

MAPPING THE BASELINE

TO WHAT EXTENT ARE DISPLACEMENT AND OTHER FORMS OF HUMAN MOBILITY INTEGRATED IN NATIONAL AND REGIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES?

This study by Michelle Yonetani (2018) was commissioned by the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD), in cooperation with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), in support of the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda. This is a summary of the main findings.

The full study is available on disasterdisplacement.org/resources

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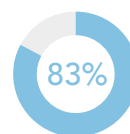
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PLATFORM
ON DISASTER
DISPLACEMENT

FOLLOW-UP TO THE NANSEN INITIATIVE

FINDINGS



83% of the national Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies reviewed refer to human mobility issues. The scope and depth of these references, however, is highly variable.



Human mobility arises in the context of disasters and a range of hazards, both natural (geological, hydrometeorological and biological) or induced by human processes (environmental degradation and technological hazards).



The terms “displacement” and “migration” are each referenced in just under half of the national strategies as a consequence and/or driver of vulnerability and disaster risk.



Cross-border disaster-displacement or population movements are mentioned, but rarely.



At the regional level, human mobility issues are most strongly integrated in strategies for the Pacific and Africa, including a number of sub-regional African strategies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Formulate **specific targets** and (**custom**) **indicators** to measure, monitor and report on progress on addressing disaster displacement, including through the Sendai Framework Monitor.
- Create and seize opportunities for **peer exchange and technical capacity development** on disaster displacement, with the support of the Platform on Disaster Displacement, UNISDR and governments.
- Support policy **coherence through further analyses** of how displacement risk and impacts are addressed and managed across different national policy instruments and institutions.
- **Improve data collection** on disaster displacement to inform policy and guide the implementation of national and regional DRR strategies.
- Strengthen **provisions addressing displacement and human mobility in DRR strategies**, building on experiences from different countries and tools such as the **Words into Action** guidelines.

“**Human mobility**” includes “**displacement**” (the primarily forced movement of persons), “**migration**” (the primarily voluntary movement of persons) and planned relocation (the planned process of settling persons or groups of persons to a new location). “**Disaster displacement**” includes repeated, short-term and prolonged displacement, spontaneous and assisted evacuation, and involuntary planned relocation (The Nansen Initiative Agenda for the Protection of Cross-border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change).

WHY USE THIS STUDY AND DATASET?

This global study and dataset maps and analyses national and regional DRR strategy documents to provide:

- a unique global baseline against which the inclusion of displacement and human mobility in national and regional strategies may be understood and monitored.
- a resource to inform the revision and development of DRR strategies, targets and indicators to address displacement. This complements Words in Action guidance on “Disaster displacement: How to reduce risk, address impacts and strengthen resilience.”
- openly accessible data and findings to inform further research and engagement on DRR and displacement.

The study directly supports **Sendai Framework Target E** that aims to substantially increase the number, quality and implementation of national and local DRR strategies by 2020, as well as **Target B** (on affected populations).

Note: Not all DRR strategies could be included. The study identified 82 national, multi-hazard DRR strategies (from 42% of 193 Member States). Many need to be updated and aligned with the Sendai Framework.

DISPLACEMENT AND THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK

The Sendai Framework recognizes displacement and other forms of human mobility as issues for DRR. Between 2008 and 2017, 25 million new disaster displacements were brought on by sudden-onset natural hazards on average each year (IDMC). Governments and other DRR stakeholders have important roles to play in reducing disaster displacement risk, preparing to protect displaced people and provide solutions, and enabling human mobility and resilience. **DRR strategies that adequately address displacement and human mobility are key to people-centred DRR.**

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