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PLATFORM ON DISASTER DISPLACEMENT
FOLLOW-UP TO THE NANSEN INITIATIVE

UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

A companion to the
Words into Action Guideline

Disaster Displacement: How to Reduce Risk, Address Impacts and Strengthen Resilience

ADDRESSING DISASTER DISPLACEMENT IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION POLICY AND PRACTICE:

A CHECKLIST

DISASTER DISPLACEMENT CAN HAVE IMMEDIATE AND LONG-TERM IMPACT

Disaster displacement can affect people in many ways including those identified below.

Disrupts family and community life

Increases vulnerability to future disasters

Creates unemployment and income loss

Complicates claiming property rights

Causes or aggravates health problems

Makes it difficult to access services without identification

Interrupts education

Poses mobility challenges for older people and people with disabilities

Increases health and security risks, inc. trafficking and transactional sex to meet basic needs

Increases risk of gender-based violence in host family or shelter

ADDRESSING DISASTER DISPLACEMENT IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION POLICY AND PRACTICE: A CHECKLIST

Addressing Disaster Displacement in Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Practice: A Checklist is a companion tool to the **Words into Action Guideline** *Disaster Displacement: How to Reduce Risk, Address Impacts and Strengthen Resilience* (Words into Action on Disaster Displacement) published by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The Words into Action on Disaster Displacement provides advice for including disaster displacement within new or revised disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies in line with Targets (B) and (E) of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (Sendai Framework; see annex). The Sendai Framework recognises disaster displacement as an important concern. It also identifies actions to prepare for responses that reduce potential humanitarian needs and strengthen the resilience of those affected until they are able to find a solution to their displacement.

Purpose of the Checklist

The Checklist provides a list of elements that DRR policy makers and practitioners are invited to consider in assessing whether their policies, strategies and practices align with the Sendai Framework's guidance on disaster displacement.

The Checklist identifies policies and practices to address disaster displacement but is not an exhaustive list. Rather, the Checklist identifies and proposes a number of possible actions to be taken at national and local levels, as well as to promote a regionally coherent approach. To gain a more detailed and comprehensive understanding readers are encouraged to consult the Words into Action on Disaster Displacement.

The Checklist can also support monitoring and reporting, as well as advocacy efforts to better prevent and address disaster displacement. Ultimately the Checklist aims at **encouraging users to take action in the areas in which they find gaps in their policies, strategies and practices**—supported by the more detailed Words into Action on Disaster Displacement.

As the Checklist is targeted at DRR policy makers and practitioners, the policies and good practices listed are actionable by each set of users. The Checklist can also support dialogue with colleagues responsible for policies on development, climate change, urban planning, land management, humanitarian response and migration, among others, to contribute to a government-wide and all-of-society response to disaster displacement.

DISASTER DISPLACEMENT: WHAT IS IT AND WHY ADDRESS IT THROUGH DRR?

Disaster displacement is one of the most common and immediate impacts of disasters. It refers to situations where people are obliged to leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of a disaster or in order to avoid the impact of an immediate and foreseeable natural hazard, including the adverse impacts of climate change, or a disaster triggered by human-made factors, such as large-scale industrial accidents. Displacement triggered by conflict is not considered disaster displacement.

Evacuation is a short-term form of displacement that is effective in reducing injury and mortality. Evacuations should ensure the dignity, security and protection of displaced people from other significant risks linked to their displacement (see Figure 1).

Other forms of **human mobility**—a term that includes forced displacement, voluntary migration and planned relocation—may occur in response to hazards and environmental degradation, or in anticipation of them. People may choose to **migrate** to avoid recurrent low-intensity hazards or may be part of a **planned relocation** to a safer, less exposed place. If such a process is not voluntary it may constitute forced displacement. Movements that people make to build their resilience and ability to adapt to slow-onset hazards and environmental change are referred to as **migration as adaptation**. When displaced people are unable to re-establish their lives and livelihoods for an extended period of time they are referred to as living in **protracted displacement**. Having to flee one's home, particularly when return is not possible for an extended period, usually increases suffering. (See full definitions in the Words into Action guide annex III.)

Why is it important for DRR to address disaster displacement?

Measures to reduce disaster displacement risk can prevent displacement and lessen suffering when displacement does occur.

- Successful DRR measures limit how long people are displaced when displacement is unavoidable, such as when they are evacuated to move them out of harm's way. DRR measures can also help to ensure that displacement occurs in a dignified manner that protects the rights of those affected without exposing them to other safety and security risks, such as through a well-managed planned relocation process.

- Displaced people tend to be more vulnerable and exposed to higher levels of disaster risk, including death, injury, poverty and secondary displacement if their needs are not adequately addressed. They often seek refuge in underserved, marginal or informal settlements, particularly if they have been forced to flee a number of times. They also tend only to be able to find informal, low-paid work, often in unsafe conditions with little or no job security or social protection.

- The economic and social consequences of protracted displacement set back a country's ability to achieve its overall development goals significantly. Carefully tailored preparedness for response and recovery assistance help people displaced by disasters to rebuild their lives and end their displacement as soon as possible. For internally displaced people, this process can take place in their home areas, their current location or another part of the country. For cross-border disaster displaced people, this usually means finding a solution in their country of origin, but in exceptional circumstances it may occur in their host country.

- Data collected on disaster displacement as part of DRR, preparedness, response and recovery activities provides a vital evidence base for addressing disaster displacement risk. It is used to inform risk and impact assessments, early warning systems, preparedness and response plans, humanitarian interventions, development plans, land-use plans, climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, environmental management, migration management and the promotion of human rights.

Sudden-onset disasters displace an average of 25 million people each year around the world (including evacuations). If slower onset hazards such as drought were included, the figure would be significantly higher. Most disaster displacement occurs within countries — internal displacement — but in some situations, people are displaced across international borders — cross-border disaster-displacement.
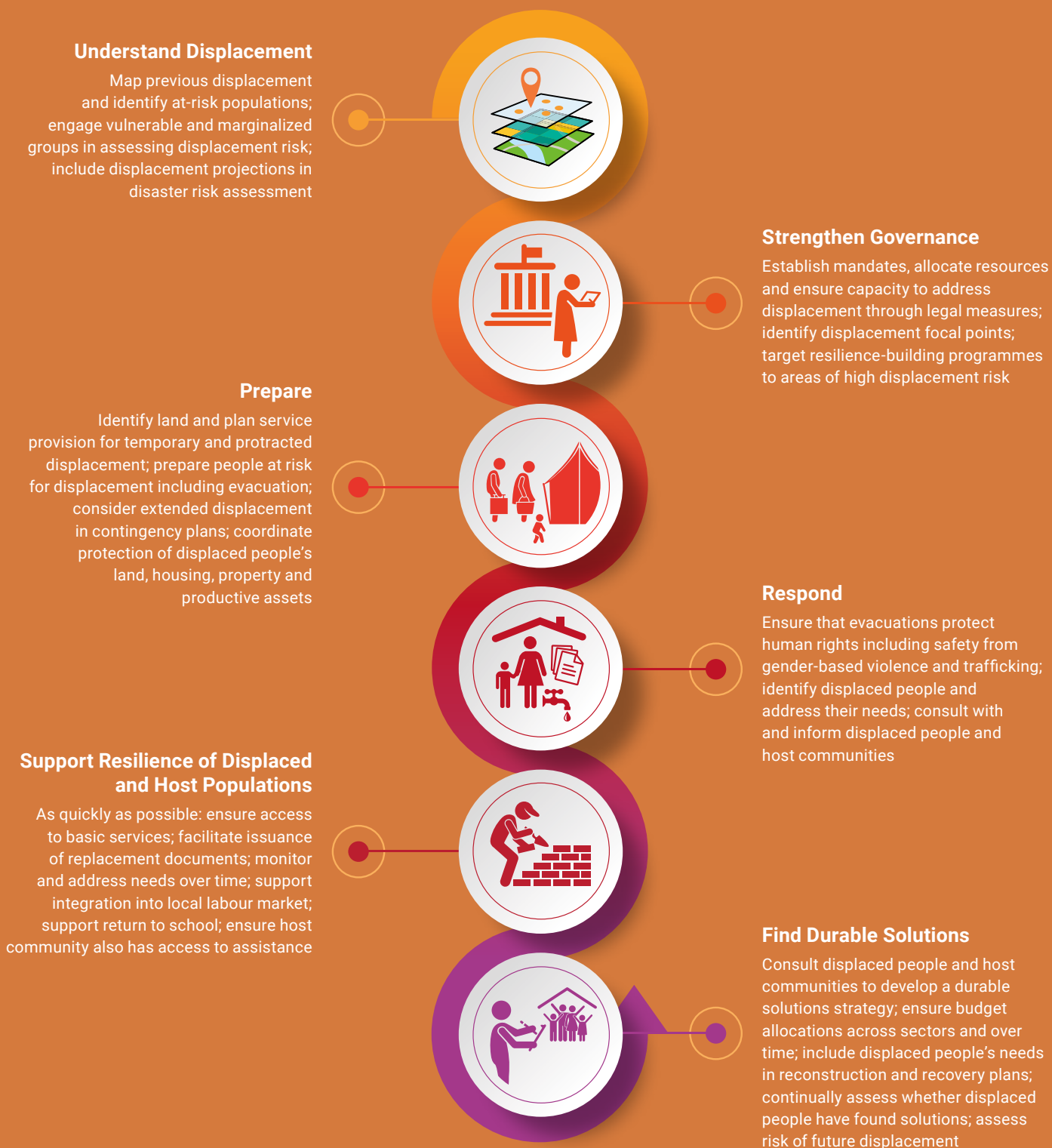
Climate change is projected to increase disaster displacement as extreme weather events become more frequent and intense. Other risk factors, such as rapid and unplanned urbanisation, population growth, poverty, conflict, weak governance and environmental degradation drive the phenomenon and heighten the needs of those affected.

Displacement may disrupt family, community and cultural life, destroy livelihoods and create unemployment. It may also interrupt education, cause or aggravate health problems, reduce access to basic services, make it difficult to claim property rights, prompt or aggravate safety and security concerns, heighten the risk of trafficking and lead to poverty. Displaced people may not be able to receive Government assistance, obtain a work permit or enrol their children in school if they are unable to replace personal identity documents that were left behind lost or destroyed in a disaster.

Certain groups, such as women, children and young people, older people, people with disabilities, single-headed households, indigenous communities, migrants, people previously displaced such as refugees, and other marginalised groups, often encounter additional challenges when displaced and in recovering from displacement. The guiding principle to address the specific needs of people at risk of displacement, people already displaced and displacement-affected communities or host communities, is to consult and engage them in DRR planning and practice, as noted throughout the Checklist.

TAKING ACTION ON DISASTER DISPLACEMENT

Understand Displacement

Map previous displacement and identify at-risk populations; engage vulnerable and marginalized groups in assessing displacement risk; include displacement projections in disaster risk assessment

Strengthen Governance

Establish mandates, allocate resources and ensure capacity to address displacement through legal measures; identify displacement focal points; target resilience-building programmes to areas of high displacement risk

Prepare

Identify land and plan service provision for temporary and protracted displacement; prepare people at risk for displacement including evacuation; consider extended displacement in contingency plans; coordinate protection of displaced people's land, housing, property and productive assets

Respond

Ensure that evacuations protect human rights including safety from gender-based violence and trafficking; identify displaced people and address their needs; consult with and inform displaced people and host communities

Support Resilience of Displaced and Host Populations

As quickly as possible: ensure access to basic services; facilitate issuance of replacement documents; monitor and address needs over time; support integration into local labour market; support return to school; ensure host community also has access to assistance

Find Durable Solutions

Consult displaced people and host communities to develop a durable solutions strategy; ensure budget allocations across sectors and over time; include displaced people's needs in reconstruction and recovery plans; continually assess whether displaced people have found solutions; assess risk of future displacement

SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION **2015-2030** | **PRIORITY 1**

UNDERSTAND DISASTER DISPLACEMENT RISK

Understanding disaster displacement (see previous section, *Disaster displacement: What is it and why address it through DRR?*) requires the collection and analysis of displacement data before displacement occurs, during a disaster and over time. Disaster displacement patterns often mirror human mobility in times without a large-scale disaster, including across international borders. Analysing this information strengthens risk assessments.

Do disaster risk assessments include information on past, present and future displacement risk?

- ☐ **Data on displacement from previous disasters** is collected and analysed, including numbers, locations and duration of displacement, as well as the hazards that caused displacement;

- ☐ Data is collected on the **vulnerability and capacity** of people at risk of displacement and displaced people, through community-led risk assessment, as appropriate;

- ☐ **Historical and real-time analysis is undertaken about where people go (mobility patterns)** in times without a major disaster, including across international borders;

- ☐ Displacement risk assessments are available for **land-use planning, urban or spatial development plans, degradation assessments** and to inform necessary responses;

- ☐ **Risk assessments integrate displacement risk projections and trends** that consider the impacts of climate change, urbanisation, poverty, population growth and environmental degradation;

- ☐ **Areas susceptible to cross-border disaster-displacement** and vulnerable border communities exposed to hazards are identified;

- ☐ **Groups likely to face high levels of displacement risk** (e.g., people living in poverty or informal settlements, internally displaced people, refugees, and migrants, among others) are identified;

- ☐ **Vulnerable and marginalised communities** facing high levels of displacement risk are engaged in risk assessment.

Section 2.2 *Addressing Priority 1: Understanding Disaster Displacement Risk*

STRENGTHEN GOVERNANCE OF DISASTER DISPLACEMENT

Provisions to reduce disaster displacement risk, respond to disaster displacement and strengthen the resilience of people displaced by disasters should be included within wider efforts to embed DRR in relevant laws, regulations and policies. National and local DRR strategies, plans and other policies are also essential tools in ensuring responses to disaster displacement risk are coordinated and complementary and, in turn help achieve Sendai Framework Target (E).

Are national and local mechanisms or forums in place to coordinate preparedness measures for disaster displacement?

- ☐ **Baseline data, targets, indicators and timeframes** to monitor progress in addressing disaster displacement are established (see annex);

- ☐ **National laws, policies and strategies** to address disaster displacement risk are aligned with regional or international legal instruments, such as the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement;

- ☐ **Local policies and strategies** on disaster displacement are consistent with the national framework;

- ☐ **Specific references and measures in laws and regulations** at national and subnational levels ensure:

  - ☐ **roles and responsibilities** are designated for managing disaster displacement prevention, preparedness, response and recovery across Government ministries and among local authorities, and legal and administrative authority and institutional capacity are attributed;

  - ☐ **financial and human resources** are allocated for national and local Government to fulfil designated displacement risk management responsibilities (including displacement prevention, preparedness, response and recovery);

  - ☐ **capacity building** is provided to DRR and other relevant officials at all levels to ensure knowledge about disaster displacement, including related legal frameworks and effective practices;

  - ☐ **the meaningful participation** of disaster displaced people, displacement-affected communities and those at risk of displacement is ensured in the design of DRR policies, strategies, plans and programmes, particularly at the local level;

  - ☐ **land, housing, property and other productive assets** are protected during displacement, such as safeguards against theft and occupation, and measures that preclude land and property from being considered abandoned;

  - ☐ any **planned relocation processes** are based on compelling reasons and robust evidence; ensure people's wellbeing, dignity, livelihoods, cultural heritage and rights throughout the process; and guarantee long-term, consistent coordination and the commitment of resources across Government agencies at all levels.

Are national and local mechanisms or forums in place to address disaster displacement?

☐ **A focal point** or designated lead is appointed, as needed, to coordinate Government-wide response to disaster displacement risk;

☐ **A cross-ministerial working group or other cross-sectorial mechanism** is established to ensure displaced people's needs are addressed over time, as needed;

☐ Clear roles are assigned to **relevant public and private actors** to address displacement, by regulation if appropriate;

☐ **Local authorities** are empowered to coordinate planning and response activities in collaboration with local communities and relevant community-based organizations.

Are efforts to reduce disaster displacement risk embedded in disaster risk reduction programmes and activities?

☐ **Resilience building programmes** target communities facing high levels of disaster displacement risk, which may include people previously displaced, refugees and migrants;

☐ **Informal or marginal settlements** are included in local DRR strategies and plans;

People living in informal settlements face greater risk of disaster displacement, requiring that Government explicitly attribute resources for displacement prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

☐ **Programmes are developed to support voluntary migration** (both domestic and international) rom areas facing environmental change and degradation, slow-onset hazards or frequent small-scale hazards.

Section 2.3 *Addressing Priority 2: Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Displacement Risk*
Section 2.4 *Addressing Priority 3: Investing in DRR for Resilience to Reduce Displacement Risk*

SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION **2015-2030** | **PRIORITIES 3 AND 4**

PREPARE FOR DISASTER DISPLACEMENT

Regularly updated disaster preparedness and contingency plans are essential for reducing the risk and impacts of disaster displacement and ensuring an effective response to it. Operating procedures and coordination mechanisms must be put in place in advance to meet the short and longer term needs of displaced people. Preparedness measures include improving the risk knowledge of people at risk of displacement to enable informed decision making and compliance with warnings.

Have actions been taken to strengthen risk knowledge, early warning systems, and evacuations?

☐ **Displacement risk is monitored** and included in all four components of early warning systems (see annex);

☐ **People at risk of displacement are informed and prepared to respond to warnings;**

☐ **Preparedness communications with people at high risk of displacement highlight practical actions** that reduce displacement-related risks;

   Practical actions include the need to carry legal documents, secure productive assets left behind and bring essential medication.

☐ **Evacuation plans ensure dignity and safety for all**, including those with specific mobility needs, such as older people, people living with certain disabilities and children;

☐ **Local authorities understand international evacuation standards** and are equipped with adequate financial and human resources;

Are displacement preparedness and contingency plans developed and operational?

☐ **People at risk of displacement and those previously displaced by disasters** participate in contingency planning and related implementation activities;

☐ **Standard operating procedures** (SOPs) to respond to displacement risks are developed and implemented (e.g., basic services provision and family reunification);

☐ **Land is allocated and protected from encroachment** for use as temporary displacement sites, and for potential permanent relocation with necessary services;

☐ **Procedures to protect land, housing, property and other productive assets** during displacement are coordinated with relevant authorities;

☐ **Future disaster-related human mobility is anticipated**, including as a response to climate change, population growth, urban development, environmental degradation, conflict and poverty, to plan response and recovery efforts;

☐ **Interoperable information management systems** are in place to identify and follow the movements of displaced people and their evolving needs and capacities over time;

☐ **Contingency plans consider extended displacement** following an evacuation;

    Contingency plans should anticipate the potential need for longer term housing, social services, and livelihood opportunities to strengthen the resilience of displaced people.

☐ **Provisions for potential cross-border displacement are agreed with neighbouring Governments**, covering both outflows to a neighbouring country and people fleeing disasters abroad;

☐ **Financial preparedness approaches are in place**, such as Forecast-based Financing.

Do preparedness procedures establish inclusive measures and social safety-net mechanisms to meet the long-term needs of displaced people?

☐ **Measures to ensure access to healthcare, education and other basic services for non-residents**, including for internal and cross-border displaced people and people living in temporary settlements, are in place;

☐ **Measures to reduce the administrative hurdles in the replacement of lost or destroyed legal documents** are established to enable immediate access to assistance and basic services;

☐ **Measures to facilitate entry into the labour market** are in place;

☐ **Measures to facilitate compensation payments** for damaged or destroyed property are in place;

☐ **Budget allocations and levels of investment for development, service provision and land-use management programmes are adjusted to reflect the post-disaster population**, including displaced people, as opposed to the population prior to a disaster.

Section 2.4.2 *Inclusive Policies and Social Safety Nets to Achieve Durable Solutions*
Section 2.5.1 *Strengthening Risk Knowledge, Early Warning Systems and Evacuations Plans*
Section 2.5.2 *Addressing Displacement in Preparedness, Contingency and Response Plans*

SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION **2015-2030** | **PRIORITY 4**

RESPOND TO DISASTER DISPLACEMENT

An effective response to disaster displacement requires meeting the specific needs of displaced people, in particular of the most vulnerable groups, as well as of the communities that host them. The dignity, safety and protection of all must be ensured during the evacuation and throughout displacement.

Hosting displaced people often creates additional humanitarian needs for a community; meeting these needs can help to allay potential tensions between displaced people and their hosts.

Is the necessary information available to support displaced people during disaster response?

☐ **The number and location of displaced people** are identified, including people outside of officially designated camps and shelters, with data disaggregated by age, gender and health status;

☐ **Displaced people's specific needs and vulnerabilities** are identified and assessed;

Displacement-specific needs and vulnerabilities may include lack of shelter, limited livelihood opportunities, lack of documents needed to access assistance or basic services, exposure to further hazards, family separation, discrimination, heightened risk of gender-based violence and human trafficking, psychosocial impacts and weak or absent social support networks.

☐ **The needs of households and communities hosting displaced people** are identified through community assessments, which include indirect and longer term impacts.

Does the disaster response address the specific needs of displaced people?

☐ **Evacuation procedures ensure the dignity, safety and protection** of all affected people;

☐ **Assistance is provided to displaced people even without identification documents** to access: safe shelter, food and non-food relief supplies; basic services; healthcare, including mental health and psychosocial support; education; livelihood support and legal advice and representation to resolve housing, land, property and other issues linked to their displacement;

☐ **Assistance programmes and mechanisms are tailored to the specific needs of the most vulnerable people among the displaced people;**

Vulnerable groups may include older people, women, children and young people, single-headed households, people living with certain disabilities, indigenous communities, migrants, people previously displaced such as refugees, and other marginalised groups.

☐ **Assistance is provided**, as needed, to displaced people outside camp settings, their host families, and wider displacement-affected communities;

Most people displaced by disaster take refuge with host families or in rented accommodation, rather than in communal shelters or camps.

☐ **Post-disaster assessments** determine when or if displaced people may safely return to their home areas;

☐ **Plans anticipate displacement lasting an extended period**, and include the potential need for transitional shelter, more extensive livelihood support, access to health and education, and psychosocial support.

Section 1.2 *Disaster Displacement as a DRR Challenge*
Box 1 *Understanding Human Mobility Associated with Hazards, Disasters and Climate Change*
Section 2.5.2 *Addressing Displacement in Preparedness, Contingency and Response Plans*

PRIORITY 4

SUPPORT RESILIENCE OF DISPLACED AND HOST POPULATIONS

Supporting the resilience of displaced people requires that temporary settlements for displaced people and camps are not excluded from DRR programmes, development plans and resources because they are perceived as temporary. As most displaced people are hosted by families or find rented accommodation, targeted support also needs to reach dispersed displaced populations and their hosts to strengthen their resilience and avoid protracted displacement.

Displacement may become protracted if the disaster has rendered areas uninhabitable; reconstruction and recovery take months or years, particularly following a severe disaster; communities are separated and ties severed; displaced people face administrative obstacles to access assistance; and vulnerable groups do not receive required additional support.

Are support mechanisms in place to build the resilience of displaced and host populations?

☐ **Displaced peoples' intentions for finding a durable solution** (either in the place from where they were displaced, their current location, or in another location) to their displacement are recorded;

☐ **Rehabilitation and development programming is closely coordinated and aligned with emergency assistance** to ensure that each contributes to strengthening displaced people's resilience and reducing dependence;

☐ **Local authorities have adequate capacity, budgetary allocations and authority** to assist displaced populations as well as the host community;

☐ **Administrative process to quickly replace lost or destroyed legal documents implemented** to enable displaced people to access assistance and basic services, enter the labour market and receive compensation for their damaged or destroyed property;

☐ **Temporary settlements for displaced people included within efforts to reduce disaster risk and build back better** recognising the potential for displacement to become protracted;

☐ **Employment and livelihood programmes** begun as soon as possible to avoid the erosion of displaced people's resilience, and to prevent displacement becoming protracted;

☐ **Specific needs of host communities** met through additional support, including ongoing humanitarian assistance and financial measures, such as tax breaks as compensation and financial incentives to host displaced people.

Section 2.5.2 *Addressing Displacement in Preparedness, Contingency and Response Plans*

SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION **2015–2030**

PRIORITIES 1 AND 4

FIND DURABLE SOLUTIONS

People have found a durable solution when they no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement. It is achieved when they have been sustainably integrated, with dignity and security, in a community in their place of origin, in another area in their country or abroad.

Measures to help displaced people achieve durable solutions should be integrated in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction plans, recognising them as a disproportionally affected group with specific needs that may face challenges in accessing services and the benefits of development and reconstruction programmes. Sustained multi-sectoral collaboration, such as on the coordination of recovery and development initiatives, is needed to ensure displaced people find durable solutions.

Is the necessary information available to support disaster displaced people's ability to find a durable solution?

☐ **Displaced people's location, capacities and needs over time** are systematically collected and disaggregated by age, gender and health status, and shared across sectors to coordinate support for finding durable solutions;

☐ **Conditions in places of origin** are regularly assessed and communicated to displaced people to determine whether safe and sustainable return is feasible;

☐ **People are consulted about their intentions** regarding durable solutions over time, recognizing intentions can change with evolving conditions;

☐ **Access to basic services and to recovery assistance** is assessed, including education at all levels, healthcare, safe housing and legal remedies for land and property issues;

☐ **Socio-economic indicators** are measured, comparing displaced populations and host families with the wider disaster-affected population to address any disparities;

☐ **The risk of future displacement** is periodically assessed in consultation with displaced people, host families and the broader displacement-affected community.

Do cross-sector coordination mechanisms for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction help displaced people find durable solutions?

☐ **Displacement is systematically referenced in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction plans;**

☐ **A separate, but integrated, durable solutions strategy** is developed, as needed, in consultation with displaced populations and the wider displacement-affected community to ensure that processes are voluntary and respect displaced people's choices and intentions;

☐ **Area-based approaches** that address the specific needs of displaced people and the larger displacement-affected community ensure access to livelihood opportunities, healthcare, education and other basic services;

☐ **Recovery and development initiatives** meet the needs of displaced populations as well as the resident population pre-disaster, particularly in the event that displaced people choose local integration as a solution;

☐ **Public and private employment partnerships** are established and strengthened to provide skills and language training;

Partnerships and training should be based on market analysis that help match displaced people with local employers' needs, and facilitate displaced people's integration into the local labour market.

☐ **Investment** programmes and local economic recovery and development initiatives for displaced people promote their employment, decent working conditions and socioeconomic reintegration;

☐ **Potentially negative impacts** of displacement on the environment and natural resources are addressed to avoid the emergence of new risks, such as through land-use planning based on risk assessment.

Section 2.5.3 *Addressing Displacement in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plans*, p. 49-50.
Section 2.2.2 *Data Collection and Analysis on Displacement during Response*
Section 2.2.3 *Data Collection and Analysis on Displacement during Recovery*
Figure 4 *Collecting and Using Disaster Displacement Data*

SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION **2015–2030**

PRIORITIES 1, 2, 3, 4

ADDRESSING DISASTER DISPLACEMENT AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

Regional DRR coordination structures and protocols provide opportunities to share information on disaster displacement risk, as well as effective practices and lessons learned on preparing for and responding to disaster displacement at the national level. Regional, sub-regional and bilateral strategies, mutual assistance agreements and cooperation mechanisms can support Governments to reduce disaster displacement risk, address the specific needs of displaced people and strengthen resilience.

As cross-border displacement usually takes place within a region, risk reduction, preparedness and response should be coordinated across the region to ensure a coherent approach.

Is information on disaster displacement gathered, analysed and shared in the region?

☐ **Data is collected and analysed using a standardised and interoperable methodology** across the region, as appropriate, to identify and record historical and real-time disaster displacement, both internal and cross-border;

☐ **Assessments** on past, present and future displacement risk are shared in the region;

☐ Disaster displacement data and analysis is **integrated in regional early warning systems, preparedness and contingency planning measures;**

☐ **Information and good practices** on reducing the risk, responding and building the resilience of people displaced by disaster both internally and across borders is shared;

☐ **Research** on disaster displacement risk is developed and shared in the region;

Measures should be aligned with broader instruments and tools, such as regional policies and agreements on free movement, displaced people's rights, sustainable development, DRR, climate change, human rights and humanitarian action.

Does the region have a coherent regional approach to governance, planning and response to disaster displacement?

☐ **Specific plans, laws and policies** have been developed to reduce the risk of cross-border disaster-displacement and meet the needs of people displaced across borders;

☐ **Preparedness and contingency planning efforts are coordinated** in the region to receive, assist and achieve durable solutions for people displaced across borders by disasters;

☐ **Shared operational guides and post-disaster needs assessments, training and simulation exercises** enable a coherent response across the region;

☐ **The post-disaster needs of populations displaced across borders** are understood, shared and used for planning coordinated regional or cross-border support for finding durable solutions.

Section 2.6 *Global and Regional Level Actions to Address Disaster Displacement Risk*
Box 16 *Examples of Regional Collaboration to Prepare for and Respond to Disaster Displacement*

ANNEX

This annex provides additional information referenced in the Checklist that is not included in the Words into Action Guideline *Disaster Displacement: How to Reduce Risk, Address Impacts and Strengthen Resilience*.

Countries and regions are applying the Guideline and Checklist and helping to build a community of practice. **Contribute your experience in addressing disaster displacement at** https://www.undrr.org/disaster-displacement-how-reduce-risk-address-impacts-and-strengthen-resilience

Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

The seven global targets of the Sendai Framework (UNDRR, 2015) are:

(a) Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;

(b) Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;

(c) Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030;

(d) Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030;

(e) Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020;

(f) Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030;

(g) Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.

Early Warning System Elements

As described in the *Multi-hazard Early Warning Systems: A Checklist* (World Meteorological Organization, 2018), the four elements of efficient, people-centred early warning systems are:

(i) disaster risk knowledge based on the systematic collection of data and disaster risk assessments;

(ii) detection, monitoring, analysis and forecasting of the hazards and possible consequences;

(iii) dissemination and communication, by an official source, of authoritative, timely, accurate and actionable warnings and associated information on likelihood and impact; and

(iv) preparedness at all levels to respond to the warnings received.

Monitoring and Reporting Progress in Addressing Disaster Displacement

Monitoring progress in addressing disaster displacement requires the development of baseline data, targets, indicators and timeframes. Indicators might include, for example, the number of people pre-emptively evacuated, the number of people displaced during and after disasters, the number of houses destroyed, and the duration of displacement.

For more information on the development of displacement indicators see "Monitoring disaster displacement to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework" in *Sendai Framework Monitoring in Europe and Central Asia: A Regional Snapshot* (UNDRR 2020).

Governments report annually on their progress toward the seven global targets of the Sendai Framework, as well as related dimensions reflected in Sustainable Development Goals 1, 11 and 13, through the Sendai Framework Monitor, which is facilitated by UNDRR, according to 38 indicators. Although there is no specific target on disaster displacement, Governments may report on progress toward Target B as it calls to substantially reduce the number of people affected by disasters globally. Governments may report progress through nationally determined custom targets and indicators, such as those mentioned in the previous paragraph. They may also consider describing any national and local policies to address the long-term needs of people displaced by disasters, whether policies take into account possible concerns of host communities, as well as current challenges and future directions in addressing disaster displacement.

ADDRESSING DISASTER DISPLACEMENT IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION POLICY AND PRACTICE: A CHECKLIST

The Checklist is a companion piece to the Words into Action Guideline *Disaster Displacement: How to Reduce Risk, Address Impacts and Strengthen Resilience*, an effort from the international disaster risk reduction community brokered by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The Guideline and the Checklist are available in several languages including French, English and Spanish at https://www.undrr.org/publication/words-action-guidelines-disaster-displacement

Print copies of the Checklist can be requested from nrcgeneva.policy@nrc.no