

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

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Technical Meeting

Action Area 6: Migration, Displacement and Human Mobility

Date: 27-29 July 2016

Venue: Casablanca, Morocco

BACKGROUND

Action Area 6 of the initial two-year workplan of the Executive Committee (EXCOM)

The Technical Meeting is being organized in implementation of Action Area 6, activity (b) of the initial two-year work plan of the EXCOM:

Action Area 6: 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**

Activity (a): Invite relevant organizations and experts to provide scientific information on projected migration and displacement based on projected climate and non-climate related impacts in vulnerable populations

Activity (b): Invite United Nations organizations, expert bodies and relevant initiatives to collaborate with the Executive Committee to distil relevant information, lessons learned and good practices from their activities

Expected results: Enhanced understanding, based on sound science, of migration and displacement, including of characteristics of vulnerable populations that may become mobile owing to factors related to climate change impacts

Enhanced understanding and collaboration

Synthesized information made available on the relevant information, lessons learned and good practices from the activities of organizations and experts

Objectives of the Technical Meeting

The objective of the Technical Meeting is to bring together the members of the EXCOM, national policymakers and practitioners, interested respondents to the invitation under activity (a) of Action Area 6, and relevant experts from different horizons with the aim of synthesizing relevant information and make it available widely in line with the expected results of this Action Area.

Expected results of the Technical Meeting

1. Enhanced understanding, based on sound science, of migration and displacement, including of characteristics of vulnerable populations that may become mobile owing to factors related to climate change impacts;
2. Enhanced understanding and collaboration;
3. Synthesized information made available on the relevant information, lessons learned and good practices from the activities of organizations and experts.

International Organization for Migration with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development of the French Republic



**Synthesis of relevant information, good practices and lessons learned in relation to
Pillar 2: Strengthening Dialogue, Coordination, Coherence and Synergies
Prepared by: Platform on Disaster Displacement and UNHCR, with contributions from XXXXXX
*First-order draft***

This draft synthesis paper focuses on one of three pillars representing the functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism:

1. Enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset impacts, by facilitating and promoting:

- Action to address gaps in the understanding of and expertise in approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
- Collection, sharing, management and use of relevant data and information, including gender-disaggregated data;
- Provision of overviews of best practices, challenges, experiences and lessons learned in undertaking approaches to address loss and damage.

2. Strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders by:

- Providing leadership and coordination and, as and where appropriate, oversight under the Convention, on the assessment and implementation of approaches to address loss and damage;
- Fostering dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among all relevant stakeholders, institutions, bodies, processes and initiatives outside the Convention.

3. Enhancing action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, so as to enable countries to undertake actions pursuant to decision 3/CP.18, paragraph 6, including by:

- Providing technical support and guidance on approaches to address loss and damage;
- Providing information and recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties;
- Facilitating the mobilization and securing of expertise, and enhancement of support.

Guidelines/Modality

An identified Champion will, in collaboration with a group of experts, develop a working/draft paper. The Champion is responsible for 1.) Developing the overall content of the first-order draft paper, including collection, compilation and analysis of information from different sources; 2.) Ensuring outreach to relevant stakeholders, taking into consideration regional coverage, and consolidating inputs; 3.) Reporting back to the Technical Meeting organizers and participants; and 4.) Coordinating a panel session during the Technical Meeting, balanced in terms of technical expertise and geographical representation.

Proposed length: 2-4 pages, excluding annexes

Deadline for submission: 1 week before Technical Meeting

Key Knowledge and Information

The aim of this section is to provide an overview of existing mechanisms, frameworks, processes, and entities that promote dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies on human mobility in the context of the adverse effects of climate change. (Indicative word range: 250-500 words)

Theme/s	Examples of Mechanisms, Frameworks, Processes and Entities		
	Global	Regional	National
Development	World Bank Group (e.g. Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development – KNOMAD); United Nations Development Fund (UNDP); United Nations’ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);	Regional Development Banks (e.g. Asian Development Bank); Regional Economic Communities (e.g. Economic Community of West African States - ECOWAS);	National Development Plans; UN Resident Coordinator System; UN Country Team and UN Assistance Framework (UNDAF); Civil Society Networks/ Platforms/Forums;
Environment	United Nations Environment Programme and UNEA II (UNEP); The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification; Global Environment Facility (GEF);	Regional Organizations (e.g. Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD);	National authorities for the environment
Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management (DRM)	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030; UNISDR Global Platform for DRM; Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR); United Nations Development Fund (UNDP); International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC);	UNISDR Regional Platforms for DRR (e.g. Pacific Platform for DRM); Regional and sub-regional DRM Centers and Policies (e.g. ASEAN Agreement for Disaster Management Emergency Response – AADMER and Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres Naturales – CEPREDENAC in Central America; Regional Civil Society DRM Platforms/Networks/Forums (e.g. Asian Disaster Preparedness Center).	National Disaster Risk Management Agencies (NDMA); National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; Civil Society Networks/ Platforms/Forums;

Climate Change	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its subsidiary bodies (e.g. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change, Adaptation Committee); Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF); One UN Climate Group; Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility;	Regional Climate Change Strategies and Policies (e.g. draft African Union Strategy on Climate Change, draft Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific - SRDP); Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP); Civil Society Platform/Networks/Forums (e.g. Asia Pacific Forum on Loss and Damage);	National policies and authorities in charge of Climate change adaptation strategies (NAPAs- NAPs- INDCs etc.); Civil Society Networks/ Platforms/Forums;
Migration Management	International Organization for Migration (IOM); International Labor Organization (ILO); UN High-level Meeting on Refugees and Migrants (Migration Compact); High Level Dialogue on Migration; International Dialogue on Migration; Global Migration Group; Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD); International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;	Regional Consultative Processes on migration (e.g. IGAD-RCP and Regional Conference on Migration - RCM); Free movement of person arrangements (e.g. South Africa Development Community, ECOWAS, MERCOSUR, European Union); Pacific Climate Change and Migration Project; Regional Meetings/Conferences of Migration Directors (e.g. OCAM in Central America and Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference); International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD); Valetta Summit on Migration and Action Plan;	National Authorities in charge of migration management/governance; National Migration policies and legislation (e.g. humanitarian visa or temporary protection status based on disaster/climate change); Civil Society Networks/ Platforms/Forums;

<p>Refugee Protection /Displacement</p>	<p>UNHCR; OHCHR; UNICEF; UN High-level Meeting on Refugees and Migrants (Refugee Compact); Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement; The Nansen Principles; The Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda; The Peninsula Principles on Climate Displacement within States; Guidance on Protecting People from Disasters and Environmental Change through Planned Relocation; IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons; Solutions Alliance to end Displacement; Displacement Tracking Matrix; Platform on Disaster Displacement;</p>	<p>AU Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; Cartagena Declaration on Refugees; 2014 Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action; African Union Convention for the Protection and assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala convention); Great Lakes Protocol on IDPs; Platform/Networks/Forums (e.g. Asia Pacific refugee Rights Network);</p>	<p>National Refugee Law/legislation/Institutions ; Temporary Protection; National IDP policies, laws and Institutions; Civil Society Networks/ Platforms/Forums;</p>
<p>Humanitarian Action</p>	<p>Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC); Central Emergency Fund (CERF) UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA); UN Secretary General's 'Agenda for Humanity'; Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and Global Clusters (CCCM, Protection, Shelter, Early Recovery etc.) UNHCR; IOM IFRC; INGOs and INGO Consortia (ICVA, Interaction, SCHR);</p>	<p>Mechanism for Mutual Assistance and Coordination Mechanisms in Disaster Situations (e.g. MECREG in Central America); Regional Response Mechanisms (e.g. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Natural Disaster Rapid Response Mechanism (NDRRM) and Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA); Regional Humanitarian Country Teams (e.g. Pacific Humanitarian Partnership - PHP);</p>	<p>National DRM Authorities; Humanitarian Country Teams; National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; Consolidates Appeals Processes (CAP); Sectoral Clusters (e.g. Protection, CCCM, Emergency Shelter etc.); Civil Society Networks/ Platforms/Forums;</p>

Human rights	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR); International Human Rights Instruments; Special Procedures/Rapporteurs (Human rights and the Environment, Human rights of IDPs, Human Rights of Migrants); Human Rights Council; The Geneva Pledge for Human Rights in Climate Action; Human Rights & Climate Change Working Group; Universal Rights Group.	Regional Human Rights Instruments and Regional Human Rights Commissions (e.g. Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR).	National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs); National human rights mechanisms (Civil Society);
---------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Challenges and Opportunities

The aim of this section is to identify and document key challenges and opportunities regarding dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies on human mobility in the context of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. (Indicative word range: 250-500 words)

Challenges

- Conceptual and terminological agreement is not fully developed or agreed upon regarding human mobility terms like displacement, migration and planned relocation. How such population movements are conceptualized and understood (e.g. voluntary or short, temporary or permanent, internal or external, weighing of risk drivers and root causes) impacts decisions on institutional responsibility, coordination and the application of policy and legal framework.
- Human mobility is multi-causal. In the twenty-first century it is increasingly linked to multiple drivers – for example, climatic stressors may render livelihoods untenable in a fragile state affected by conflict and major hazards like flood or drought. These dynamics can blur definitional lines and exacerbate challenges of coordination and institutional responsibility.
- Thus, human mobility in the context of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change are cross-cutting issues that need to be dealt with across multiple policy and action areas at the national, regional and global level to ensure integrated and comprehensive approaches. Coordination is essential to ensure dialogue between areas and levels of action, avoid duplication and address gaps.

- At the global level there are overlapping mandates and structures among global institutions dealing with human mobility in the context of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change (e.g. in the fields of climate change, development, humanitarian action, disaster risk management and environment) and gap areas (e.g. in the fields of human rights and protection) due to absence of legal frameworks and/or weak institutional mandates/responsibility.
- Different types of human mobility will require different types of policy and legal framework and institutional leadership to ensure effective coordination. At the global level some institutions may have a comparative advantage to lead on planned relocations (e.g. agencies with their access to long-term funding and expertise on resettlement), on migration (migration and labor migrations agencies given their mandates and technical expertise) and on displacement (e.g. humanitarian, IDP protection and human rights agencies given their mandates and technical expertise and funding structure).
- At the national level there is often a wide range of relevant laws, ministries, agencies, local authorities and policies in place to deal with human mobility in the context of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, but seldom do they combine to create a coherent, comprehensive and effective institutional framework. Some ministries and State agencies may have similar comparative advantages to take the lead on human mobility and to lead establishment of coordination mechanisms.
- Human mobility challenges are often region specific and require region specific knowledge and solutions. Regional capacity to take the lead and coordinate on human mobility challenges is often weak and under-developed.
- Affected communities are often not systematically consulted and participating in efforts to identify climate and disaster risks, prepare for disasters and implement response and solutions. Policy, normative and institutional framework are more effective when designed with affected people at the center and when informed by human rights.
- A conceptual and institutional shift is required in moving from response and crisis management, to strengthen climate change adaptation and disaster risk management and preparedness. Availability of resources for reducing disaster and climate-related displacement risks and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, are insufficient to meet current needs.
- There are legal gaps and limitations in existing global and regional legal frameworks on how to manage and address human mobility challenges associated with the adverse effects of climate change, particularly when such movements are across international borders and when they are forced. For example, many countries offer temporary protection status (TPS) for people who have become mobile following a major hazard event like a flood or hurricane. However, there is no analog for hazards of a more permanent nature where people cannot return to their country of origin.

- Gap and lack of coordinated action between humanitarian response and development action, particularly on climate change adaptation and disaster risk management, preparedness and on finding lasting and durable solutions to disaster displaced population and those forced to move because of the adverse effects of climate change.
- On knowledge and data, there are emerging multi-region and national platforms in policy and science, but linkages to operational agencies are often underdeveloped, so knowledge and insights are not always applied optimally. Coordination among the research community itself is also lacking, leading to overlap and difficulties to identify remaining gaps.

Opportunities

- New global policy agendas have been developed on sustainable development, climate change, and disaster risk reduction, with explicit recognition of human mobility challenges in the context of disasters and climate change. Emerging and potential linkages are being forged across policy and actions areas¹.
- The United Nations Secretary-General’s Agenda for Humanity recognized displacement due to disasters and climate change as a reality and calls for national legislation and institutional and operational measures to be put in place alongside regional cooperation frameworks to prepare for such displacement.
- Paris COP 21 decision to mandate the WIM ExCom to establish a Task Force *“to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change”*.
- Increased awareness among policy-makers on human mobility challenges related to the adverse effects of climate change and its placement in international and fora and agreement contributes to funding opportunities for coordinated action (e.g. Green Climate Fund, Climate Vulnerable Forum, Global Partnership for Preparedness, World Bank).
- Global Compact being developed for ‘Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration’ to be rooted in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and linked to SDGs, recognizing the importance and significance of (new) drivers of displacement associated with climate changes, disasters and environmental degradation.

¹ For example, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 recognizes the “need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels’ whereas the Paris Agreement recognizes ‘the importance of the engagements of all levels of government and various actors, in accordance with respective national legislations of Parties, in addressing climate change’.

Good Practices and Lessons Learnt

*The aim of this section is to **identify and document good practices and lessons learnt** regarding dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies on human mobility in the context of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. (Indicative word range: 250-500 words)*

- Integration and recognition of displacement and human mobility challenges into joint regional climate change and disaster risk reduction strategies: e.g. **draft Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific (SRDP)**.
- Multidisciplinary and multi-stakeholder approach to planned relocation: **Newtok Planning Group in Alaska** (Group consisting of 25 State, federal, and tribal governmental and non-governmental agencies that all voluntarily collaborate to facilitate relocation).
- Guidance on Planned Relocation: **Guidance on Protecting People from Disasters and Environmental Change through Planned Relocation** (UNHCR, Brookings, Georgetown University's Institute for the Study of International Migration).
- State-led, consultative processes to develop consensus, guidance and tools to protect cross-border displaced persons in the context of disasters and climate change (**Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda**) and improve the ability of States and other relevant stakeholders to increase the protection and decrease the vulnerability of migrants affected by crisis situations (**Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative**).
- Multi-stakeholder project to increase protection of individuals and communities that are vulnerable to climate change displacement and migration and increase labor mobility opportunities: **Pacific Climate Change and Migration Project** (ILO, ESCAP, UNDP, EU).
- Building evidence on climate change and disaster displacement and developing guidance and tools to equip States, EU project (UNHCR, NRC/IDMC, Nansen Initiative).
- Building global knowledge based through a consortium of a consortium of six research partners and IOM and use innovative research to formulate policy options: **Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP)**.
- Consolidation of and sharing of information among States on the use of humanitarian protection measures that States can apply on a temporary basis in response to the needs of disaster-affected foreigners: **Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) Guide: 'Protection for Persons Moving across Borders in the Context of Disasters: A Guide to Effective Practices for RCM Member Countries'**
- **Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility** (The United Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Norwegian

Refugee Council/Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (NRC/IDMC), Refugees International, the Center for International Relations Studies de Sciences Po (Sciences Po CERI), and the Arab Network for Environment and Development (RAED).

Case studies

The aim of this section is to **illustrate good practices, challenges and lessons learnt** regarding dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies on migration, displacement and human mobility in the context of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

To be completed during the Technical Meeting.

1. Timeframe
2. Location
3. Title of Activity/Programme/Project
4. Brief Description of Activity/Programme/Project
5. Key Lessons Learnt from the Activity/Programme/Project
6. Sources for more Information (webpage, report, etc.)

Recommendations

*The aim of this section is to identify a **core set of recommendations** regarding dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies on migration, displacement and human mobility in the context of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including those that could be undertaken by the EXCOM in its future work. (Between 3 -7 bullet points)*

- To be developed during the Technical Meeting

Annexes

DRAFT

