

## ***Session 1: Addressing extreme weather events***

*First workshop on addressing loss and damage funding arrangements*

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**Displacement in the context of extreme weather events**

# What does “loss and damage” mean with regards to displacement?

## 1. Displacement as a consequence of loss and damage

- Extreme weather events as threats to safety, triggers for flight
- Impacts on conditions for life - basic needs and rights – food, water, health, livelihoods..
- and exacerbated social tensions/risk of conflict
- *Relocation when safe and dignified return*

## 2. Displacement as a form of loss and damage in itself

- Bringing specific challenges over short to long term
- Experienced differently – age, gender, diversity (AGD), IDPs/refugees/others displaced across borders ([UNHCR legal considerations](#))
- Non-Economic Losses *and* displacement-related economic losses

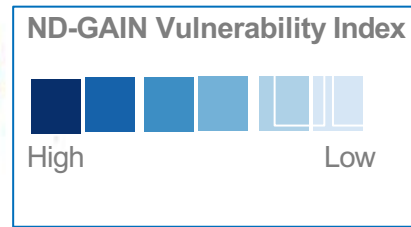
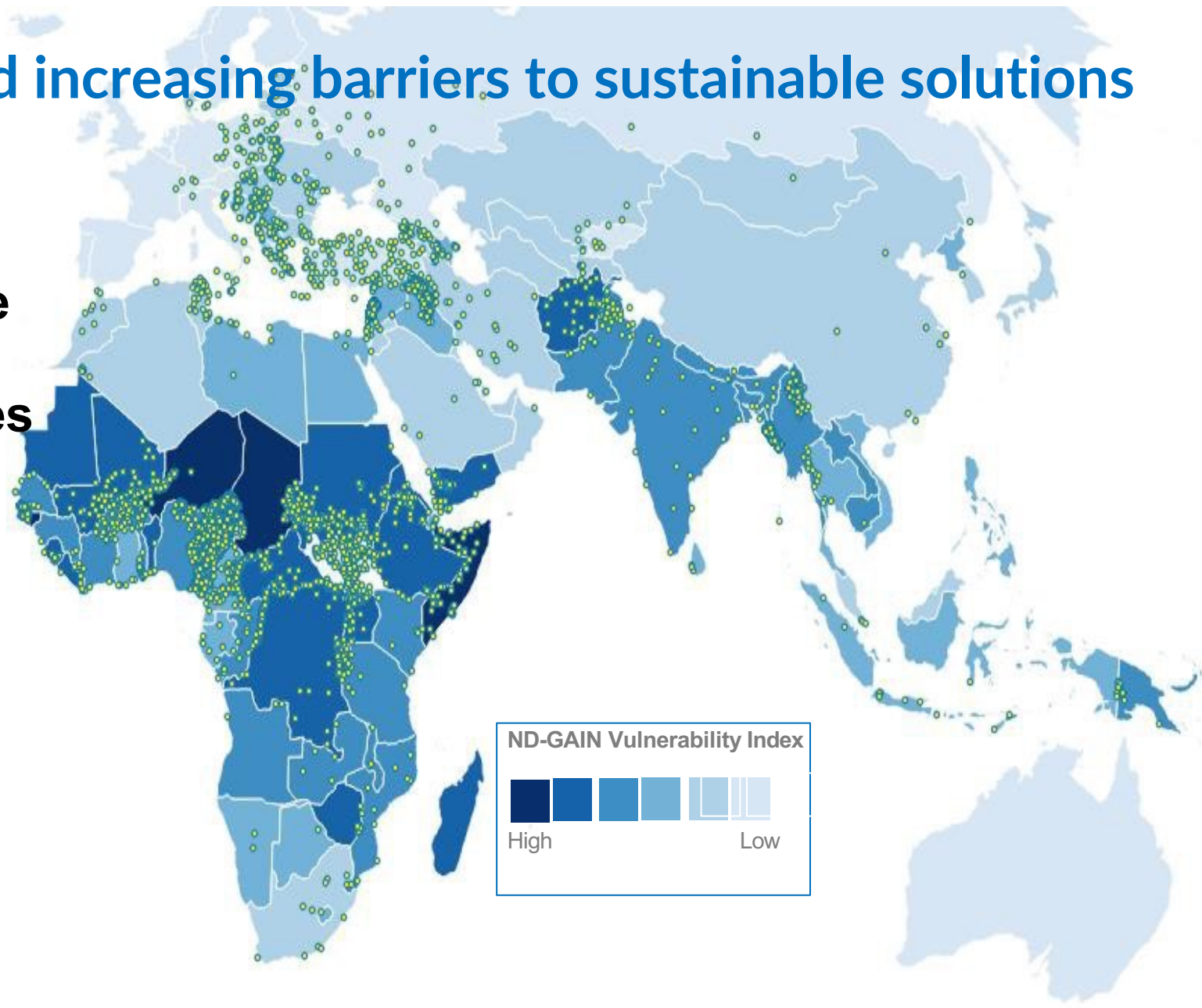
## 3. Displacement as a situation of vulnerability to (further) loss and damage

- in protracted or chronic displacement situations
- in marginalized, fragile and conflict-affected contexts
- Experienced differently – AGD, IDPs/refugees/other cross-border displaced



# Complexity, vulnerability and increasing barriers to sustainable solutions

**Some 70% of refugees & 80% of conflict IDPs come from countries that are highly vulnerable to climate losses and damages in life-supporting sectors**



Sources:  
• UNHCR Operational Data Portal 2021  
• ND-GAIN Vulnerability Index 2020  
NB. Analysis predates the Ukraine situation

ND-GAIN Vulnerability measures a country's exposure, sensitivity and ability to adapt to the negative impact of climate change. ND-GAIN measures the overall vulnerability by considering vulnerability in six life-supporting sectors – food, water, health, ecosystem services, human habitat and infrastructure.

## Example: Mozambique – Compounded vulnerability and displacement

More than **1 million people** are **internally displaced** by conflict and/or recurrent climate shocks.

More than **31,000 refugees and asylum seekers** are hosted

Many **hit repeatedly** by cyclones and floods in places of refuge, damaging and destroying houses, schools, clinics, infrastructure.

**Physical, material and legal needs for protection and assistance have surged** for displaced and their hosts.



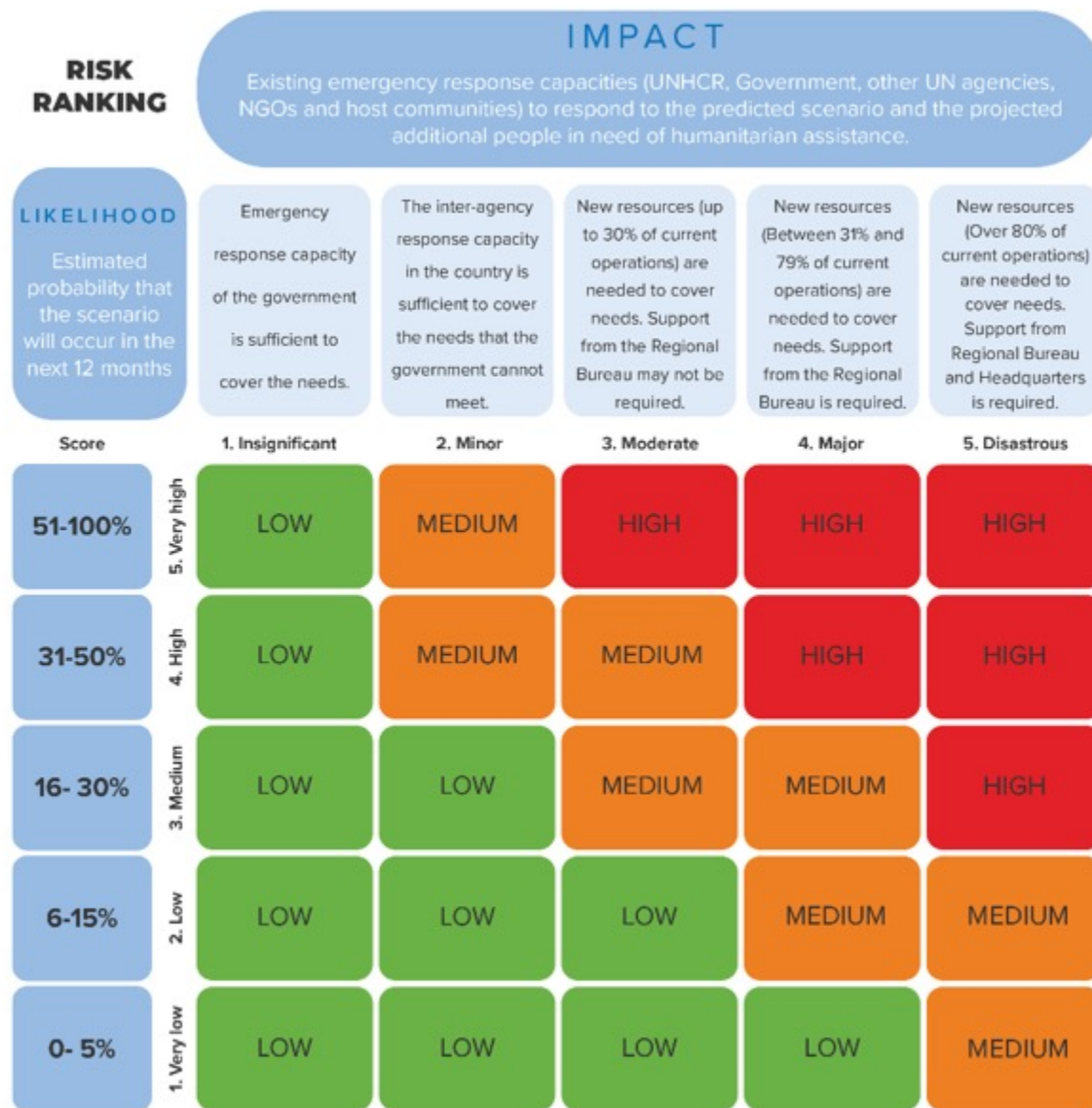
Houses damaged by Cyclone Gombe in Nampula, Mozambique. © UNHCR/Agnes Madziwa

# UNHCR's approach to addressing the impacts of extreme weather events

## Integrated in conflict-affected/fragile displacement contexts

- *Enabling preparedness* for probable impacts and response by and for displaced people in vulnerable situations
- *Strengthening resilience/reducing further risk* as essential to sustainable solutions to their displacement.
- *Advising and supporting* the relevant application of refugee law, and human rights-based and inclusive law and policy frameworks to protect people displaced

**Emergency risk management including extreme weather events** - with governments & partners, scenario analyses, monitoring, contingency planning, emergency declarations to trigger access to reserves & simplified procedures for mobilization.

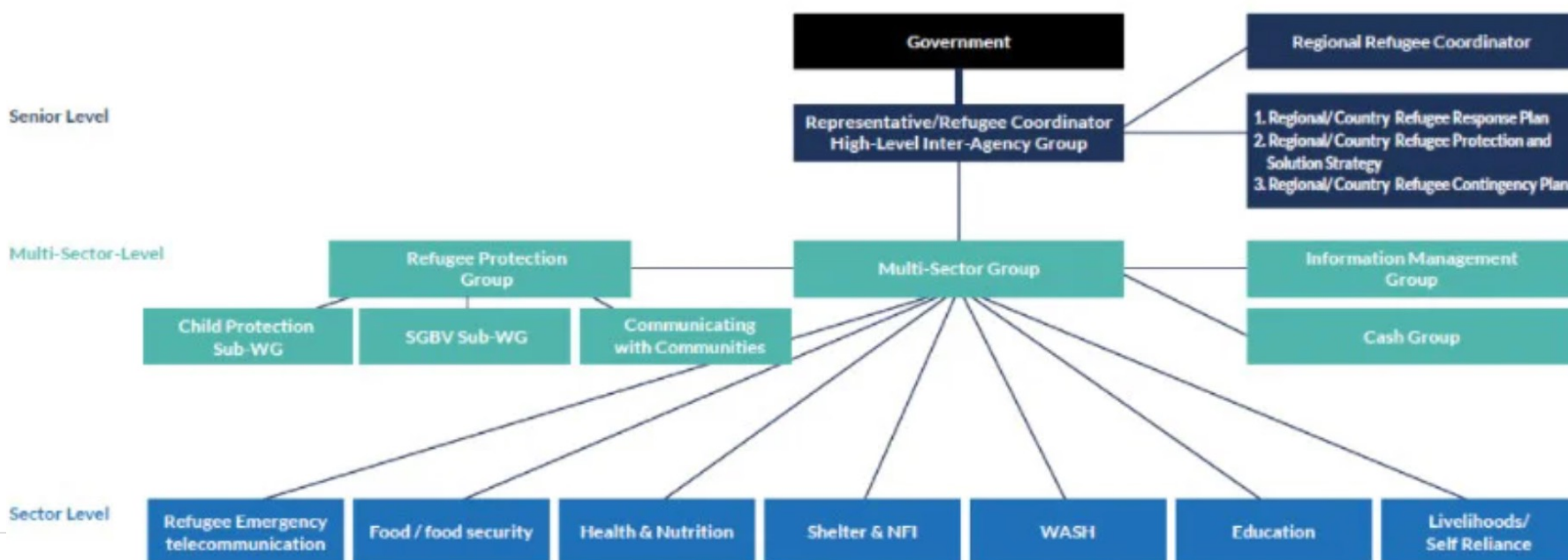


# Refugee Coordination and Response Architecture (Added)

UNHCR has a UN General Assembly-mandated responsibility to protect refugees & help government's coordinate action on their behalf. Key components of the architecture for response coordination, planning and resource mobilisation for preparedness, supporting protection, humanitarian assistance, solutions for refugees and resource mobilisation, including multi-partner Protection and Solutions Strategies,

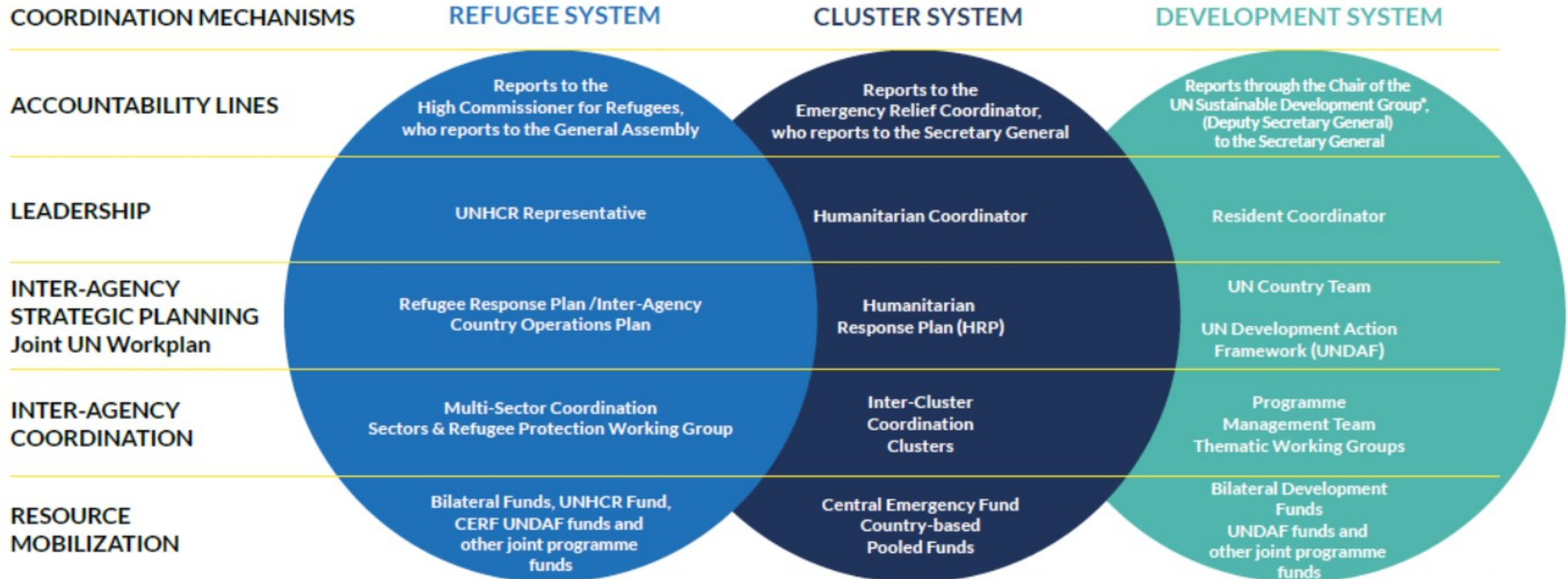
## RCM Coordination Structure – Example

The arrangements below should be adapted, expanded and reduced based on context and need.



[The Refugee Response Financial Tracking \(RRFT\) platform](#) compiles all financial data from multiple sources or organisations involved in refugee programmes... as well as budgets for refugee-related appeals and plans and gaps in that funding.

# Architecture overview: Refugees, Clusters (IDPs) and Development (Added)



# Key gaps and constraints to address displacement as loss and damage in the context of extreme weather impacts

- 1. In conflict-affected and fragile contexts:** lack of funding reaching vulnerable populations including refugees, other cross-border displaced people and IDPs displaced by and/or being hit hard by extreme weather events
- 2. Emergency preparedness and anticipatory action** for displacement situations, within and across borders
- 3. Durable solutions** to protracted, recurrent and onward displacement
- 4. Local actors increased access** to funding and funding that enables space for the **participation and leadership of displaced** people and host communities
- 5. Flexible (non-earmarked)** funding to enable balanced direction of resources to situations neglected in spite of high needs