect primary data on internal displacement but relies on the data collected by a wide range of partners on the ground. The process of obtaining data on internal displacement remains a major challenge despite various UN General Assembly resolutions encouraging governments to collect and share their data. In the context of disasters, we work more closely with the majority of data sources are national and sub-national authorities, and UN agencies who collect data and report on events. However, media remains an important source of information for the triangulation of figures or also for “catching” small cases of displacements. In fact these “disasters” are not always reported by the humanitarian community and countries have not always the capacity to collect information.

Figure 1: Sources of displacement data

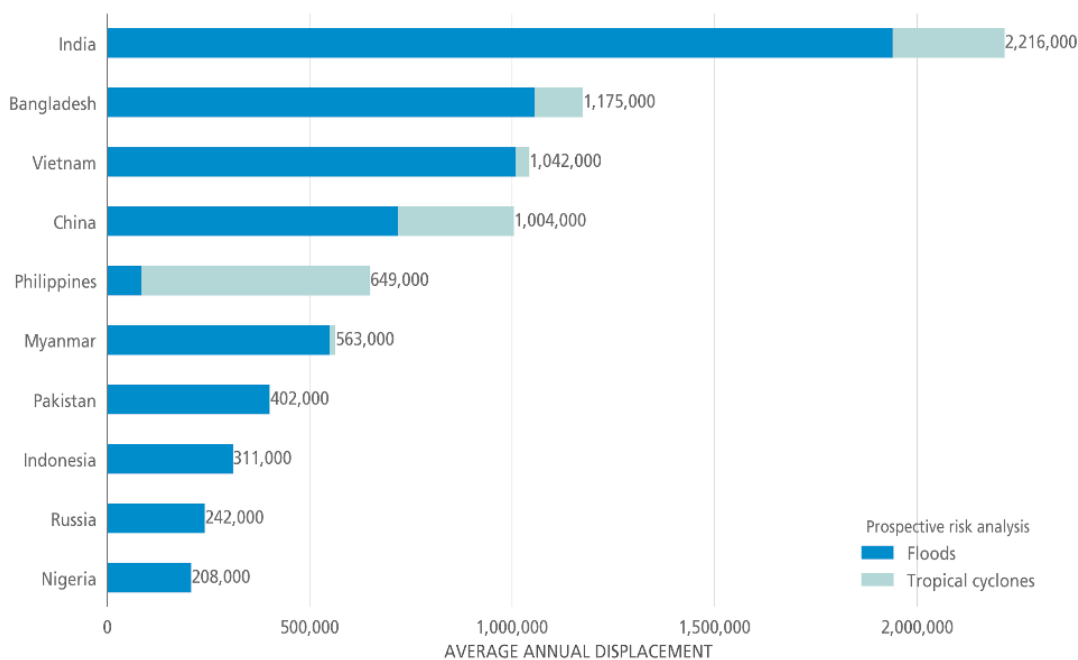


Providing a global baseline of climate related disaster displacement risk

115. Displacement is one of the least reported impacts of sudden-onset disasters. Often hidden behind news of pre-emptive evacuations that save lives, its costs to individuals, local communities, countries and the international community tend not to be accounted for. Neither is the risk of future displacement anchored in national and regional strategies for disaster risk reduction (DRR). The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) has rigorously analysed the risk of economic losses due to disasters risks in its Global Assessment Report (GAR). One critical gap, however, concerns evidence and analysis of the risk of disaster-related displacement, a problem which hinders the effective reduction of both displacement and disaster risk.

116. Disaster risk assessments typically consider rare, high-intensity hazards that occur only once every 250, 500, 1,000 years or more. That means that most of the disasters that could take place have not yet happened. In order to account for such events, IDMC adopted a probabilistic approach to measuring risk. This is combined with empirical data on more common, low-intensity hazards for which there are recorded numbers of people displaced. The result is a unique probabilistic modelling exercise that calculates that hydro meteorological hazards – mainly floods and cyclones (wind and storm surge) – are likely to displace (based on housing destruction) on average 12 million people each year, excluding those involved in pre-emptive evacuations.⁴⁰ Floods account for almost three-quarters of the total modelled displacement, or an average of almost 10 million globally each year.

Fig 2. Absolute AAD for climate related sudden-onset disasters.

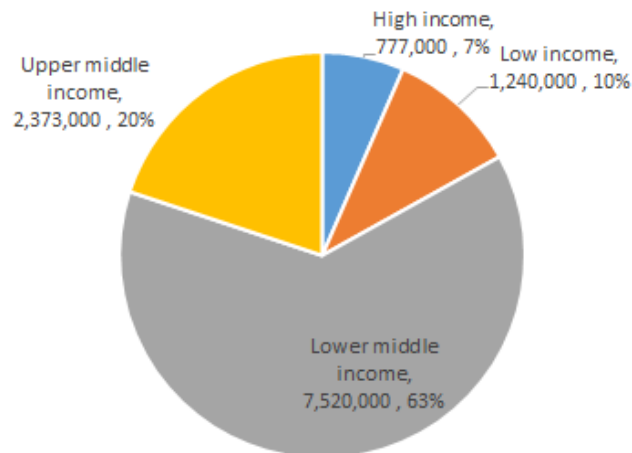


Analysis per region and Income groups (World Bank)

117. Displacement risk is higher in upper-middle and lower-middle income countries, which together account for more than 80 per cent of the modelled displacement risk.

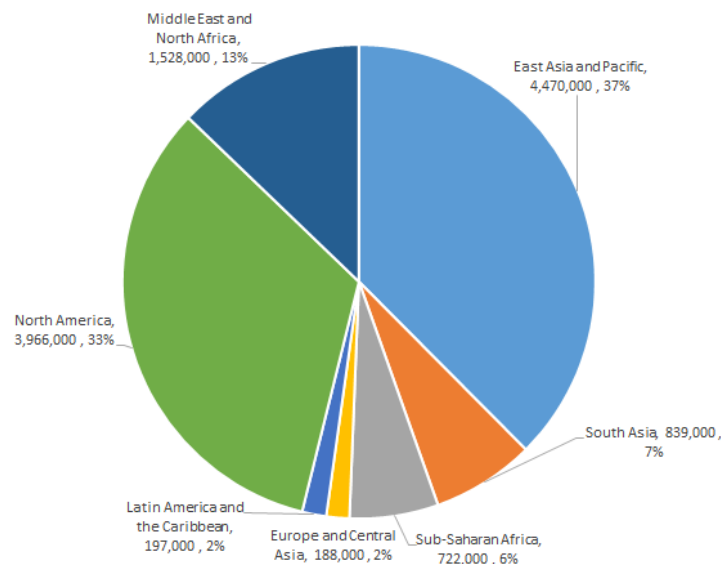
⁴⁰ For more information, please see <http://www.internal-displacement.org/library/publications/2017/global-disaster-displacement-risk-a-baseline-for-future-work> and <http://www.internal-displacement.org/database/global-displacement-risk-model>

Fig 3. AAD by Income group (World Bank)



118. Displacement risk is highest in the South Asia and East Asia and Pacific regions, which together account for two-thirds of the total modelled displacement risk.

Fig 4. AAD by region (World Bank)

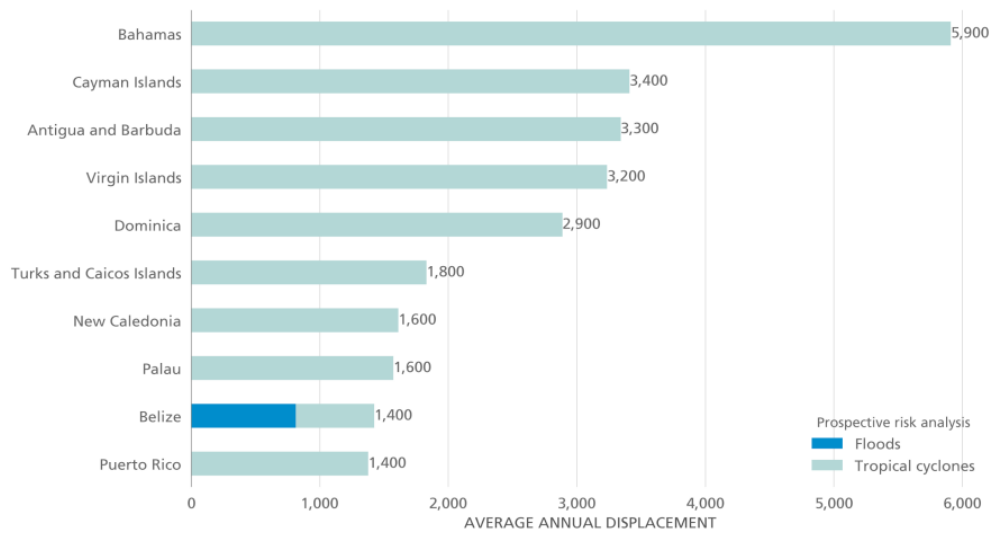


119. Displacement associated with disasters will mainly affect developing countries. This represents a significant challenge for efforts to improve disaster resilience and reduce displacement risk, but it can also be interpreted as an opportunity to invest before disasters and the displacement they are likely to trigger take place. As most of the disasters that could happen have not occurred yet, prospective figures reveal an order of magnitude for future displacement in certain countries. They also show the extent to which each hazard type is likely to contribute to overall displacement risk.

Relative to population

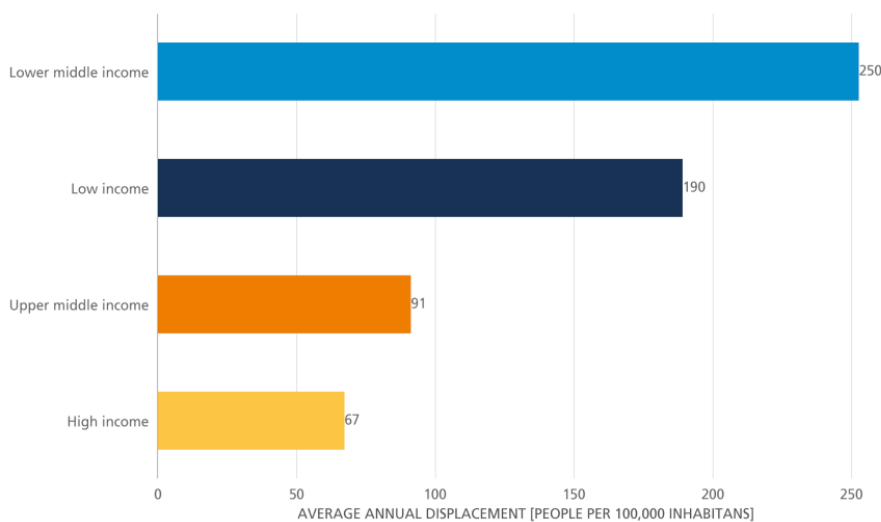
120. Looking at displacement risk relative to countries' population size reveals very different but equally important information in terms of vulnerability and coping capacity. A new layer of displacement risk emerges which, as with that highlighted by our absolute figures, has significant implications for policy-makers. Figure 5 shows the 10 countries with the highest relative AAD. They are all small island developing states (SIDS), either in the Caribbean or the Pacific, and they are highly vulnerable to earthquakes and tropical cyclones. The chart highlights the fact that, despite their lower absolute risk compared with more populous countries, SIDS will experience very different and highly significant consequences in terms of displacement relative to their population size. The Bahamas, for example, can expect an annual average of 5,900 people per 100,000 inhabitants, or 5.9 per cent of its population, to be displaced by tropical cyclones.

Fig 5: AAD relative to population size (number of people displaced per 100,000 inhabitants)



121. Figure 6 reveals that as with absolute AAD by income group, when measured relative to population size the lower-middle income category has the highest rate. Low income countries have a disproportionately higher rate when their population size is taken into account.

Fig 6: AAD relative to population size by income group

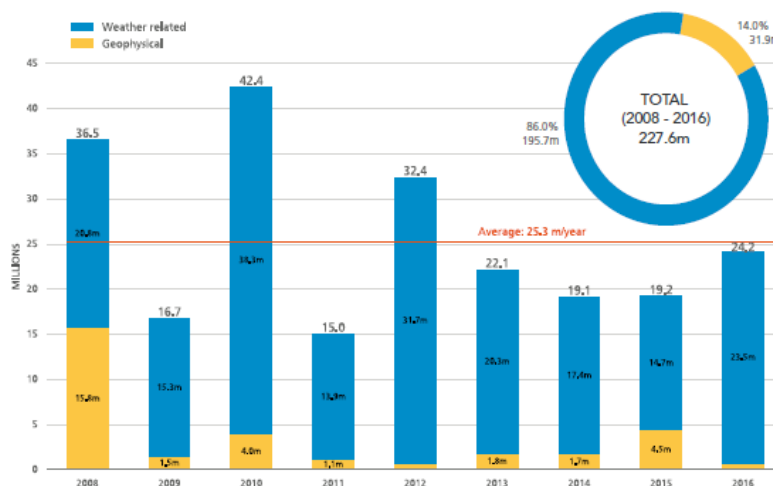


Analysing available data on disaster displacement and its impacts in different regions and groups of countries

122. Displacement associated with disasters is a global issue. There were 24.2 million new displacements brought on by sudden-onset natural hazards in 2016, and we have

collected data on more than 3,800 events in more than 170 countries and territories since 2008.

Fig 7 Disaster displacement 2008-2016

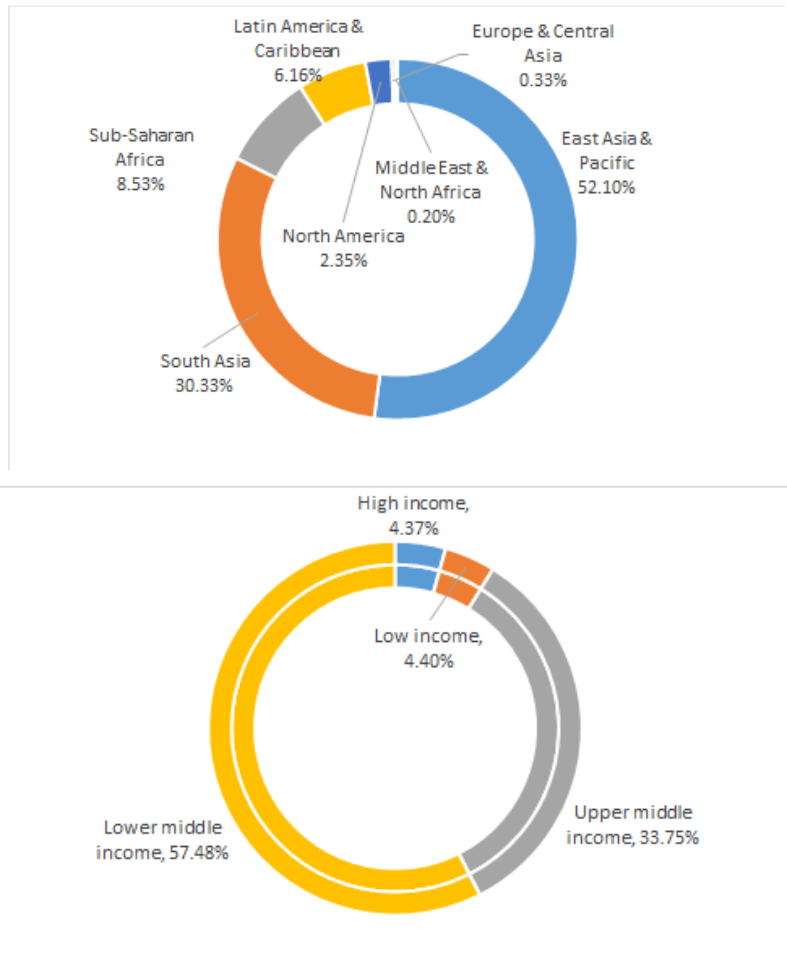


123. 86% of internal displacement are related to weather related events accounting for a total for 195 million displacement between 2008 and 2016. Of these hydro-meteorological events, floods account for more than half of the displacements (52%), following by storms (32%).

124. Massive earthquakes, which can displace several million people, occur infrequently, resulting in significant annual variance in earthquake-related displacements. During the nine-year period covered by our data, we observe that earthquakes caused about 14% of the displacements. Given the nature of these figures – and owing to the fact that they were not attributed to pre-emptive mass evacuations as is sometimes the case with floods and storms – earthquake related displacements can result in prolonged displacement and increasing vulnerability for those affected. Finally, volcanic eruptions, wildfires, landslides have generated massive displacements, accounting for only 3% of the total, but representing more than 2.2 million people.

Regional overview:

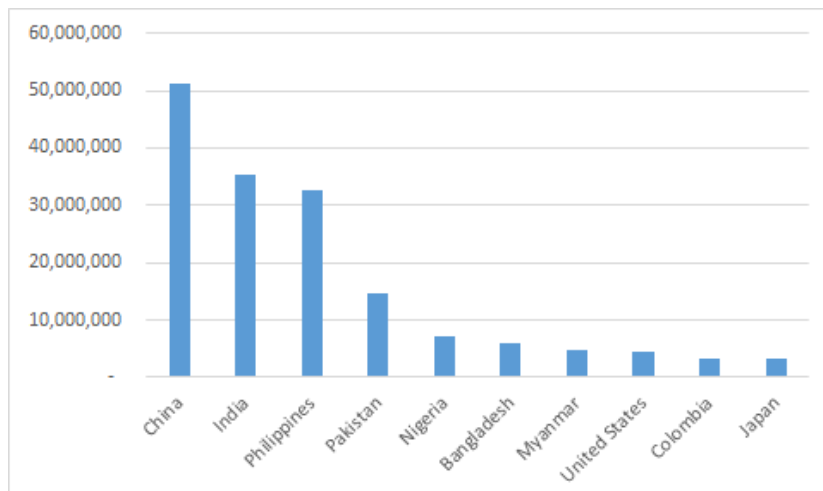
125. More than 82% of all new disaster displacements between 2008 and 2016 occurred in the Asia and Pacific region (East Asia and the Pacific and South Asia). During this period, IDMC recorded approximately 161 million displacements, the equivalent to the population of Bangladesh. 91% of the displacements between 2008 and 2016 occurred in lower and upper middle income.

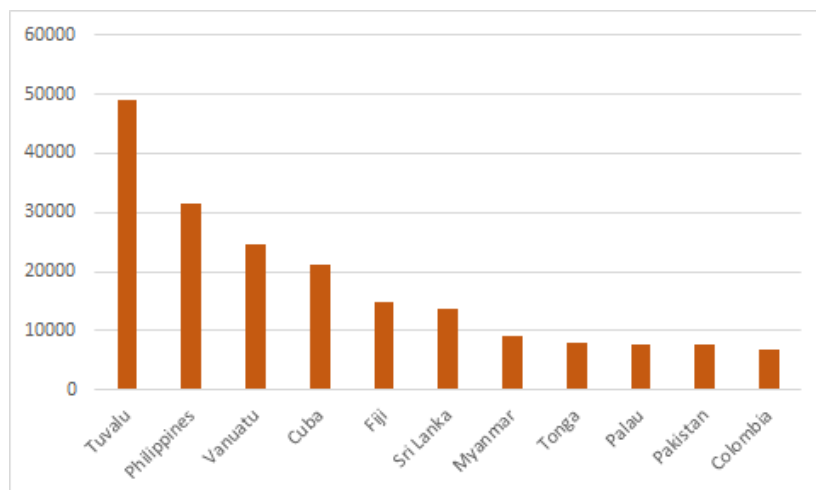


Relative vs absolute displacements

126. In absolute terms, the large and populous countries of China, India and the Philippines accounted for the highest numbers of displacements. When we assess displacement in relation to the size of each country's, however, the data tell a different story, with the several small island states at the top of the list. In the countries with the highest relative risk, we see that much of the population has been exposed and vulnerable to the same hazard event (e.g. Cyclones Pam and Winston, Hurricane Irma, the Haiti and Nepal Earthquakes).

127. Absolute number of new displacements - 2008-2016 and Displacement relative to population (100,000) - 2008-2016





(d) Opportunities

(a) Encourage and support the establishment of systematic local and national accounting for disaster displacement, building on and integrating into existing efforts in national disaster loss accounting under the Sendai Framework Monitor coordinated by UNISDR.

(b) Encourage and finance increased investment in assessing the duration of disaster displacement. Without time series data on displacement, planning for recovery and reconstruction as well as preventive measures and risk reduction is impossible.

(c) Recognise the need for a better understanding of the severity and impacts of displacement as vital for focusing attention and political will and for allocating resources where they are needed most. The current lack of understanding of the social and economic impacts of displacement in the medium and long term is an obstacle to planning and financing.

(d) Recognise the fact that with hydro-meteorological hazards dominating all charts, there is a strong case for more investment in early warning as floods and cyclones can be forecast and preventive and mitigating measures put in place.

(e) Encourage national investment in and ownership of displacement data and risk assessments in light of negotiating domestic, regional and international financing mechanisms.

Annex I – Members of the Task Force on Displacement

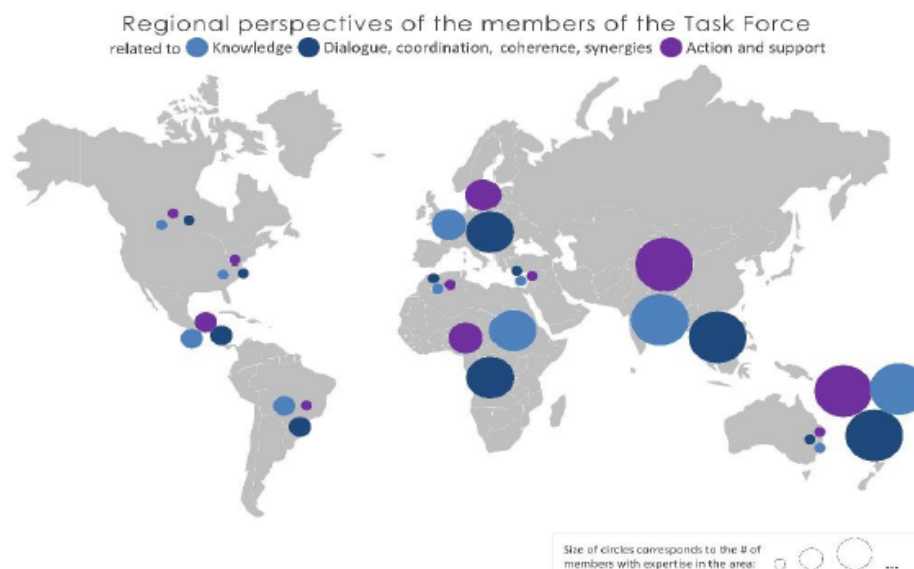
Name	Affiliation
Ms. Ketu CHACHIBAIA	United Nations Development Programme
Ms. Madeline GARLICK	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Ms. Dina IONESCO	International Organization for Migration
Ms. Michelle LEIGHTON	International Labour Organization
Mr. Ezekiel SIMPERINGHAM	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Mr. Atle SOLBERG	Platform on Disaster Displacement
Ms. Bina DESAI	Civil society, Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility
Ms. Maria del Pilar BUENO	UNFCCC Adaptation Committee
Mr. Idrissa SEMDE	UNFCCC Least Developed Countries Expert Group
Ms. Cornelia JÄGER	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage
Ms. Pepetua Election LATASI	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage
Mr. Russell MILES	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage
Ms. Sumaya ZAKIELDEEN	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage
	UNFCCC NGO constituency group 'Local government and municipal authorities'

Annex II– Summary of proceedings of the first meeting of the Task Force

Summary of proceedings of the first meeting of the Task Force on Displacement, the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage

Background: At the Paris Climate Change Conference (COP21), the COP requested the Executive Committee to establish a task force to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize, and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change. This document summarizes the proceedings of the first meeting of that task force, including a draft work plan to articulate recommendations.

1. The first meeting of the Task Force on Displacement took place on 18–19 May 2017 in Bonn, Germany.¹
2. All members from the constituted bodies under the UNFCCC, and six members from the relevant expert communities participated in person:²
 - Ms. Cornelia Jäger (*Excom*³)
 - Mr. Idy Niang (*Excom*)
 - Ms. Pepetua Latasi (*Excom*)
 - Mr. Russell Miles (*Excom*)
 - Mr. Idrissa Semde (*LEG*⁴)
 - Ms. Maria del Pilar Bueno (*AC*⁵)
 - Mr. Atle Solberg (*Platform on Disaster Displacement*)
 - Ms. Dina Ionesco (*IOM*)
 - Mr. Ezekiel Simperingham (*IFRC*)
 - Ms. Keti Chachibaia (*UNDP*)
 - Ms. Michelle Leighton (*ILO*)
 - Ms. Michelle Yonetani (*Civil society, Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility*)
3. Ms. Madeline Garlick (*UNHCR*) joined remotely via WebEx for parts of the meeting, who had also provided, prior to the meeting, written inputs against topics included in the agenda. Those inputs were incorporated into outputs from corresponding sessions. The meeting was co-facilitated by Idy and Russell.
4. The map below shows regional expertise of members as it relates to knowledge, policy coherence, and action and support, for the work of the Task Force.



¹ Information and background documents for the meeting are available at <<http://unfccc.int/10302>>.

² The membership seat designated to the UNFCCC constituency 'Local Governments and Municipal Authorities' is currently vacant, pending its nomination.

³ Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage.

⁴ Least Developed Countries Expert Group.

⁵ Adaptation Committee.

5. **Session 1** provided opportunities for members to **introduce relevant work of their organizations**⁶ from the perspective of the scope of the work of the Task Force as contained in the Terms of Reference.
6. **Session 2** comprised brainstorming discussions in parallel working groups and a plenary discussion, focusing on the **target audiences and desired impacts of the recommendations** which the Task Force is mandated to develop. Four broad areas of desired impacts emerged as results of these parallel working groups. Further group work led to the identification of elements for impact statements for each of the four broad areas of desired impacts.
7. In parallel, members provided information on **relevant events and processes**⁷ that are taking place from May 2017 to November 2018 - a period during which the Task Force is envisaged to be in active operation (**Session 3**).
8. The second day of the meeting was entirely devoted to the consideration of **activities required to develop the recommendations**, clustered by the four broad areas of desired impacts of the recommendations (**Session 4**).
9. Following this exercise, the group established (co-) lead agency and key collaborating agencies for each of the agreed activities of the Task Force. (Co-) Lead members then further refined the wording on respective activities in order to articulate the deliverables (**Session 5**).
10. The **Task Force agreed** to the following:
 - a) **Forward to the Excom for its endorsement the draft workplan** of the Task Force on Displacement as contained in the annex to this document;
 - b) **Undertake the activities** as contained in the abovementioned draft workplan in time to make available the summaries of the results as referred to in sub-paragraph (c) below;
 - c) **Make available a two-page summary** of the results of activities undertaken by the end of March 2018;
 - d) **Convene, as appropriate, a meeting** (May 2018) on all areas of work of the Task Force which includes, a wider consultation with stakeholders; and an internal Task Force meeting (closed);
 - e) **Hold an in-person meeting of the Task Force in July-August 2018.**
11. Members from the PDD and IOM offered to **host and organize the meeting** referred to in paragraph 11 (d) above, which was welcomed by all the Task Force members.

Next steps

12. The Task Force requested the secretariat to undertake editorial refinement of the draft workplan, then, send it to the Task Force members. (Co-) Lead members of activities will, in turn, complete the timeline for making available the deliverables from their activities.
13. The draft workplan will subsequently be shared with the Excom for its approval intersessionally.
14. The annex to this document contains the draft workplan. The agenda of the meeting, presentations and outputs of the meeting are available at <<http://unfccc.int/10302>>.

⁶ For the information on relevant work presented by members, see <http://unfccc.int/10302>.

⁷ Information on relevant events and processes shared by the members are also available on <http://unfccc.int/10302>.



Task Force members during the first meeting

Workplan of the Task force on Displacement

	Desired Impact	Activity	Undertaken by
I. Policy/Practice – National/Subnational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and institutional framework to avert, minimize and address displacement enhanced. • Capacities of national and local governments to address climate-related drivers and impacts of displacement enhanced. 	Activity I.1: Mapping of existing relevant policies and institutional frameworks that deal with the climate and displacement interaction at the national level, including identification of key actors in the policy formulation, to the extent feasible and on the base of accessible public documents.	IOM (<i>lead</i>) + UNDP + Advisory Group CSOs + UNHCR
		Activity I.2: Synthesizing the state of knowledge to better understand displacement related to slow onset events.	Advisory Group CSOs (<i>lead</i>) + IOM + UNDP + UNHCR
II. Policy – International/Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverse impacts of climate change on displacement are recognized and integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement are promoted in relevant policies at all levels, including international, regional, national and sub-national levels. • Displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change is considered in the workplans of relevant bodies and processes under the UNFCCC (AC, LEG, SCF, PCCB, CTCN, TEC, NWP). 	Activity II.1: Mapping workplans of bodies/work programmes under the UNFCCC on displacement.	Excom TFD members
		Activity II.2: Mapping of how climate and displacement is included in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), national communications, and in other relevant policy agendas (such as Sendai Framework, SDGs, World Humanitarian Summit, Global Forum on Migration and Development, Global Compacts on Migration and Refugees, etc.).	IOM (<i>lead</i>) + ILO + UNDP
		Activity II.3: Mapping of institutional frameworks and mandates within the United Nation system to avert, minimize and address displacement and outline options for facilitating coordination of key processes.	PDD (<i>lead</i>) + ILO
		Activity II.4: Mapping of existing international/regional guidance/tools on averting, minimizing and addressing	UNHCR (<i>lead</i>) + IOM + Advisory Group CSOs +

	Desired Impact	Activity	Undertaken by
		displacement and durable solutions.	PDD
III. Data and assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic data collection and monitoring of displacement and its impacts at local, national, regional and international level to inform comprehensive needs and risk assessments for the formulation of policy and plans, is strengthened. • The capacity to undertake systematic data collection is strengthened. 	Activity III.1: Providing an overview of data sources, common methodologies and good practice for displacement-related data collection and assessment, as relevant to different contexts and region.	Advisory Group CSOs (<i>lead</i>) + IOM
		Activity III.2: Providing global baseline of climate-related disaster displacement risk, and package by region.	Advisory Group CSOs (<i>lead</i>) + IDMC
		Activity III.3: Analyzing available data on disaster-related displacement and its impacts in different regions and groups of countries in specific circumstances (e.g. LDCs) related to sudden and slow onset events.	Advisory Group CSOs (<i>lead</i>) + IOM
IV. Framing and linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulate and awaken commitment, cooperation and action to avert, minimize and address displacement in the context of climate change. • Framing is actionable, constructive and leads to transformation. • Provide tools so we plan for today and for the future we want. 	Activity IV.1: Preparing summaries of results/outputs of activities.	By implementer(s) of each activity
		Activity IV.2: Convening, as appropriate, a meeting on all areas of work of the Task Force on Displacement which includes: 1) wider consultations with stakeholders, and 2) internal Task Force meeting.	IOM (co-lead), PDD (co-lead) + UNHCR
		Activity IV.3: Organizing the second meeting of the Task Force on Displacement to finalize the set of recommendations to be forwarded to the Executive Committee.	

Annex III –

Terms of References of the Task Force on Displacement

I. Background

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), at its nineteenth session, established:

(a) The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts in order to address loss and damage associated with impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change (hereinafter referred to as the Warsaw International Mechanism);

(b) An Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism, to guide the implementation of functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism (hereinafter referred to as Executive Committee).

2. The COP, at its twentieth session (hereinafter referred to as COP20), approved an initial two-year workplan of the Executive Committee, in accordance with decisions 3/CP.18 and 2/CP.19 (hereinafter referred to as Workplan). COP20 also decided that the Executive Committee may establish expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups or task-focused ad hoc working groups to help execute the work of the Executive Committee in guiding the implementation of the Warsaw International Mechanism, as appropriate, in an advisory role, and that report to the Executive Committee.

3. The COP, at its twenty-first session (hereinafter referred to as COP21), requested the Executive Committee to establish, according to its procedures and mandate, a task force to complement, draw upon the work of and involve, as appropriate, existing bodies and expert groups under the Convention including the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, as well as relevant organizations and expert bodies outside the Convention, to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change (hereinafter referred to as Task Force).¹

4. Action Area 6 of the Workplan focuses on enhancing the understanding of and expertise on how the impacts of climate change are affecting patterns of migration, displacement and human mobility; and the application of such understanding and expertise.

II. Mandate

5. The mandate of the Task Force, in line with Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 49, is to complement, draw upon the work of and involve, as appropriate, existing bodies and expert groups under the Convention including the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, as well as relevant organizations and expert bodies outside the Convention, to develop

¹ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 49.

recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change.

III. Scope of work

6. In line with the mandate described above, the Task Force in developing recommendations should:

(a) Take into account the latest science, most recent evidence, findings and experience (including research, best practices, data, etc.);

(b) Take into account the three functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism;

(c) Consider approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change on subnational, national, regional, international level;

(d) Identify legal, policy and institutional challenges, good practices, lessons learned;

(e) Provide opportunities for Parties to articulate their questions and needs, good practices, lessons learned;

(f) Share information with, complement, draw upon the work of and involve, as appropriate, existing bodies and expert groups under the Convention including the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, as well as relevant organizations and expert bodies outside the Convention;

(g) Take into account Action Area 6 and other relevant action areas of the Workplan, including the Expert Group on non-economic losses and the Technical Meeting on the Migration, Displacement and Human Mobility organized by IOM and the Excom held on 27–29 July 2016 in Casablanca, including its outcomes and recommendations.

7. In addition to its activities related to its mandate, the Task Force may, at the request of the Executive Committee, assist the Executive Committee in guiding the implementation of the Warsaw International Mechanism, in an advisory role. Specifically, in line with the Action Area 6 of the Workplan, the Task Force may be requested by the Executive Committee to help it undertake activities related to „enhancing the understanding of and expertise on how the impacts of climate change are affecting patterns of migration, displacement and human mobility; and the application of such understanding and expertise“.

IV. Activities, tasks, deliverables and associated timeline

8. Within the framework of the mandate and scope of work, the Task Force is to organize at least one face-to-face meeting and to prepare its draft workplan, including a list of activities, associated deliverables and respective timelines, subject to review and approval by the Executive Committee and prior to implementation of workplan by the Task Force.

9. Target audiences for the recommendations can include, but do not need to be limited to, *inter alia*, the Executive Committee, the Parties, governments, regional organizations, practitioners, civil society, technical and scientific communities.

V. Required qualifications and expertise

10. Selection of technical experts will be based on the following required qualifications and expertise:

(a) Practical international, regional and/or national experience related to integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change, at a range of different levels;

(b) Demonstrable expertise relevant for developing recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, is desirable.

VI. Size and composition of the Task Force

11. The Task Force consists of:

(a) Balanced representation of Annex I² and non-Annex I³ members of the Executive Committee;

(b) Technical experts reflecting regional diversity;

(c) One representative from the Adaptation Committee and one from the Least Developed Countries Expert Group.

12. The total number of individuals described in paragraph 11(a) above will not exceed four at a time. The total number of individuals described in paragraph 11(b) above will not exceed eight.

13. The Task Force will be co-facilitated by two members from the Executive Committee.

14. The technical expert members could be drawn as follows:

(a) Representatives from UNFCCC NGO constituency groups⁴, with no constituency having more than one representative;

(b) Representatives from intergovernmental organizations (IGO), that have been admitted by the COP to the UNFCCC process;

(c) Any other institution agreed for inclusion by the Executive Committee.

² Annex I' refers to Annex I Parties to the Convention.

³ Non-Annex I' refers to non-Annex I Parties to the Convention.

⁴ Constituency groups are as follows: Environmental non-governmental organizations (ENGO); Research and independent non-governmental organizations (RINGO); Business and industry non-governmental organizations (BINGO); Farmers; Indigenous peoples organizations (IPO); Local government and municipal authorities (LGMA); Trade Unions non-governmental organizations (TUNGO); Women and Gender; and Youth non-governmental organizations (YOUNGO).

15. For paragraphs 14 (a)-(c) above, the Executive Committee members of the Task Force will recommend UNFCCC NGO constituency groups, IGOs or institutions from which representative(s) will be drawn, to the Executive Committee co-chairs for approval.

16. The Executive Committee, at the request of the Task Force, can invite additional technical experts and representatives from other bodies, as needed, to serve as ad-hoc members of the Task Force.

17. The Task Force members who are not members of the Executive Committee may not act as representatives of the Executive Committee.

VII. Mode of work

18. The mode of the work of the Task Force includes:

(a) Electronic modalities (primary modality);

(b) In-person meetings, as deemed necessary. Support for participation applies to only those in-person meetings which the Executive Committee has approved in advance.

VIII. Reporting

19. The task force reports to the Executive Committee, on a regular basis, through its co-facilitators, at the meetings of the Executive Committee, and through written reports, including interim progress report by COP23, as appropriate.

20. Progress related to the work of the Task Force will be captured in the report of the Executive Committee.

IX. Timeframe

21. The mandate of the Task Force, as described above, shall be delivered no later than COP24, with a possibility of extension, unless otherwise decided by the Executive Committee.

Annex IV – Activity and hyperlinks for associated output products

Activity and hyperlinks for associated output products
<p>Activity I.1 Mapping of existing relevant policies and institutional frameworks that deal with the climate and displacement interaction at the national level, including identification of key actors in the policy formulation, to the extent feasible and on the base of accessible public documents. >>></p>
<p>Activity I.2 Synthesizing the state of knowledge to better understand displacement related to slow onset events. >>></p>
<p>Activity II.1 Mapping workplans of bodies/work programmes under the UNFCCC on displacement. >>></p>
<p>Activity II.2 Mapping of how climate and displacement is included in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), national communications, and in other relevant policy agendas (such as Sendai Framework, SDGs, World Humanitarian Summit, Global Forum on Migration and Development, Global Compacts on Migration and Refugees, etc.) >>></p>
<p>Activity II.3 Mapping of institutional frameworks and mandates within the United Nation system to avert, minimize and address displacement and outline options for facilitating coordination of key processes. >>></p>
<p>Activity II.4 Mapping of existing international/regional guidance/tools on averting, minimizing and addressing displacement and durable solutions. >>></p>
<p>Activity III.1 Providing an overview of data sources, common methodologies and good practice for displacement-related data collection and assessment, as relevant to different contexts and region.</p>
<p>Activity III.2 Providing global baseline of climate-related disaster displacement risk, and package by region.</p>
<p>Activity III.3 Analyzing available data on disaster-related displacement and its impacts in different regions and groups of countries in specific circumstances (e.g. LDCs) related to sudden and slow onset events. >>></p>

Annex V – Summary of proceedings of the second meeting of the Task Force

Mandate: At the Paris Climate Change Conference (COP21), the COP requested the Executive Committee to establish a task force to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize, and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change.

Introduction: This document summarizes the proceedings of the second meeting of the Task Force on Displacement (the Task Force), and includes its recommendations.

1. The second meeting of the Task Force took place on 13–14 September 2018 in Bonn, Germany.⁴¹
2. In addition to members of the Executive Committee, one member from the constituted bodies under the UNFCCC, and seven members from the relevant expert communities participated in person:⁴²
 - Ms. Cornelia Jäger (*Excom*⁴³)
 - Ms. Sumaya Zakieldean (*Excom*)
 - Ms. Pepetua Latasi (*Excom*)
 - Mr. Russell Miles (*Excom*)
 - Mr. Idrissa Semde (*LEG*⁴⁴)
 - Ms. Bina Desai (*Civil society, Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility*)
 - Mr. Atle Solberg (*Platform on Disaster Displacement*)
 - Ms. Dina Ionesco (*IOM*)
 - Mr. Ezekiel Simperingham (*IFRC*)
 - Ms. Nataly Olofinskaya (*UNDP*)
 - Ms. Madeline Garlick (*UNHCR*)
 - Ms. Michelle Leighton (*ILO*)
3. Ms. Maria del Pilar Bueno (*AC*) joined remotely for parts of the meeting. The meeting was co-facilitated by Pepetua and Russell.
4. The morning session of the first day provided an overview of the draft final report on the work of the Task Force. Leads and co-leads of the activities of the workplan⁴⁵ of the Task Force presented **the key findings, gaps and opportunities** identified through those activities, and synthesized in summary reports⁴⁶ which they had previously submitted.
5. The afternoon session opened with a report on the proceedings and outcomes of the stakeholder consultation meeting that took place in May (see Annex VI for the full report). It was followed by a presentation of relevant sections of the Global Compact for Safe Orderly and Regular Migration, and brainstorming discussions in five parallel working groups to flesh out key elements of the recommendations. The afternoon session resulted in a set of 32 elements for recommendations.
6. The morning session of the second day focused on reviewing the elements identified for recommendations in the previous day with a view to identifying possible gaps, and to streamlining the elements. Working groups were then formed to refine draft recommendations for: (i) the UNFCCC bodies, including the Executive Committee, (ii) Parties, and (iii) other stakeholders.

⁴¹ Information and background documents for the meeting are available at: <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage-ld/workshops-meetings/the-second-meeting-of-the-task-force-on-displacement>

⁴² The membership seat designated to the UNFCCC constituency ‘Local Governments and Municipal Authorities’ is currently vacant, pending its nomination.

⁴³ Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.

⁴⁴ Least Developed Countries Expert Group

⁴⁵ The workplan is available at: <https://unfccc.int/wim-excom/sub-groups/TFD#eq-3>

⁴⁶ The summary reports are available at: <https://unfccc.int/wim-excom/sub-groups/TFD#eq-3>

7. The deliberations of the second day resulted in a finalized set of recommendations and accompanied contextual information which informed the development of the recommendations. On Saturday 15 September, the members of the Task Force reviewed these outputs from the meeting, which were then finalized on Sunday 16 September by the co-facilitators. On the same day, the co-facilitators requested the secretariat to make available the report of the Task Force, including its recommendations, with the Executive Committee. Due to the time constraints, the report of the Task Force, including the recommendations, have not gone through formal editing. The recommendations are contained in Chapter III of the present report.

**Annex VI – The report of the stakeholder consultations meeting,
13–14 May 2018, Geneva, Switzerland**



**Task Force on Displacement Stakeholder Meeting
“Recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and
address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change”**

Château de Bossey Conference Centre, Bogis-Bossey, Switzerland, 14-15 May 2018

Meeting Report

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Abbreviations

COP	Conference of the Parties
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
Excom	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage
FRDP	Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GCM	Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
INDCs	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MICIC	Migrants in Countries in Crisis
NAPs	National Adaptation Plans
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NWP	Nairobi Work Programme
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PDD	Platform on Disaster Displacement
RCPs	Regional Consultative Processes on Migration
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
TFD	Task Force on Displacement
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change

Impacts

1. Workshop Summary

1.1 Foreword by the Organizers: the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD)

This report summarizes the discussions, presentations and outcomes of the Task Force on Displacement Stakeholder Meeting on *“Recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change”* held in Bogis-Bossey, Switzerland, from 14 to 15 May 2018. The Stakeholder Meeting was organized on behalf of the Task Force on Displacement (TFD) by two members of the Task Force, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD), with the generous support of the Federal Government of Germany. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) also supported the meeting.

The Task Force on Displacement was established in March 2017 by the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM) to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, in accordance with a mandate from the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Paris in 2015 and as part of the WIM Excom Strategic Workstream (d) *Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation*.

The Stakeholder Meeting was an opportunity to discuss the work of the Task Force on Displacement and to gather feedback from international experts, with the overall aim to support the drafting the Task Force’s recommendations of integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change. The meeting was attended by the 13 members of the TFD together with more than 70 experts from governments, regional organizations, civil society, academia and international organizations in the fields of displacement, migration and climate change.

The objectives of the Stakeholder Meeting were:

1. to take stock of and review outputs (findings, research, analysis, data, recommendations etc.) generated by activities in the TFD workplan, since its inception, and from relevant work of the WIM (e.g. outcomes from previous technical meetings, activities in the initial two-year workplan of the WIM Executive Committee (Excom), and activities in the new five-year workplan of the WIM Excom (d) *Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation*);
2. to consider inputs and findings from a wider set of stakeholders, including States, on integrated approaches based on good practices and lessons learned, with a specific focus on the experience of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;
3. to extract and cluster the most important legal, policy and institutional challenges for integrated approaches and formulate possible measures and steps to address them; and
4. to systematize findings to assist the drafting of recommendations by the TFD for integrated approaches at subnational, national, regional and international level.

1.2 Welcome and Introduction Session

Co-facilitators of the UNFCCC WIM Task Force on Displacement: Mr. Russel Miles, Director, Mechanisms and Adaptation Section, Sustainability and Climate Change Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Government of Australia, and Ms. Pepetua Latasi, Director, Climate Change Policy Unit under the Office of the Prime Minister, Government of Tuvalu

Mr. Miles and Ms. Latasi thanked participants for having joined the meeting from all over the world and for their commitment to supporting the work of the Task Force on Displacement. They emphasized that the Stakeholder Meeting was a key activity of the Task Force workplan and important for the WIM. The Co-facilitators explained that the outcomes of the meeting would inform the recommendations to be drafted by the Task Force and consequently, the Executive Committee's report to the 24th Session of the Climate Change Conference of the Parties, taking place from 3 to 14 December 2018 in Katowice, Poland. Finally, they expressed their expectations for the stakeholders at the meeting to provide and share knowledge and guidance on integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement in the context of the adverse effects of climate change.

Representative of the Platform on Disaster Displacement: Ms. Marie-Pierre Meganck, Counsellor, Environment – Transport, the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in Geneva and other international organizations in Switzerland

Ms. Meganck dedicated her welcoming remarks to briefly introducing the Platform on Disaster Displacement, a state-led initiative currently under the Chairmanship of Bangladesh and Vice-Chairmanship of France with a Steering Group of 15 additional States and the European Union. PDD was launched in 2016 at the World Humanitarian Summit as a follow-up initiative continuing the work of the Nansen Initiative consultative process and to implement the recommendations of the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, which was endorsed by 109 governmental delegations during a Global Consultation in October 2015. PDD's main objective is to address the protection needs of persons displaced across borders in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change. Ms. Meganck identified three opportunities for State intervention to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change: i.) addressing the root causes of displacement by implementing the Paris Agreement; ii.) anticipating risks and adapting to them by improving early warning systems and investing in development assistance; and iii.) finding solutions for those displaced and building the resilience of vulnerable communities. She concluded by emphasizing that the meeting was scheduled at an important moment in time, as displacement is high on the global policy agenda, notably since the adoption of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, together with a strengthened understanding in the international community that climate change action needs to be scaled up.

Representative of the International Organization for Migration: Ms. Dina Ionesco, Head of the Migration, Environment and Climate Change Division, IOM

Ms. Ionesco welcomed meeting participants on behalf of IOM and of the IOM Director General. She explained that addressing the relationship between migration, environment and climate change was a priority for the organization, which is an observer to the UNFCCC since 2008, and for the IOM Director General, who has attended five sessions of the Climate Change Conference of the Parties. Ms. Ionesco described the aim of the Organization's work on migration, environment and climate change as contributing to a world where mobility was part of the solution to climate change action and to development, and where migrants are both actors and investors. She added that migration must be a safe endeavor and a positive solution, and not a tragedy. Reflecting on solutions for reducing forced movements in the context of the adverse effects of climate change, Ms. Ionesco highlighted that stakeholders must invest in climate action and in preserving the water supply, ecosystems and natural resources.

2. Contextualizing the Mandate of the Task Force on Displacement and Its Work

This session, moderated by the meeting Facilitator, Mr. Eduard Gnessa (former Special Ambassador for International Cooperation in Migration, Switzerland), aimed to offer participants an introduction to key issues relating to human mobility in the context of climate change. This included relevant terms and concepts, information on the climate change negotiations and the role of the UNFCCC and other global policy processes.

2.1 Background and scope of the work of the WIM and the Task Force on Displacement

The Task Force Co-facilitators, **Ms. Pepetua Latasi** and **Mr. Russell Miles**, provided background information on the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage and the subsequent establishment of the Task Force on Displacement.

The WIM was first established in 2013 at COP19 in Warsaw, Poland as the UNFCCC's main vehicle for dealing with Loss and Damage related to the adverse effects of climate change.

The initial task given to the WIM Excom by the COP in Warsaw was to develop its initial two-year workplan for implementation of the functions outlined in COP decision 2/CP.19. Such functions included enhancing the knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management, strengthening dialogue, coordination and coherence among stakeholders and enhancing action and support. Action area 6 of the initial WIM two-year rolling workplan specified the need to enhance the understanding of and expertise on how the impacts of climate change are affecting patterns of migration, displacement and human mobility; and the application of such understanding and expertise. Within this area, activities included inviting relevant organizations and experts to provide information on projected migration and displacement, and to collaborate with the WIM Excom in distilling relevant information, lessons learned and good practice on the subject and, ultimately, identify follow-up actions.

Action area 9 of the WIM two-year workplan was the development of a five-year rolling workplan that takes into account the cross-cutting nature of Loss and Damage. As part of the new workplan, strategic Workstream D refers to the enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to human mobility including migration, displacement and planned relocation. This workstream included provisions requiring Excom to continue the work of the TFD and deliver on its recommendations, disseminate the recommendations, and invite relevant experts and stakeholders to collaborate to gather knowledge. The workplan also specifies that Excom enhances the catalytic role of the WIM by cooperating among relevant policy areas, contributing to international policy and processes related to human mobility and facilitates continuous dialogue and engagement.

In 2015, at COP21 in Paris, France, the WIM Excom was mandated to establish a Task Force to develop recommendations on integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change. As displacement is generally considered under the umbrella term of human mobility, which also includes migration and planned relocation, the scope of the recommendations will also refer to and include the broader term of human mobility. By establishing the Task Force, Excom Members called for the support of experts in the fields of migration, displacement and planned relocation, requesting analysis, case studies and experience from experts and practitioners. Furthermore, the present workshop was an opportunity for members of the Task Force on Displacement to "learn together" and allow for the engagement of a group of stakeholders representing different regions as well as relevant disciplines, skill-sets and experience.

The Stakeholder Meeting falls under Activity IV.2 of the TFD's workplan, namely, convening, as appropriate, a meeting on all areas of work of the TFD, which includes: 1) a wider consultation with stakeholders, and 2) an internal Task Force meeting.

The results of this meeting will help the TFD formulate recommendations and fulfill its mandate. Directly following the workshop, Task Force members convened to discuss immediate next steps and to decide how the inputs from the workshop will be taken forward towards drafting the recommendations. The final recommendations will be presented to the WIM Excom in September 2018, and ultimately, as part of the WIM Excom Report to the COP, at COP24 in Katowice, Poland, in December 2018.

2.2 Integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change: A conceptualization

The Envoy to the Chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement, **Prof. Walter Kaelin**, followed with a presentation on how to conceptualize the issue of displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change and what an integrated approach to averting, minimizing and addressing such displacement might involve. The terms and concepts he presented and their use have been endorsed by more than 109 States in the Nansen Initiative *Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change (Protection Agenda)* and they also build on what has been used in climate change negotiations (e.g. the Cancun Adaptation Framework).

He began by stating figures from the 2017 Global Report on Internal Displacement, mentioning that 24.2 million people were newly displaced in 2016 as a result of disasters, a majority of which were weather and

climate related. He further noted that numbers on displacements following slow-onset events and processes are unknown due to the complexity of this relationship and the many reasons for human mobility.

Mobility in response to the adverse effects of climate change varies regionally and takes many forms, including evacuation, planned relocation, internal displacement, cross-border displacement, migration as adaptation, etc. The mandate of the TFD is to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change.

Human mobility, in any form, is influenced by a multiplicity of drivers. If an individual is compelled to move, it is not likely a result of climate change alone, but rather a combination of social, economic, environmental, demographic and political drivers. Averting, minimizing or addressing such displacement requires an **integrated approach** that considers this multi-causality. Special attention is needed to address the **protection gaps** of displaced persons and affected communities.

Terminology is an issue and a challenge for the work of TFD, since “climate refugees” is not a legally recognized term and it is conceptually problematic (although some persons fleeing across borders in the context of climate change impacts may under certain conditions meet criteria for “refugee” status). “Environmental migration” is very broad and does not account for other drivers impacting the decision to move and “disaster displacement” may be seen as too narrow for some as it refers to a specific form of forced human mobility. Currently, at the international level, no commonly agreed definition exists for this phenomenon.

In the context of climate change, displacement risk is the combination of the hazard alongside the individual/community’s exposure and vulnerability. This means that it is possible to avert, minimize and address displacement by tackling three factors. First, efforts must be made to reduce the hazard (e.g. through climate change mitigation, better urban planning etc.) and to strengthen a community’s resilience with comprehensive climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development (**‘Help people to stay’**). Secondly, planned relocation and enhanced regular migration pathways are an adaptation option and a way to help people move out of harm’s way in high-risk situations and when displacement is difficult to avert or prevent (**‘Help people to move’**). Finally, an integrated approach will also find ways to address the protection needs of people that are displaced, whether internally or across international borders (**‘Address protection needs when displaced’**).

Using existing normative frameworks, such as use of regular and labour migration frameworks and legislation, exceptional migration categories in existing legislations, human rights frameworks, and coordinating existing practices to strengthen resilience and provide livelihoods, will help provide better protection and find durable solutions for disaster displaced persons. The Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda proposes a toolbox drawing on migration, protection, humanitarian, development, disaster risk reduction and climate change action approaches, among others, for such an integrated approach.

2.3 Other relevant global and regional policy processes and existing standards on integrated approaches

The Head of the Migration, Environment and Climate Change Division at the International Organization for Migration (IOM), **Ms. Dina Ionesco**, provided a final overview of the global policy context within which discussions on human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation in the context of climate change have unfolded.

She began by acknowledging that it has been a long path towards the recognition of human mobility within **climate change policy and governance**, with the very first mention in the 2010 climate negotiations at COP16 in Cancun, Mexico. Since then, there has been growing recognition of the social and human dimension of climate change impacts. The Paris Agreement, negotiated at COP21 in Paris, France in 2015, is the main point of entry for migration issues in climate change policy today. COP22 in Marrakesh, Morocco focused on turning the Paris Agreement and commitments into action, and the joint IOM – WIM Excom technical meeting in Casablanca in 2016, offered an opportunity to further anchor migration within the pillars of the climate regime.

As mobility is both trans-disciplinary and multi-causal, policy coherence is a **cross-cutting challenge** that requires coordinated efforts from different policy areas including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable

Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the New Urban Agenda, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Human Rights Council, etc.

In particular, the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants marks a **turning point for the international governance of migration and displacement with a decision to develop two global compacts for migration and on refugees**. The New York Declaration also recognizes climate change as a driver of migration and acknowledges the impact of migration on the environment. Multi-stakeholder consultations at national and regional levels were ongoing at the time and there is a strong call for recognition of environmental degradation and climate change as drivers of human mobility. Intergovernmental negotiations towards a Global Compact for Migration and consultations on the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) are completed in July 2018. The Global Compact for Migration is awaiting a decision at the Intergovernmental Conference to adopt the Global Compact for Migration in Marrakesh in December 2018. There is a strong call for the recognition of disasters, environmental degradation and climate change as some of the potential drivers of human mobility.

Policy making at the **regional level** is also crucial, including through Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs), which facilitate dialogue and regional cooperation on migration by way of exchanging information and sharing best practices in an informal, non-binding mechanism among neighbouring countries.

In conclusion, Ms. Ionesco stressed the importance of recognizing the role of migrants in any effort to put **policy into practice**. She also highlighted some practical migration measures which could offer potential concrete solutions for persons moving in the context of the adverse effects of climate change, such as free movement protocols, student or work visas, humanitarian visas, planned relocation, as well as, where possible and relevant, voluntary return and reintegration assistance.

3. Key Outputs of the TFD Workplan

This session, moderated by Ms. Mariam Traore Chazalnoël, Thematic Specialist on Migration, Environment and Climate Change at IOM New York, aimed to inform participants of the outcomes of TFD's activities to date and to seek their inputs and contributions.

Ms. Chazalnoël explained that in order to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, the TFD committed to undertake a number of relevant mappings in their workplan. The studies aimed to inform the recommendations by providing an overview of relevant national, regional and international policy approaches. The three pillars of the TFD workplan under which the mappings are conducted, are I. Policy/Practice – National/Subnational; II. Policy – International/Regional; and III. Data and assessment.

In this session, Dr. Koko Warner, UNFCCC Secretariat, provided a brief historical background on how issues of human mobility have been addressed in the UNFCCC, including in the Cancun Adaptation Framework in 2010 and in the Paris Agreement COP Decision, which establishes the TFD. After providing insight on the structure of the TFD workplan, Dr. Warner presented progress to date of the TFD's work and the desired impact of activities in the workplan. She went on to highlight the possible catalytic role of UNFCCC and its potential for enhanced action in bringing forward the issue of displacement under the Convention. There is also great potential for synergies with policy processes outside to support national governments and the international community.

The lead authors of each mapping, presented a brief overview of the focus and findings of the mappings, as well as the recommendations stemming from the studies. Below is a summary of the presentations.

Activity I.1: Mapping of existing relevant policies and institutional frameworks that deal with the climate and displacement interaction at the national level, including identification of key actors in the policy formulation, to the extent feasible and on the base of accessible public documents

The mapping exercise identified and analyzed how human mobility in the context of climate change is integrated in national policy and institutional frameworks - including the key actors involved, - pertaining to i) migration governance i.e. the main national legal frameworks, policies and strategies related to migration and displacement; and ii) climate change policies, i.e. official documents submitted by Parties to the UNFCCC. The mapping was led by IOM and reviewed by the International Labour Organization (ILO).

The study considered more than 90 human mobility legislations, policies or strategies; 56 national adaptation policies, plans or strategies; 165 Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), 18 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs); and 143 National Communications submissions from Parties.

It found that national human mobility policies are less advanced in integrating climate and environmental concerns than climate change policies are at integrating human mobility concerns. However, the integration of environmental and climate concerns into national human mobility frameworks is increasing, although many are yet to be implemented. Some countries do not have specific references to human mobility and climate change in their national policies but have domestic measures that can be used to support admission of displaced persons, by, for example, offering temporary protection or humanitarian visas.

There is a greater policy awareness of the links between environment, climate change and human mobility at the national level, which translates into migration and climate policies. In addition, although some efforts are made by governments to link different policy areas (such as climate change adaptation, sustainable development, disaster risk reduction, migration and displacement), cross-sectoral policy coherence constitutes a key gap in the formulation of policies at the national level.

Activity I.2: Synthesizing the state of knowledge to better understand displacement related to slow-onset events

This study, led by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC) on behalf of the Advisory Group of Civil Society Organizations, assesses the state of knowledge on displacement related to slow-onset events and processes, recognizing that human mobility in this context is difficult both to characterize and to plan for. The effects of slow-onset events likely interact with other risk factors, including resilience, violence, and rapid-onset events and are therefore, usually not the dominant input. Slow-onset events are best understood as a factor to be considered in displacement, rather than its own category. There are four major ways in which slow-onset events may contribute to increased displacement risks: i) they may contribute to decreased ecosystem services, in particular, provisioning services; ii) they may turn into a disaster when prompted by a rapid-onset event; iii) they may erode a community/ecosystem's capacity to withstand the impacts of slow- and rapid-onset events and potentially trigger a cascade of hazards; iv) slow-onset events often act as a threat multiplier for other factors of crisis. Many gaps remain in furthering understanding of slow-onset events and processes. There is evidence that indicates that human mobility in the context of a slow-onset event does not necessarily represent a failure of adaptation policies but may be an adaptation strategy. Furthermore, least developed countries (LDCs) and others vulnerable to slow-onset hazards need the support of the international community to strengthen their research capacities and ensure that research agendas are driven by national needs and priorities.

Activity II.1: Mapping Workplans of bodies/work programmes under the UNFCCC on displacement.

Dr. Koko Warner presented the activity on behalf of TFD members in the WIM Excom. The mapping includes bodies and work programmes such as: the Adaptation Committee (AC); the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE); the Least Developed Countries Expert Group; the Lima Work Plan on Gender; the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP); and the work on Research and Systematic Observation. The mapping identifies opportunities for synergies between the work undertaken within those bodies and programmes and the work of the TFD. The review showed that human mobility issues have been considered in the training material for the CGE and in NWP through issues such as settlement, water and agriculture, among others. In general, however, not much work has been done yet

under these bodies and work programmes, suggesting significant opportunities for inclusion of such considerations in the future and for synergies with the work of the TFD.

Activity II.2: Mapping of how climate and displacement is included in (...) relevant policy agendas (such as Sendai Framework, SDGs, World Humanitarian Summit, Global Forum on Migration and Development, Global Compacts on Migration and Refugees, etc.).

This activity was led by IOM and reviewed by ILO. It analyzes 28 processes, policies and legal frameworks that are relevant to human mobility in the context of climate change. Overall, the analysis outlines that human mobility and climate change issues are increasingly referred to in global policy processes pertaining to both climate/environment/disaster and human mobility.

The references made to human mobility in the UNFCCC Cancun Adaptation Framework in 2010 represented a turning point with the inclusion, for the first time, of human mobility in the official global climate policy debate. These advances were further consolidated with the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015. The Paris Agreement can be understood as a key milestone, with processes developed post 2015 consistently referring to the principles it outlines with regard to mobility. The UNFCCC plays a catalytic role in encouraging awareness across policy silos and ambition towards further policy coherence on human mobility in the context of climate change at the global level.

Working towards more coherent and comprehensive approaches, policymakers continue to bring human mobility and climate change dimensions into the current global policy debates, notably in the process towards the adoption of the GCM and the GCR and policy development within intergovernmental organizations such as the International Organization for Migration, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Human Rights Council, among others.

Despite these advances, gaps and challenges remain. For instance, transversal policy domains of great relevance, such as oceans, wetlands or water, do not formally include questions of climate change and human mobility. There is also, a lack of policies that bridge different areas of international law to ensure the systematic protection of those displaced across borders in the context of climate change, whilst global climate financing mechanisms do not explicitly include the funding of human mobility issues.

Activity II.3: Mapping of institutional frameworks and mandates within the United Nation system to avert, minimize and address displacement and outline options for facilitation coordination of key processes

This study, led by PDD and reviewed by ILO, assesses how United Nations (UN) entities present and view their role and mandate with respect to displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change and how the UN system can contribute to “averting, minimizing and addressing” displacement. Out of the 40 UN entities studied, over half made either direct or indirect references to displacement and migration issues with regard to climate change. The review found that overall functional capacity is present in the UN system to support States in their efforts to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change, but that there is lack of system wide strategy, coordination and leadership on climate change and displacement.

Moreover, while the lead role of the UNFCCC processes with respect to negotiating the global response to climate change is widely acknowledged and respected, the study found that a majority of the work done on displacement is taking place outside of the UNFCCC. The UN’s disaster risk management and humanitarian response system is most clearly designed to respond to the needs of displaced people in the event of disasters linked to climate change. Development, labour, finance, research, cultural, regional and other specialized entities also have a role to play in areas such as early warning, policy development, reducing the negative impacts of displacement, finding durable solutions and reducing the risk of future displacement.

Although, at present, the UN lacks a system-wide lead, coordination mechanism or strategy on displacement relating to the adverse effects of climate change, there are currently opportunities amidst UN reform efforts,

proposals for improving UN response to internal displacement, the Global Compacts and in reviewing the current UN development system for strengthened coordination and program delivery.

Activity II.4: Mapping of existing international/regional guidance/tools on averting minimizing and addressing displacement and durable solutions

This study, led by UNHCR, aims to provide an overview of tools and guidance addressed to policy makers and practitioners with regards to averting, minimizing, addressing and ensuring progress towards durable solutions to displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change. It further considers the dissemination of such tools in order to identify key opportunities for further development, the enhancement of coherence between tools, and how to ensure better implementation of existing tools and guidance. The study considered tools and guidance aiming to provide concrete, practical recommendations that would advise and assist policymakers and practitioners. The over 200 tools and guidance documents published by international and regional entities that are reviewed in this mapping focused on: enhancing the resilience of populations, minimizing displacement through preparedness activities, the provision of protection and assistance in disaster situations and the facilitation of progress towards durable solutions to displacement. The study identified a number of thematic, geographic, temporal and procedural gaps relating to lack of funding, insufficient cross-referencing in tools aligning with existing silos, lack of guidance in some regions, focus on short-term timeframes and lack of community consultation. At the same time, there are many opportunities for further development of tools and guidance dedicated to the issue of averting, minimizing and addressing displacement related to climate change in thematic areas. Such opportunities include: strengthening tools and guidance across sectors and at regional levels; analysis and assessment of the effectiveness and the use of the tools; the participation of at-risk communities, practitioners and policymakers; financial, technical and capacity support for national and local governments and host communities; and enhanced access to documents through broad dissemination channels.

Activities III.1-3: Providing an overview of data sources, common methodologies and good practice for displacement-related data collection and assessment, as relevant to different contexts and region; 2.) providing global baseline of climate-related disaster risk, and package by region; 3.) analyzing available data on disaster-related displacement and its impacts in different regions and groups of countries in specific circumstances (e.g. LDCs) related to sudden and slow-onset events

This set of activities, led by IDMC, considered the collection of data, main displacement data sources and how displacement is monitored across the globe; the development of a global and regional baseline of climate-related displacement risk; and an overview of global disaster displacement, broken down by geographic region. The study concluded that, at present, there is no systematic understanding of how many people are displaced at any given point in time as movements are rarely tracked beyond a few days or weeks after a natural hazard event. However, for improved response, reconstruction and rehabilitation, as well as for future displacement risk reduction it will be critical to understand where people are, where they are coming from and why they are moving, and how current socio-economic conditions can affect such movement in the future. Key recommendations from the mapping activities and research undertaken in this Activity Area included to encourage and support the establishment of systematic local and national accounting for disaster displacement, building on and integrating into existing efforts in national disaster loss accounting under the Sendai Framework Monitor coordinated by UNISDR; to increase investment in assessing the duration of disaster displacement for improved planning for recovery and reconstruction as well as preventive measures and risk reduction; to recognize the need for better understanding of severity and impacts of displacement as vital for focusing attention and political will and for allocating resources where they are needed most; and to investment more in early warning for floods and cyclones as well as encourage national ownership of displacement data and risk assessments.

4. Input and Submissions from Other Stakeholders: Marketplace Session

The marketplace session, moderated by Ms. Madeline Garlick, Chief of the Protection Policy and Legal Advice Section in the Division of International Protection at UNHCR, directly followed the presentation of main findings of the mapping exercises of the Task Force on Displacement (TFD) workplan. The aim of the

marketplace was for stakeholders present at the meeting – including representatives of civil society organizations, academics, and representatives from Parties to the UNFCCC – to share good practices and lessons learned from their ongoing work to avert, minimize and address displacement in the context of climate change that could complement the work of the TFD. This session provided the opportunity for stakeholders who are not part of the TFD and/or who have not been directly involved in the mapping exercises developed as part of the TFD workplan, to present some specific challenges that need to be addressed by the Task Force and to showcase and illustrate their complementary role to reaching the TFD’s objectives. In particular, this marketplace session gave regional stakeholders an opportunity to raise specific points and challenges from their regional context, and to complement and illustrate main findings presented in the plenary session with concrete examples.

Ms. Garlick explained that interventions from stakeholders should cover one or several of the following elements: i) a good practice or challenge from country experience illustrating measures to avert, minimize or address displacement related to climate change; ii) a legal, policy, institutional, operational, funding or knowledge gap that may be addressed inside or outside of the UNFCCC process; iii) a specific recommendation for integrated approaches to address this specified gap. Participants’ contributions reflected the diverse and rich expertise of stakeholders present in the room. A number of the key points raised during this session are summarized below.

4.1 Scale and Dynamics of Displacement Related to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change

One key message coming out of the session was that loss and damage and displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change is already a concern and recognized as a global challenge, affecting all regions. Examples were given from the Americas (e.g. Alaska), West Africa, West Asia and the Pacific. Participants stressed the urgency of addressing climate change and expressed concern that the world is already transiting into a new ‘**climate regime**’ with changing rainfall patterns, unpredictable seasonal variation in the climate and extreme temperatures, all of which have implications for human mobility. A projection of mobility linked to slow-onset processes, in a recent study by the World Bank, projects that in three sub-regions more than 140 million people may need to move within their own countries to escape the slow-onset impacts of climate change by 2050 unless concrete climate and development action are implemented. Another participant highlighted that already, 14 million people are at risk of being displaced each year globally by sudden-onset weather related events. Participants stressed however, that notwithstanding the scale and dynamics and projections for the future, the situation does not need to turn into a crisis if action is taken now.

4.2 Legal and Policy Gaps

Multiple participants highlighted gaps in the application of **human rights** norms for the protection of people affected by climate change, as well as operational gaps in the protection of persons displaced in the context of the adverse effects of climate change, particularly for indigenous populations, youth and people with pre-existing vulnerabilities, including related to poverty. Certain groups of women are also particularly disadvantaged. The gaps apply both to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and those displaced across borders in the context of climate change. To address this, there were strong calls for human rights-based approaches and safeguards, with specific attention to the rights of women, youth and indigenous groups, to be mainstreamed throughout all actions to avert, minimize and address displacement related to climate change, and equally climate action more broadly. While it is important to recognize women, children and indigenous populations for their vulnerabilities to climate change and related displacement, it is equally critical to identify their capacity and agency as leaders and crucial stakeholders in responses.

A participant also called for the creation and expansion of legal and regular pathways for cross-border displacement based on collective rights rather than individual determination procedures. Another called for the TFD recommendations to explicitly reference International Human Rights law.

Applicability of refugee law: The Somalia context in 2011-2012 and 2016 was cited as an example where some States recognized the multi-causality of root causes behind refugee flows, including dynamics where there is a nexus between climate and/or disaster with conflict and/or violence, where refugee protection under the 1951 Convention or the OAU Convention may be applicable. However, participants noted a gap in understanding of how regional refugee law may be applicable to protect persons displaced across borders in disaster contexts, and highlighted the need for more guidance to help states deal with these situations.

Finally, there was a recommendation to create a UNFCCC focal point for human rights to catalyze and facilitate action with relevant entities including the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Human Rights Council and the Special Procedures, among others. It was suggested that the WIM Excom convene a workshop in which human rights, migration, displacement, gender, indigenous people's rights etc. could be discussed and the topics integrated into the work of the WIM.

4.3 Institutional and Coordination Gaps

Participants underscored the need for coherence and complementarity between **global policy** processes and their implementation, such as between the GCR and GCM in particular, as well as the Sendai Framework, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and International Human Rights Law. There was also a call for policy coherence at the national level, including integrated approaches that take risk-informed development approaches to align national adaptation planning processes (NAP process) with national level plans for implementing the SDGs, notably on measures to avert, minimize and address displacement.

Another gap highlighted was within the **UN system** in the interface between humanitarian and development actors for resilience planning, particularly of the early recovery cluster, which is often underfunded. Participants stressed the need for risk-informed development approaches. Efforts to enhance early recovery (e.g. access to livelihood and/or employment) in the wake of disasters is critical as a key phase in order to avoid or reduce protracted displacement and support the pursuit of durable solutions.

Participants also highlighted institutional coordination challenges across **government ministries**, when averting, planning for and responding to displacement related to climate change and the importance of focal point responsibility. This included coordination between Ministries of the Environment, Immigration, Foreign Affairs and Labour. Operational coordination challenges and lack of cooperation between UN agencies at field level, such as between UNHCR and IOM at field level, were also noted.

Recognizing the importance of partnerships and cooperation with private sector, trade unions, governments, academia and civil society actors, participants emphasized the need for a **whole of society approach** to avert, minimize and address displacement related to climate change. Participants further mentioned the importance of recognizing government obligations and the importance of government/civil society engagement.

4.4 Capacity and Implementation Challenges

There was a strong call among participants for community participation and ownership when implementing action to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change. There has been a growing understanding of the importance of national ownership, but an essential principle of a human-rights based approach is the participation and consultation of local communities. Participants noted that such participation needs to be integrated at all stages of the decision-making processes in the context of climate change related human mobility, including **planned relocation**. This should be anchored in communities' right to self-determination. Consultation and participatory planning should be inclusive, particularly of women, youth, and indigenous communities. For indigenous communities, particular attention should be paid to preserving cultural heritage, including the link with ancestors, traditional knowledge, and sacred areas. Regarding planned relocation, but also drought, the question was raised at what point in time exactly displacement begins and ends. Furthermore, there needs to be more attention on how communities are protecting the vulnerable, while acknowledging how disasters are exacerbating inequalities.

Country-based approaches: A number of participants mentioned the need for country and context specific approaches, emphasizing that each region is affected by climate change and displacement in different ways and has different priorities and challenges. Given these regional disparities, there is a general consensus that global climate action is urgently needed. In particular, it was highlighted that migration as an adaptation strategy, and measures to avert, minimize and address displacement could be better integrated into climate planning, such as NAPs, at the country level.

Capacity building: Capacity building at the local and national levels is critical to ensuring that the most at-risk communities are reached and that they are empowered to strengthen their resilience. In order to better access, understand, and utilize existing knowledge, tools, guidance, strategies, legal and policy frameworks as well as technology, efforts should be made to build capacity of national and subnational actors. For both

government and civil society actors at national and subnational levels, capacity building can be part of the solution to enhance dialogue, cooperation and trust. Capacity building for national and subnational actors is particularly needed in LDCs and Small Island Developing States (SIDSs).

Finance and funding: There is a need to increase finance for climate change adaptation and resilience, striking a balance with finance committed for mitigation. It was noted that currently less than 10% of global climate finance goes towards resilience and adaptation. While mitigation is key, adaptation must not be overlooked. Participants stressed that efforts should be made to promote additional financing to fund measures to avert, minimize and address climate related human mobility, including migration, displacement, and planned relocation. In addition, existing humanitarian and development funding streams can be utilized in more integrated ways, such as the « Building Resilient Communities in Somalia » project, which was highlighted as good practice where development funding contributed to community resilience to climate shocks over time. A participant also noted that Pacific countries are undertaking financial risk assessments, which constitute as good practice in planning for future climate finance needs. Climate finance was also highlighted as a gap in the TFD workplan mapping exercises, noting that a deeper analysis of current architecture, gaps and ways to strengthen it is needed. Participants underscored that the recommendations should include reference to climate funding mechanisms and access to finance, including beyond traditional humanitarian-development funding mechanisms. Furthermore, participants recognized that all mitigation and adaptation projects funded by climate finance mechanisms (e.g. Green Climate Fund) should include human rights safeguards, including to protect people from being displaced, and guidance may need to be developed to clarify what this entails. Such mechanisms should actively prioritize projects that will benefit persons in vulnerable situations.

Livelihoods: Participants noted the important role that livelihoods and loss thereof play for persons displaced in the context of climate change, particularly with slow-onset impacts. Integrated approaches should be cognizant of how important maintaining employment and livelihoods and ensuring decent work for all can be to avert and minimize risk of displacement, but equally as part of progress towards a solution to displacement. One participant mentioned the synergy of livelihood protection with SDG 15.3, combatting desertification and promoting land degradation neutrality.

4.5 Knowledge and Data Gaps

Participants acknowledged the significant progress made through the work of partners present and underscored the need to further invest to address knowledge and data gaps around climate related displacement and other forms of human mobility. There was also mention of how one-time assessments are static and more comprehensive community monitoring would involve having someone on the ground to fully understand what is happening now and what future scenarios might look like. The importance of communicating this knowledge and data effectively to policy makers and making information generally available was also noted. One participant gave an overview of the World Bank's Groundswell report, mentioning the importance of mobility projections for preparing policymakers.

4.6 Effective Practices

In this session, participants also shared a number of effective practices that could be replicated and scaled up elsewhere. Some of the examples cited included, national drought plans, such as the ones developed with the support of UNCCD to assist governments to determine when action needs to be triggered, once a drought is forecast, in order to ensure early action and strengthen preparedness. The Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (ASDRR) was highlighted as another attempt to address disaster risk and its consequences in a coherent approach across the region, and as an example for its multi-stakeholder approach, mentioning the positive impact of including civil society actors. Examples of 'dos and don'ts' when undertaking planned relocation were also shared. One participant highlighted the Global Migration Group's principles and guidelines on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations as a relevant tool for governments and others when seeking integrated approaches. A set of examples of resilience-based and risk-informed programming bases were considered as key elements when seeking to avert and minimize displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change.

5. Analysis of Gaps and Challenges and Recommendations on Integrated Approaches to Avert, Minimize and Address Displacement Related to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change

One of the objectives of this Stakeholder Meeting was to systematize findings to assist the drafting of recommendations by the TFD for integrated approaches at the subnational, national, regional and international levels.

The first day of the Stakeholder Meeting focused on ‘taking stock’, ‘reviewing’ and ‘considering’ inputs, findings, effective practices and lessons learned, whereas the second day aimed to reflect on and **systematize key** legal, policy, institutional, operational, funding and knowledge **gaps** (regarding measures to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change). Discussions also considered what policies and institutional frameworks should be put in place to ensure integrated approaches to address these gaps.

In addition to discussions and presentations in plenary, participants also convened in facilitated working groups on day one (World Café) and on day two (Group Work on integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change).

During the group work on day two, participants were asked to consider input and discussion from the plenary sessions, conclusions, findings from the TFD workplan outputs (mappings and studies), and contributions made in the marketplace session, in order to identify **gaps, challenges and recommendations** in relation to the three thematic pillars of the TFD workplan.

The following section summarizes some gaps/challenges and opportunities/recommendations identified throughout the workshop and based on the TFD workplan outputs. As the following recommendations also aim to synthesize and consolidate the TFD workplan activities and submissions from other stakeholders, they should be read in tandem with other available materials.

I. Policy/Practice – National/Subnational

The desired impacts of **Pillar I. Policy/Practice – National/Subnational** of the TFD workplan are to enhance policies and institutional frameworks to avert, minimize and address displacement and improve the capacities of local and national governments to address climate-related drivers and the impacts of displacement. The workplan outputs, prepared by the TFD members, included an analysis of a number of gaps and challenges to that end and opened the space for participants to brainstorm opportunities and recommendations for how to address them.

Gaps and Recommendations

Evidence for Policies and Implementation

- Effective practices and policies for integrated approaches exist at the national level, but there is limited knowledge on the extent to which these policies are implemented. This applies to human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation, policies and climate change related policies.
 - ➔ Map and analyze implementation efforts of relevant national policies.
 - ➔ Review existing and/or develop new guidance and provide technical assistance at sub-national and local level to support implementation of effective practices.
- Data and knowledge to inform policy and action on human mobility in the context of slow-onset events and processes are often not available, including information on how to address and reverse slow-onset events and to plan for when people have to move/be relocated.

- Recognize the need for, provide resources for, encourage and support efforts to better understand the phenomenon of human mobility in the context of slow-onset events and processes, to produce data and analyze evidence.
 - Strengthen capacity of policymakers to better understand the phenomenon of human mobility in the context of slow-onset events and processes at the national level, including the human mobility implications of the interaction between sudden- and slow-onset events.
 - Gather or use existing data to encourage that specific human mobility challenges due to slow-onset events are addressed in national migration policies.
 - Highlight that human mobility should be considered in relation to both sudden- and slow-onset events in national climate change policies by disseminating relevant data and knowledge across sectors.
- There is a lack of clear accountability and responsibility regarding data and information collection on loss and damage and displacement, including reporting on it, at the national level.
 - Facilitate national partnership building (across ministries, sectors and entities) with a focus on data and knowledge to support the inclusion of human mobility issues in climate change policies as well as other relevant policies, and vice versa.
 - Develop context specific community-based monitoring of climate and natural hazard-related risks in participatory planning approaches and apply them.

Protection Gaps and Protection of Displaced Persons and Others on the Move

- Legal and/or implementation gaps exist in relation to the human rights protection of people affected by, and displaced in the context of the adverse effects of climate change.
 - Strengthen application of human rights-based approaches, principles and safeguards, including with respect to labour rights, which put people at the center, being gender responsive and inclusive of all stakeholders, when developing national policies and practices.
 - Promote the application of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement in disaster contexts at national level as well as of regional standards when applicable (e.g. Kampala Convention).
 - Take into account the specific needs of migrants, youth, children, members of indigenous peoples and other persons in vulnerable situations when developing national policies and practices.
 - Take into account gender specific needs of migrants and affected populations.
 - Strengthen the capacity and role of human rights institutions, including legal and regulatory institutions at national level.

Policy Coherence and Coordination

- In general, national human mobility policies (e.g. on migration and displacement) do not sufficiently include natural hazard risks, environmental and climate change.
 - Strengthen national human mobility legal frameworks, policies and strategies based on internationally agreed principles related to human mobility (e.g. New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, international human rights law and international labour standards).
 - Systematically include the relevant hazard risks, environmental and climate factors affecting mobility patterns in line with international agreements related to climate change (e.g. Paris Agreement under UNFCCC, international environmental law) and based on scientific information.
 - Strengthen multi-jurisdictional coordination between ministries and the development of relevant national governance frameworks on human mobility, including having financial capacity for such coordination.
 - Strengthen the capacity and role of human rights institutions at national level.

- Strengthen understanding and application of international protection and refugee law principles where applicable in the context of displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change.
- In general, climate change policies do not sufficiently include human mobility (e.g. on migration and displacement) challenges.
 - Strengthen national climate change legal frameworks, policies and strategies (NAPs, NDCs, etc.) based on internationally agreed principles related to climate change (e.g. Paris Agreement, UNFCCC, international environmental law) and systematically include human mobility considerations in line with international agreements related to human mobility (e.g. New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, relevant international labour standards, and international human rights law)
 - In developing national adaptation processes and/or NDCs, include human mobility challenges in the areas of adaptation to climate change as well as ways to avert, minimize and address loss and damage due to the adverse impacts of climate change.
- There is limited implementation of whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, thus, coordination and policy coherence regarding averting, minimizing and addressing displacement are lacking.
 - Strengthen coordination among governmental actors in the human mobility, disaster risk management, climate change and employment policy areas.
 - Promote policy and normative development to clarify State and local authorities' roles and responsibilities, including defining legal mandates and authority in allocating the necessary resources for averting, minimizing and addressing displacement.
 - Facilitate migration governance frameworks that are developed in coordination with climate, disaster risk and environment stakeholders (and vice-versa) and in partnership with other relevant stakeholders, such as local authorities, employers and trade unions, migrant and diaspora associations, civil society, private sector, academia, National Human Rights Institutions, etc.
 - Promote integrated disaster risk reduction and climate change action strategies and policies at national and local level.
 - Create or strengthen national coordination mechanisms, such as national committees or working groups, to ensure integrated and comprehensive action.
 - Highlight the need for capacity for dedicated responsibility for coordination, designate authority for operational response and encourage government investment to strengthen institutional capacity at the national level.

Policy Gaps

- National human mobility policies often focus on (national) security and sovereignty concerns, without highlighting the development aspect and impact of human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts i.e. that human mobility out of areas at risk can be a resilience/adaptation/risk reduction measure.
 - Promote awareness of the development implications of human mobility out of areas at risk and the negative implication of displacement for the realization of all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
 - Encourage the consideration of the positive potential of migration, whenever relevant, in long-term national adaptation policies, plans or strategies in line with the Cancun Climate Change Adaptation Framework (e.g. paragraph 14 f).
 - Strengthen the humanitarian-development-climate nexus in order to develop long-term responses and outcomes, strengthen the resilience and coping capacities of populations and their economic and social self-reliance, and ensure that these efforts take migration into account.

- ➔ Ensure the dignity, safety and human rights of those moving as a result of the adverse effects of climate change, and especially those in vulnerable situations.

II. Policy – International/Regional

The desired impacts of Pillar II. Policy – International/Regional of the TFD workplan are that the adverse impacts of climate change on displacement are recognized, and that integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement are promoted in relevant policies at all levels, including international, regional, national and sub-national levels. Moreover, a second desired impact is that displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change is considered in the workplans of relevant bodies and processes under the UNFCCC (AC, LEG, SCF, PCCB, CTCN, TEC, NWP).

The activities within this section of the workplan included four mappings that aimed to understand how approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement are promoted in relevant international policies and international and regional tools and guidance, which participants used in developing the following gaps and recommendations.

Gaps and Recommendations

International Policy

- International law and policies lack specific protection provisions regarding persons displaced or migrating across international borders in climate change and disaster contexts (e.g. on admission, standards during stay and on return) and there is insufficient implementation of existing standards for internal displacement (prevention, preparedness, response and finding durable solutions).
 - ➔ Build on existing normative structures and frameworks to include protection provisions for persons displaced or moving across international borders as a result of, or in the context of, the adverse effects of climate change.
 - ➔ Promote the implementation of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and facilitate the inclusion of human mobility challenges in the context of the adverse effects of climate change and disasters in the GCM and the GCR and in their follow-up, in order to better address adverse drivers and risk factors and enhance pathways for safe, regular and orderly human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts.
 - ➔ Support implementation of relevant existing global policy frameworks and standards, such as the Paris Agreement, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and other global policy tools, such as the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Guidelines, international protection frameworks, GMG Principles and Guidelines on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations, and international human rights and labour standards, as relevant, among others.
 - ➔ Promote coherence among global policies and break down the silos between policy processes, by: ensuring that processes inform each other, and that policies systematically acknowledge climate change as a driver of migration, displacement and planned relocation and human mobility as impacting the environment and the labour market.
 - ➔ Build on existing frameworks to support policy development and inclusion of human mobility in new and relevant transversal issues and policies such as those dealing with oceans, water and wetlands.
 - ➔ Strengthen UNFCCC's capacity to deal with the human rights implications of human mobility in the context of the adverse effects of climate change and disasters in line with and in accordance with the Paris Agreement and State Parties' human rights obligations.
 - ➔ Find ways to highlight and strengthen International Human Rights instruments, including international labour standards, as being applicable and particularly relevant in this context.

United Nations System

- The UN System lacks a system-wide strategy as well as coordination and leadership, encompassing both internal and cross-border displacement in the context of climate change and disasters, particularly regarding actions to avert and minimize displacement but also to address and find durable solutions to displacement.
 - ➔ Welcome the inclusion of averting, minimizing and addressing displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change within the UN System Strategic Approach to Climate Change Action.
 - ➔ Invite the UN Secretary-General to develop a UN strategic plan on climate and disaster-related displacement, including plans to address overall leadership and coordination gaps and recognizing already existing UN efforts undertaken in terms of climate change and human mobility.
 - ➔ Seize the opportunity to raise awareness, strengthen mainstreaming and ensure policy coherence with regards to addressing human mobility in the context of climate change among UN entities at the UN Secretary General's Climate Summit in 2019.
 - ➔ Strengthen partnerships and work between UNFCCC and UNCCD (and other relevant conventions) and other relevant UN entities, building on existing partnerships, capacities and work of actors engaged in the area of human mobility in the context of climate change and disasters.
 - ➔ Use the GCM and GCR processes as opportunities to strengthen coordination of UN efforts to address human mobility in the context of climate change and disasters
 - ➔ Welcome efforts and institutional development (e.g. within IOM) and best practices implemented by UN agencies to address the climate change and human mobility nexus.

- Climate change and disaster related displacement are often addressed in reactive and responsive terms, with a focus on managing and addressing crisis rather than risks, particularly in humanitarian action.
 - ➔ Support efforts to strengthen the UN resident coordinator system, particularly in terms of coordination, oversight and funding mechanisms, to strengthen coherent approaches among humanitarian and development organizations at the country-level, ensuring that UN country team factor in climate change related mobility in the planning, management of risk, early warning, early action and in anticipatory and forecast-based financing mechanisms and are linked to government ministries and strategies.

- Existing bodies and expert groups under the UNFCCC do not normally consider measures to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change
 - ➔ In support of implementation of Article 8 of the Paris Agreement, target existing bodies and expert groups under the UNFCCC, beyond the WIM, to scale up inclusion of human mobility challenges in their work plans (e.g. the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and the Nairobi Work Programme).
 - ➔ Systematically integrate the challenges of human mobility into the other WIM workstreams, in particular on slow-onset events, comprehensive risk management and on non-economic losses etc.
 - ➔ Consider ways of enhancing human rights capacity within the UNFCCC Secretariat (e.g. having a dedicated human rights focal point) to support parties to implement the Paris Agreement ensuring that human rights inform climate action.
 - ➔ Welcome the development of further "technical guidance" on displacement/human mobility for NAPs guidance taking into account already existing guidance tools.

- ➔ Ensure that ongoing processes and mechanisms dealing with finance relevant for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage, include the issue of human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation.
- ➔ Request Parties' when reporting to the UNFCCC to consider including reporting on human mobility issues, and approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the impacts of climate change, as appropriate.
Continue the TFD within the scope of the WIM Excom five-year workplan, in order to strengthen coherence, coordination and the catalytic role of the WIM regarding efforts to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change under the UNFCCC.

Regional Policy

- The application and potential use of regional protection and resilience frameworks are not always optimal and the link to national and local implementation is limited.
 - ➔ Promote application and raise awareness of relevant protection and policy instruments at regional and sub-regional level, especially in climate change and disaster contexts.
 - ➔ Support States in the implementation of, and consider replication elsewhere of, integrated climate change action and disaster risk reduction approaches at regional level such as the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP).

International and Regional Guidance and Tools

- Existing guidance and tools have limited practical applicability, specificity and user-friendliness.
 - ➔ Enable access to user-friendly and practical orientation and encourage Parties to provide resources for the implementation of existing tools such as the Words into Action on- Disaster Displacement, the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, the MICIC Guidelines, GMG Guidelines and Principles etc.
- A variety of guidance and tools are required to address the different types of human mobility related to the adverse effects of climate change since protection needs and vulnerabilities of affected populations are different.
 - ➔ Further develop guidance and tools in key thematic areas and regions with identified gaps (e.g. MENA), including planned relocation and slow-onset event-related mobility.
 - ➔ Develop or review existing tools and guidance to enhance the ways in which national governments are able to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change.
 - ➔ Develop tools and guidance with a longer-term perspective and/or aiming at finding solutions to displacement situations.
- The application and potential use of international tools and guidance is not optimal, and translation into regional and national implementation is limited.
 - ➔ Promote the effective application of protection and policy tools and guidance relevant or specific to human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts.
 - ➔ Strengthen States' capacity for the implementation of international guidance and tools, and promote continuous exchange of good practices.

Financing

- Relevant financing agreements and mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) do not make explicit references to human mobility in the context of the

adverse effects of climate change nor do they exclude the use of funds for human mobility. To enhance opportunities for financing of integrated and long-term approaches:

- ➔ Encourage countries to access funding from the GCF and GEF and other domestic and international financial sources, including non-traditional funding streams, to fund measures to avert, minimize and address climate-related human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation.
 - ➔ Undertake analysis of current climate change financing architecture to identify opportunities to strengthen the use of climate financing for measures to address human mobility related to the adverse effects of climate change.
 - ➔ Develop tools and guidance to support countries in their efforts to access climate finances for this purpose.
 - ➔ Add a task under WIM Excom Workstream D to explore how measures to address human mobility and displacement challenges can be better financed.
 - ➔ Welcome UN entities' support for helping States access climate finance for human mobility related programmes, particularly to avert and minimize displacement.
 - ➔ Continue the development and implementation of forecast-based financing systems that link climate and meteorological data with early warning early action, and that can play a supportive role in averting, minimizing and addressing climate-related displacement.
- Additional financing to fund measures to avert, minimize and address climate-related displacement can be strengthened.
 - ➔ Strengthen access to climate finances in areas such as early warning, contingency planning, reducing the negative impacts of displacement, finding durable solutions and reducing the risk of future displacement.
 - ➔ Explore alternative funding sources and their potential to fund activities to address human mobility in the context of climate change and disasters, such as development funds, public-private partnerships, insurance companies etc.

III. Data and Assessment

The desired impacts of **Pillar III. Policy/Practice – National/Subnational** of the TFD workplan are that the systematic data collection and monitoring of displacement and its impacts is strengthened at local, national, regional and international level to inform comprehensive needs and risk assessments for the formulation of policy and plans; and that the capacity to undertake systematic data collection is strengthened.

Activities under this Pillar of the TFD workplan focused on providing an overview of displacement-related data collection and assessment data sources, methodologies and practices; establishing a global baseline of climate-related disaster risk by region; and analyzing available data on disaster-related displacement and its regional impacts. These activities were combined into one study, based on which the following gaps and recommendations were highlighted at the meeting.

Gaps and Recommendations

Knowledge Gaps

- Evidence and analysis of displacement risk, its factors and their relative significance, especially in slow-onset contexts, are insufficient, hindering the effective reduction of displacement risk.
 - ➔ Encourage increased financial and scientific investment in developing new models for displacement risk assessment and analysis.
 - ➔ Strengthen research on displacement related to slow-onset hazards, and on the interaction between sudden-onset and slow-onset events in creating risk.

- ➔ Explore opportunities for IPCC to prepare a special report on human mobility including migration, displacement and planned relocation related to the adverse effect of climate change.
- ➔ Integrate assessments of the impacts of risk reduction measures in displacement risk analyses.
- Gaps in data on the duration of displacement, as well as on the social and economic impacts of displacement and the needs of affected people in the medium- and long-term are an obstacle to planning for recovery and reconstruction. Lack of disaggregated data hinders the understanding of the disparate effects of climate change on different groups.
 - ➔ Encourage increased investment in assessing the duration of disaster displacement, including collecting time series data on displacement, disaster stock information, and reliable reporting on return.
 - ➔ Encourage increased investment in assessing the impacts of displacement on affected populations.
 - ➔ Ensure that collected data is disaggregated by age, gender and other relevant diversity marker in order to capture specific protection needs.

Methods and Data Collection Challenges

- Unequal availability and quality of data on displacement and displacement risk and lack of comparable data across countries and disaster or climate change events, in both sudden-onset and slow-onset contexts, hinder the understanding of risk and evidence-based decision-making.
 - ➔ Define metrics needed in order to collect data to inform policies and response, including demographic, socioeconomic and environmental parameters.
 - ➔ Develop standardized tools and guidance for data collection, including methodologies for slow-onset contexts, and ensure their dissemination.
 - ➔ Encourage collaboration between key research and data collection actors for joint research and data collection efforts, and invest in global research projects.
- Limited capacity to collect data at national and local level results in the underreporting of displacement, in particular outside of collective sites, as well as following small-scale disaster events or disasters that occurred in isolated, insecure or marginalized areas, which constitutes a critical obstacle for the development of affected communities and countries.
 - ➔ Support data collection and sharing at national and local levels, and ensure national ownership of data, including through building capacity of governments and national and local actors to collect data on displacement and displacement risk.
 - ➔ Encourage and support the establishment of systematic local and national accounting for displacement in the context of climate change and disasters, building on and integrating human mobility questions into existing data collection mechanisms (such as local post disaster needs assessments, national voluntary reviews under the SDGs, local and national disaster loss accounting under Sendai Framework Monitor coordinated by UNISDR, etc.)

Use and Application of Data

- Governments and practitioners are not systematically able to access and/or use data in order to develop policies and measures to minimize and avert displacement.
 - ➔ Facilitate data collection and analysis that responds to the needs of decision-makers and that are accessible and user-friendly.
 - ➔ Facilitate effective communication and wide dissemination of data and analysis, building on existing platforms and partnerships.

- ➔ Build capacity of governments and national and local actors to use the data in order to design policies and measures to address displacement risk.
- Information about available global research and data collection efforts, new methodologies and new actors is not easily accessible.
 - ➔ Establish regular monitoring and periodic assessment of the state of knowledge, new methods and sources on current displacement impacts and risks related to climate change.

6. Concluding Session and Next Steps

To conclude the TFD Stakeholder Meeting, participants were given an opportunity to take the floor with final remarks before the Task Force members would convene in an internal meeting to discuss next steps. During this time, individual Task Force members stressed that the TFD's work will have an impact on people across the world and therefore it is important that discussions in Geneva, Bonn and Katowice include community voices, perspectives, expertise and knowledge. Furthermore, in recognizing that people are at the center of the issue, it is important to have a human-rights based approach, including labour rights, that is gender responsive, while acknowledging the potentially devastating impact that climate change has on livelihoods in some sectors of employment. Participants stressed that it is important to consider regional, national and contextual specificities with regard to climate change related displacement and that the work of the TFD has to be done with people at the center, formulating recommendations that can be practically implemented.

Participants also stressed the importance of the mappings carried out as part of the TFD workplan. They mentioned that it is not only important to cross-review the exercises, but also to ensure that stakeholder inputs are not limited to commenting on the reports, but part of a wider discussion, including outside the UNFCCC. Beyond feeding into the TFD's recommendations, the mapping results should be used more widely. Since its inception, the TFD has made important strides in clarifying key concepts, but its catalyst role needs to be further enhanced. At the same time, participants agreed that expectations have to be managed in line with the specific mandate and value-added nature of the TFD.

Finally, a number of participants acknowledged gaps in international norms, mandates and policies. While there are already international mechanisms and frameworks that can be drawn on, there is a need for policy and normative development in gap areas. Findings have shown that there is capacity in the system to avert, minimize and address displacement, but it is urgent to scale up effective practices, strengthen coordination and promote coherence. The Task Force has an opportunity to connect the work of the Paris Agreement to the implementation (when adopted) of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees.

In their closing statements, the Task Force Co-facilitators, **Ms. Pepetua Latasi** and **Mr. Russell Miles**, acknowledged the importance of bringing together experts to not only share challenges, but also to exchange on the work that is already under way. Knowledge sharing and capacity building will need to go on, convened both under the WIM auspices and beyond. The work on this topic will not end with the meeting of the Task Force in September 2018, as the WIM's five-year rolling workplan includes a workstream on "Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation".

In his closing statement, **Prof. Walter Kaelin**, Envoy of the Chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement, described his vision for Somalia's future as an example of how the TFD's work could make an impact. In this vision, Somalia's future NAPs and Disaster Risk Reduction strategy will focus on communities most at risk of displacement. The country will have not only the resources, but also the capacity to allow people to stay and support those that choose to move through regular pathways to find livelihoods abroad and send remittances to their communities of origin. Finally, Prof. Kaelin envisions that IDPs will not have to depend on humanitarian aid, but have the opportunity to rebuild their lives. Prof. Kaelin ended by saying that while the Task Force is not

mandated to focus specifically on the situation in Somalia, the forthcoming recommendations are a crucial step towards a world where this vision is a reality.

Closing the meeting, **Ms. Dina Ionesco**, Head of the Migration, Environment and Climate Change Division at the International Organization for Migration (IOM), highlighted that this workshop has been an opportunity to involve relevant stakeholders and make sure that their voices are involved in the process. Additionally, she reminded participants that the discussion did not need to end, as there are many channels open to contribute to the TFD's work. Ultimately, the TFD's recommendations are just steps towards the solution and the conversation needs to be ongoing.

7. Annexes

1. Other Documents and Communication Items

Stakeholder Meeting Webpage: www.environmentalmigration.iom.int/iom-pdd-task-force-displacement-stakeholder-meeting

Task Force on Displacement Website: <https://unfccc.int/node/285>

Stakeholder Meeting Background Paper: www.environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/default/files/WIM-TFD-Stakeholder-Meeting_Background-Paper.pdf

Stakeholder Meeting Press Release: www.iom.int/news/experts-meet-scale-efforts-tackle-climate-change-displacement

Photos from the Stakeholder Meeting: www.environmentalmigration.iom.int/photo-gallery-task-force-displacement-stakeholder-meeting

Task Force on Displacement Workplan Outputs:

I. Policy/Practice - National/Subnational

[WIM TFD Activity I.1 National policies mapping - Summary report](#)

[WIM TFD Activity I.1 National policies mapping - Full report](#)

[WIM TFD Activity I.2 Slow-onset state of knowledge - Summary report](#)

[WIM TFD Activity I.2 Slow onset state of knowledge - Full report](#)

II. Policy - International/Regional

[WIM TFD Activity II.2 International policies mapping - Summary report](#)

[WIM TFD Activity II.2 International policies mapping - Full report](#)

[WIM TFD Activity II.3 UN mandate mapping - Summary report](#)

[WIM TFD Activity II.3 UN mandate mapping - Full report](#)

[WIM TFD Activity II.4 Tools and guidance mapping - Summary report](#)

[WIM TFD Activity II.4 Tools and guidance mapping - Full report](#)

III. Data and Assessment

[WIM TFD Activities III.1-3 Data and risk assessment - Summary report](#)

[WIM TFD Activities III.1-3 Data and risk assessment - Full report](#)

2. Contributions from TFD and Non-TFD Members

All available on the TFD Stakeholder Meeting's page: www.environmentalmigration.iom.int/iom-pdd-task-force-displacement-stakeholder-meeting

Targeted Submissions:

[ActionAid International, CARE International and Refugees International - joint submission](#)

[Changemaker Norway submission](#)

[Mary Robinson Foundation for Climate Justice \(MRFCJ\) submission](#)

[Overseas Development Institute \(ODI\) submission](#)

[Oxfam submission](#)

[RESAMA submission](#)

[United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification submission](#)

[World Trade Institute submission](#)

Relevant Documentation:

Alaska Institute for Justice

[Climate Change, Displacement and community relocation: Lessons from Alaska](#)

[Rights, Resilience and Community-led Relocation](#)

Centre international de droit comparé de l'environnement (CIDCE)/International Centre of Comparative Environmental Law

[Universal Declaration on Environmentally-Displaced Persons](#)

[Projet de convention relative au statut des déplacés environnementaux](#)

[L'urgence d'un statut des déplacés environnementaux en droit international](#)

Deltares

[Water, Peace and Security](#)

International Labour Organization (ILO)

[Labour migration, climate change and decent work](#)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

[Addressing human rights protection gaps in the context of migration and displacement of persons across international borders resulting from the adverse effects of climate change and supporting the adaptation and mitigation plans of developing countries to bridge the protection gaps](#)

[Summary of the panel discussion on human rights, climate change, migrants and persons displaced across international borders](#)

[The slow onset effects of climate change and human rights protection for cross-border migrants](#)

[OHCHR's key messages on human rights, climate change and migration](#)

[Principles and Guidance, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations](#)

[Principles and guidance on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations](#)

Raoul Wallenberg Institute and the Stockholm Environmental Institute

[Regional baseline study on the integration of human rights in the nationally determined contributions in Asia-Pacific to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change](#)

Refugees International

[Recommendations for Integrated Approaches to Avert, Minimize and Address Displacement Related to the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change: Integrating Climate Displacement Risk into National Laws and Policies](#)

[Accelerating Threats from Climate Change: Disasters and Displacement in Myanmar](#)

[Philippines: Post-Typhoon Resettlement plan carriers risk](#)

Tamara Wood, Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law at the Faculty of Law, UNSW

[The potential role of free movement agreements in addressing climate change-related movement in Africa](#)

The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)

[Building Capacities of Women to Enhance Adaptive Capacity of Migrant-Sending Households in Udayapur District, Nepal: Process Documentation and Learning](#)

Wetlands International

[Water Shocks: Wetlands and Human Migration in the Sahel Fact Sheet](#)

[Water Shocks: Wetlands and Human Migration in the Sahel](#)

3. Participants List



United Nations
Climate Change



Stakeholder Meeting

"Recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change"

Château de Bossey Conference Centre in Bogis-Bossey, Switzerland 14-15 May 2018

#	Title	First name	Last name	Organization
1	Mr.	Emad	Adly	RAED
2	Mr.	Samuel	Alemayehu	Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the UN and other International Organisations
3	Mr.	Diogo	Andeola Serraglio	South America Network for Environmental Migration (RESAMA)
4	Ms.	Alice	Anderson-Gough	UNHCR
5	Ms.	Nicole	Anschell	PDD CU
6	Mr.	Itinterunga Rae	Bainteiti	Pacificwin
7	Ms.	Louise	Baker	UNCCD
8	Mr.	Soumyadeep	Banerjee	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
9	Mr	Arthur	Beauté	IOM Geneva
10	Mr.	Simon	Behrman	Law School, University of East Anglia
11	Ms.	Marilena	Berardo	IFRC
12	Ms.	Nina	Birkeland	Norwegian Refugee Council

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13	Ms.	Erica	Bower	UNHCR
14	Ms.	Robin	Bronen	Alaska Institute for Justice
15	Ms.	Maria del Pilar	Bueno	UNFCCC Adaptation Committee
16	Ms.	Meredith	Byrne	ILO
17	Ms.	Maddalena	Dali'	European Commission, Directorate-General Climate Action
18	Ms.	Bina	Desai	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, TFD Member
19	Mr.	Manjeet	Dhokal	Climate Analytics
20	Ms.	Chirine	El-Labbane	PDD
21	Ms.	Hannah	Entwisle Chapuisat	University of London
22	Ms.	Elisa	Fornalé	World Trade Institute, University of Bern
23	Ms.	Marine	Franck	Independent Consultant
24	Ms.	Margherita	Fratantonio	IOM Geneva
25	Mr.	Jorge	Galindo	IOM Geneva
26	Ms.	Madeline	Garlick	UNHCR, TFD Member
27	Mr.	Binyam Yakob	Gebreyes	LDC Chair Ethiopia
28	Mr.	Eduard	Gnessa	Facilitator, Special Ambassador for International Migration of Switzerland, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland
29	Ms.	Alexandra Masako	Goossens	Global Migration Centre, Graduate Institute of Geneva
30	Mr.	Sven	Harmeling	Care
31	Ms.	Katy	Harris	ODI
32	Ms.	Terri	Henry	Representative of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
33	Ms.	Kirsten	Hite	OXFAM International
34	Ms.	Dina	Ionesco	IOM Headquarters, TFD Member
35	Ms.	Cornelia	Jäger	Excom member (Austria), TFD Member
36	Mr.	Walter	Kaelin	Platform on Disaster Displacement
37	Ms.	Miwa	Kato	UNFCCC Adaptation Programme
38	Ms.	Tessa	Kelly	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
39	Mr.	Avidan	Kent	Lecturer, University of East Anglia
40	Ms.	Selam	Kidane Abebe	Chairs and Coordinators of Regional Groups - African States
41	Ms.	Sarah	Koeltzow	Platform on Disaster Displacement
42	Ms.	Susana	Kopoboru Aguado	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
43	Mr.	Shivanal K.	Kumar	Ministry of Economy, Fiji
44	Ms.	Katerine	Landuyt	ILO
45	Ms.	Pepetua Election	Latasi	Excom member, TFD Member (Tuvalu)
46	Ms.	Heike	Lautenschlager	ILO
47	Ms.	Sieun	Lee	IOM Geneva

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48	Ms.	Michelle	Leighton	ILO
49	Ms.	Giulia	Manccini Pinheiro	Platform on Disaster Displacement
50	Ms.	Marie-Pierre	Meganck	Permanent Mission of the French Republic in Geneva
51	Ms.	Isabelle	Michal	UNHCR
52	Mr.	Russell	Miles	Excom member, TFD Member (Australia)
53	Ms.	Francesca	Mingrone	Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Republic of the Marshall Islands
54	Ms.	Daria	Mokhnacheva	IOM Geneva
55	Ms.	Leah	Morris	IOM Geneva
56	Mr.	Erick	Mutshayani	PDD
57	Ms.	Toshi	Nakamura	UN women
58	Mr.	George	Naunun	Ministry for Internal Affairs, Vanuatu
59	Mr.	Idy	Niang	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
60	Mr.	Charles	Obila	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
61	Ms.	Maria	Ongra	First Secretary (Republic of Marshall Islands Permanent Mission to the UN)
62	Ms.	Natalie	Oren	IOM Geneva
63	Ms.	Marika	Palosaari	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
64	Ms.	Rebecca	Parrish	IOM Geneva
65	Ms.	Angelique	Pouponneau	Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), Climate change fellow
66	Ms.	Ileana Sinziana	Puscas	IOM Geneva
67	Ms.	Tepola	Rabuli	Pacific Conference of Churches
68	Mr.	Ahmad	Rajabi	Chair and/or Coordinator of the UNFCCC Regional Groups and other Constituencies
69	Mr.	Charles Desiré Alexandre	Rambolarson	National emergency and risk management authority, Madagascar
70	Ms.	Kanta Kumari	Rigaud	World Bank
71	Ms.	Dorothea	Rischewsky	GIZ - Head of the Global Programme Sustainable Management of Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change
72	Ms.	Geneviève	Sauberli	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
73	Ms.	Katrine Gertz	Schlundt	Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons Mandate
74	Mr.	Idrissa	Semde	UNFCCC Least Developed Countries Expert Group, TFD Member
75	Ms.	Linda	Siegele	Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), Legal Research and Advice
76	Mr.	Ezekiel	Simperingham	IFRC, TFD Member
77	Mr.	Harjeet	Singh	Action Aid
78	Ms.	Gopal Krishna	Siwakoti	Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network (APRRN)
79	Mr.	Atle	Solberg	Platform on Disaster Displacement, TFD Member
80	Mr.	Doreen	Stabinsky	Global Environmental Politics, College of the Atlantic
81	Ms.	Ernesta	Swanepoel	Chairs and Coordinators of Regional Groups - African States

Task Force on Displacement

82	Ms.	Alice	Thomas	Refugees International
83	Mr.	Oliver	Toohey	Mary Robinson Fondation
84	Mr.	Julian	Tost	GIZ
85	Ms.	Mariam	Traore Chazalnoel	IOM New York
86	Ms.	Koko	Warner	UNFCCC Adaptation Programme
87	Ms.	Sanjula	Weerasinghe	Georgetown University (Institute for the Study of International Migration)
88	Ms.	Michelle	Yonetani	Independent Expert
89	Ms.	Sumaya	Zakieldeen	Excom member, TFD Member (Sudan)
90	Ms.	Caroline	Zickgraf	The Hugo Observatory: Environment, Migration, Politics

4. Meeting Agenda



Agenda

Task Force on Displacement Stakeholder Meeting

“Recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change”

Château de Bossey Conference Centre, Bogis-Bossey, Switzerland 14 –

15 May 2018

Day 1 Monday, 14 May 2018	
08:30-09:00	Registration
09:00-09:20	<p>Welcome and introduction</p> <p>Mr. Russel Miles Director, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australian Government / Co-Facilitator WIM Task Force on Displacement (TFD)</p> <p>Ms. Dina Ionesco Head of Division, Migration, Environment and Climate Change, International Organization for Migration (IOM)</p> <p>Ms. Marie-Pierre Meganck Counsellor, Environment – Transport, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in Geneva/Vice-Chair Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD)</p>
09:20-09:30	<p>Presentation of participants and expectations for the stakeholder meeting</p> <p>Mr. Eduard Gnessa (Meeting Facilitator) Former Swiss Ambassador for International Migration</p>

09:30-10:15	<p>Contextualizing the mandate of the Task Force on Displacement</p> <p>TFD Co-Facilitators <i>Background and scope of the work of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) and the Task Force on Displacement</i></p> <p>Prof. Walter Kaelin Envoy of the Chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) <i>Integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change: A conceptualization</i></p> <p>Ms. Dina Ionesco Head of Division, Migration, Environment and Climate Change, International Organization for Migration (IOM) <i>Other relevant global and regional policy processes and existing standards on integrated approaches</i></p> <p>Questions and Answers</p>
10:15-10:45	<i>Coffee Break</i>
10:45-12:30	<p>Plenary presentation of outputs from the TFD workplan and other WIM outcomes</p> <p>Ms. Mariam Traore Chazalnoel (Session Moderator) Thematic Specialist Migration, Environment and Climate Change, IOM</p>
12:30-14:00	<i>Lunch</i>
14:00-15:45	<p>Marketplace on integrated approaches based on good practices and lessons learned</p> <p>Ms. Madeline Garlick (Session Moderator) Chief, Protection Policy and Legal Advice Section, Division of International Protection, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</p>
15:45-16:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>
16:00-17:50	<p>Group Work 1/World Café on the outputs of the TFD workplan</p> <p>Ms. Daria Mokhnacheva (Session Moderator) Programme Officer, Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) and Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC) Division International Organization for Migration (IOM)</p>
17:50-18:00	<p>Closing of day one</p> <p>Mr. Eduard Gnesa (Meeting Facilitator) Former Swiss Ambassador for International Migration</p>
18:00-19:30	Reception

Task Force on Displacement

Day 2 Tuesday, 15 May 2018	
08:30-09:00	<p>Summary and recap of day one</p> <p>Mr. Eduard Gnesa (Meeting Facilitator) Former Swiss Ambassador for International Migration</p>
09:00-10:30	<p>Group work 2 on integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change</p> <p>Mr. Atle Solberg (Session Moderator) Head of Coordination Unit, Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD)</p>
10:30-11:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>
11:00-11:30	<p>Presentation and discussion of the outcomes of group work</p> <p>Mr. Eduard Gnesa (Meeting Facilitator) Former Swiss Ambassador for International Migration</p>
11:30-12:50	<p>Plenary discussion on outcomes from the stakeholder meeting and on possible recommendations on integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change.</p> <p>Mr. Eduard Gnesa (Meeting Facilitator) Former Swiss Ambassador for International Migration</p>
12:50-13:10	<p>Closing statements</p> <p>Ms. Pepetua Latasi Director, Climate Change Policy Unit under the Office of the Prime Minister, Government of Tuvalu / Co-Facilitator WIM Task Force on Displacement (TFD)</p> <p>Prof. Walter Kaelin Envoy of the Chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD)</p> <p>Ms. Dina Ionesco Head of Division, Migration, Environment and Climate Change, International Organization for Migration (IOM)</p>
13:10-14:00	<i>Lunch</i>
14:00-18:00	<p>Internal TFD meeting</p> <p>TFD co-facilitators</p>
18:00	Closing TFD Meeting

End/.