



International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency



PLATFORM  
ON DISASTER  
DISPLACEMENT  
FOLLOW-UP TO THE NANSEN INITIATIVE

**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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 24<sup>th</sup> 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 Nations 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 solutions.

## 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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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 \(MRFJ\) 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
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
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
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

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

09:30-10:15	<p><b>Contextualizing the mandate of the Task Force on Displacement</b></p> <p><b>TFD Co-Facilitators</b>  <i>Background and scope of the work of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) and the Task Force on Displacement</i></p> <p><b>Prof. Walter Kaelin</b>  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><b>Ms. Dina Ionesco</b>  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><b>Questions and Answers</b></p>
10:15-10:45	<i>Coffee Break</i>
10:45-12:30	<p><b>Plenary presentation of outputs from the TFD workplan and other WIM outcomes</b></p> <p><b>Ms. Mariam Traore Chazalnoel (Session Moderator)</b>  Thematic Specialist Migration, Environment and Climate Change, IOM</p>
12:30-14:00	<i>Lunch</i>
14:00-15:45	<p><b>Marketplace on integrated approaches based on good practices and lessons learned</b></p> <p><b>Ms. Madeline Garlick (Session Moderator)</b>  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><b>Group Work 1/World Café on the outputs of the TFD workplan</b></p> <p><b>Ms. Daria Mokhnacheva (Session Moderator)</b>  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><b>Closing of day one</b></p> <p><b>Mr. Eduard Gnesa (Meeting Facilitator)</b>  Former Swiss Ambassador for International Migration</p>
18:00-19:30	<b>Reception</b>

<b>Day 2</b> <b>Tuesday, 15 May</b> <b>2018</b>	
08:30-09:00	<p><b>Summary and recap of day one</b></p> <p><b>Mr. Eduard Gnesa (Meeting Facilitator)</b> Former Swiss Ambassador for International Migration</p>
09:00-10:30	<p><b>Group work 2 on integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change</b></p> <p><b>Mr. Atle Solberg (Session Moderator)</b> Head of Coordination Unit, Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD)</p>
10:30-11:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>
11:00-11:30	<p><b>Presentation and discussion of the outcomes of group work</b></p> <p><b>Mr. Eduard Gnesa (Meeting Facilitator)</b> Former Swiss Ambassador for International Migration</p>
11:30-12:50	<p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>Mr. Eduard Gnesa (Meeting Facilitator)</b> Former Swiss Ambassador for International Migration</p>
12:50-13:10	<p><b>Closing statements</b></p> <p><b>Ms. Pepetua Latasi</b> 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><b>Prof. Walter Kaelin</b> Envoy of the Chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD)</p> <p><b>Ms. Dina Ionesco</b> 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><b>Internal TFD meeting</b></p> <p>TFD co-facilitators</p>
18:00	<b>Closing TFD Meeting</b>

End/.