

DISASTER RELATED HUMAN MOBILITY WITHIN RELEVANT PACIFIC REGIONAL LAWS, POLICIES AND FRAMEWORKS

DISCUSSION PAPER

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DISASTERS
CLIMATE CHANGE AND
DISPLACEMENT
EVIDENCE
FOR ACTION

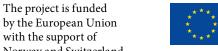






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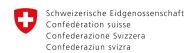


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I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

As small island states in a vast ocean, Pacific Island Countries (PICs) are highly vulnerable to natural disasters, including extreme weather events, earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions. There is mounting evidence that climate change is altering the patterns of weather-related disasters globally, including slow onset events like droughts, sea level rise and rapid onset events like tropical cyclones, flooding and severe storms (IPCC, 2012; IPCC, 2013; Knutson et al., 2010). The direct and indirect impacts of climate change, coupled with ongoing development challenges, are becoming increasingly visible in particular parts of the Pacific region today.

The climate change impacts faced by Pacific islanders span across all sectors and geographic scales, for example, from the development of national government policy on climate change to the ability of communities to maintain subsistence livelihoods. The consequences of climate change may also lead to migration, displacement, and planned relocation issues of a highly sensitive and political nature, given the emotional, ethical and cultural implications associated with leaving one's land or even homeland. A growing body of literature is focused on these issues which are highly dynamic and evolving on a daily basis, including the various legal and policy frameworks needed to support and protect those most affected (see for example UN, 2009; Foresight, 2011, McAdam 2010, Barnett and Webber, 2010 and Kälin and Schrepfer, 2012).

This Discussion Paper was commissioned by the Nansen Initiative¹ to assist Pacific Island countries in their efforts to follow up on the outcomes from the May 2013 Nansen Initiative Pacific Regional Consultation, hosted by the Government of the Cook Islands (see Nansen Initiative, 2013). In the Outcome Document from the consultation in Rarotonga, participants recalled the 2008 Niue Declaration on Climate Change emphasizing "the importance of retaining the Pacific's social and cultural identity and the desire of Pacific people to continue to remain in their own countries, where

possible." Thus, the Document stresses that abandoning one's own country is the least preferred measure.

At the same time, it was recognized that sea-level rise and ocean acidification, coupled with destructive extreme weather events, have already prompted forced displacement, planned relocation and voluntary migration, with the expectation that human mobility will increase, more rapidly for some Pacific countries than others, within the next decade and beyond. Thus, the Outcome Document includes recommended actions endorsed by a government panel at the Rarotonga Consultation to be taken at the community, national, regional and international level to address human mobility issues related to climate change and natural disasters.

This Discussion Paper contributes to current thinking on these issues by providing an analysis of the degree to which disaster related human mobility issues are included in Pacific regional (and to a lesser degree, national²) policies and frameworks³. Human mobility is broken down into migration (voluntary), displacement (forced) and planned relocation (voluntary or forced) (UNFCCC, 2010) and can be viewed as both a humanitarian response and an element of sustainable development (OHCHR et al. 2011). Relevant policies, plans, frameworks, agreements and collaborations across the Pacific are briefly described, and evidence of where issues of human mobility issues are included is provided. Preliminary recommendations are proposed to assist the region make progress on issues surrounding disaster and climate change related migration, displacement, and planned relocation.

The paper is structured as follows: Section 2 describes the approach taken to undertake the discussion paper; Section 3 provides results for both regional and national scales; and Section 4 proposes preliminary recommendations on how human mobility issues could begin to be addressed within relevant Pacific regional deliberations, processes and strategies.

See http://www.nanseninitiative.org/

² For a comprehensive assessment of national scale inclusion of these issues, see Petz (2013).

See Appendix 1 for specific Terms of Reference.

II. APPROACH

This Discussion Paper is the outcome of a desk-based research project, conducted over a six week period in September - October, 2013. While primarily a literature and document analysis task, primary data was also sourced from key Pacific regional and national experts (see Appendix 2) in the form of semi-structured interviews. Interviews were conducted over the phone (or Skype) with key individuals from government, regional organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), academics, United Nations organisations and independent experts. Interviews covered questions surrounding the primary challenges associated with migration, displacement and planned relocation, views on the current state of inclusion of these issues in regional frameworks, reasons behind the current level of inclusion and views regarding how to make progress on these issues at the Pacific regional level. Both primary and secondary data were synthesised and form the basis of preliminary recommendations (see Section 5).

Relevant literature regarding human mobility, displacement and relocation was sourced from regional organisations such as the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), national government policies and legislation, regional trade organisations, academic journals, grey literature and edited books. Each document was analyzed to identify the extent to which it included disaster and climate change related human mobility issues. An assessment framework was developed which included scores 1 – 3, which were allocated depending on how the document fared in response to these issues. The scoring system was as follows:

- **0** = No mention or inclusion in the document
- **2** = Some mention or inclusion in the document
- **3** = Significant mention or inclusion in the document including proposed actions on the issue.

For documents scoring a 2 or 3, specific evidence was extracted and included alongside the corresponding score. Results are provided in Tables 1 and 2 in Section 3.



III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 REGIONAL INCLUSION OF DISASTER RELATED HUMAN MOBILITY

In the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) deliberations, the first text adopted by the Parties relating to human mobility issues came in 2010, in Section 14(f) of the Cancun Agreements, which "invites all parties to enhance action on adaptation" to undertake "measures to enhance understanding, coordination and cooperation with regard to climate induced displacement, migration and planned relocation, where appropriate, at the national, regional and international levels" (UNFCCC, 2010). This recognition of the importance of human mobility in UNFCCC discussions was the result of many years of negotiations and dialogue, as noted by Warner (2011) and Martin and Warner (2010).

Since then, the issue of migration and displacement resulting from disasters and climate change has been a topic of discussion and advocacy amongst Pacific academics, faith-based organisations (e.g. Pacific Conference of Churches) and development and humanitarian response organisations (e.g. Asian Development Bank and Pacific Humanitarian Team). While it has not, as yet, been translated into a regional agreement in the Pacific region, human mobility issues are visible in regional declarations (see for example Niue Declaration, 2011 and Majuro Declaration, 2013). This differs to Africa, for example, where there has been progress and agreement through the Kampala Convention (a legally binding instrument which came into force in 2012), which provides protection for internally displaced people resulting from natural or human made disasters, including (among other things) climate change (Abebe, 2011).

A review of 27 Pacific regional documents, covering regional plans, frameworks, agreements, declarations and strategies (among others) is presented in Table 1, with Box 1 providing a brief overview of the types of regional documents included in the review. The assessment framework described in Section 2 was used to determine the degree of inclusion of migration, relocation, displacement and resettlement in each document. Evidence of such inclusion is also provided.

Additional regional instruments relevant to immigration practice and legislation at a more general thematic level have been assessed by the Pacific Immigration Directors Conference (PIDC) and highlight which PICs have signed, ratified, acceded or succeeded to each instrument. While none specifically mention disaster or climate change related issues, Appendix 3 provides an overview of the instruments relevant for PICs. Furthermore, the PIDC should be considered a key stakeholder in ongoing discussions surrounding disaster related human mobility, particularly if changes to regional migration instruments or agreements are discussed.

BOX 1: FRAMEWORKS, PLANS, AGREEMENTS

AND STRATEGIES REVIEWED

Regional Plans and Frameworks: Regional Plans and Frameworks provide a strategic focus, pathway and mechanism for action at the regional level on specific issues. Often voluntarily agreed to by member states and led by regional organisations, Regional Plans and Frameworks provide a structure in which policies and plans at the national level can align.

Pacific Plan; current discussion on Pacific Plan Review; Pacific Islands Framework for Climate Change 2006-2015 (PIFACC); Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management Framework for Action 2005-2015

International, Regional and Sub-regional

Agreements: Regional and Sub-Regional Agreements specifically related to trade are legally binding agreements between more than two countries, providing preferential treatment relating to trade barriers. Non-trade related 'agreements' (e.g. Kalibobo Roadmap) are less formal and are signed but not ratified by member states (UN, 2013).

PACER and PACER-Plus, Kalibobo Roadmap, South-Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement (SPARTECA), European Union Economic Partnership Agreement and Cotonou Agreement, Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA), Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) Trade Agreement, Cotonou Agreement (EU and ACP States)

Regional Initiatives and Programs: Regional initiatives and programs as described in this Discussion Paper may be donor supported programs or initiatives that are supported by related legislation, with a specific purpose and objective.

Kiribati-Australia Nurses Initiative (KANI), Pacific Access Quota, Australia's Pacific Seasonal Worker Program, Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) program (New Zealand), US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) - H-2A (agricultural work) and H-2B (non-agricultural work)

Regional and Sub-regional Declarations, Statements and Meeting Communiques: Declarations, Statements and Communiques are used to describe joint aspirations without creating legally binding obligations (UN, 2013). Declarations can be used in

various ways; therefore each use of the term must be

assessed as to specific obligations of parties.

Niue Declaration on Climate Change, Majuro
Declaration, Moana Declaration - Outcome
Statement of Pacific Parliamentarians for
Population & Development, Micronesia Challenge,

Pacific Church Leaders' Statement - 2009 Moana

Declaration; Majuro PIFS Forum Communique

Regional Intergove rnmental Collaborations:

Regional Intergovernmental Collaborations can take various forms, and be founded on various levels of formality. For example, the Melanesian Spearhead Group is based on an 'Agreement Establishing the Melanesian Spearhead Group' which was formed by members and formalised under international law. The Polynesian Leaders Group is based on a Memorandum of Understanding (see below for definition).

Polynesian Leaders Group, Melanesian Spearhead Group

Regional Strategies: Guiding documents providing strategic planning and focus on specific issues.

Regional Strategy Paper and Regional Indicative Programme for the period 2008 – 2013 (EU), Regional Cultural Strategy – Investing in Pacific Cultures 2010-2020

Regional Memorandum of Understandings: An MoU is a bilateral or multilateral agreement used when parties do not or cannot imply a legal commitment. MoUs often describe relationships

Regional Trade and Development Facility

between parties.

Table 1: Regional frameworks and degree of inclusion of disaster related human mobility issues

Document Title	Document Type	Degree of content on human mobility ⁴	Reference in document
Pacific Plan (PIFS, 2007)	Regional Plan	2	The "Pacific Plan for Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Integration" was endorsed by Pacific Forum Leaders in 2005 and intended to be a living document to allow for flexibility in progress towards the goal of regional integration. Human mobility is mentioned under Sustainable Development – for agreement 'in principle': "should a genuine need arise, consideration of measures to address population dislocation" (p9). Mobility is also discussed in terms of labour mobility, e.g. Ministers recognised, among other things, the need for further examination of Pacific labour market issues, including the issue of labour mobility through the region and beyond (p9).
Pacific Plan Review (draft)	Draft discussions	n/a	The Pacific Plan is currently under review, being led by PNG's eminent Sir Mekere Morauta. The updated Pacific Plan was expected at the 2013 PIF Meeting, however, its finalisation is delayed to allow for further dialogue (see Morauta, 2013). It is expected that the final version will have renewed emphasis on regionalism, particularly from an economic perspective. See below for Majuro Communique – the official outcome statement from the 2013 PIF Meeting.
Majuro PIFS Forum Communique (post-2013 44 th PIF Meeting – PIFS, 2013a)	Comm-unique	2	The Majuro Communique is the formal outcome statement from the 44 th PIF Meeting in Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands in September, 2013. There is no mention of displacement issues under "transnational and border security issues". There was agreement to monitor the Nansen Initiative's progress: "Leaders noted the Prime Minister of the Cook Islands' briefing on, and agreed to monitor, the Nansen Initiative and Ocean 21 initiative" (p9).
Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC: 2006 – 2015, see SPREP, 2006)	Regional Framework	1	PIFACC's goal is "to ensure that Pacific Island peoples and communities build their capacity to be resilient to the risks and impacts of climate change with the key objective to deliver on the expected outcomes under the following Principles: 1. Implementing adaptation measures 2. Governance and decision-making 3. Improving our understanding of climate change 4. Education, training and awareness 5. Contributing to global greenhouse gas reduction; and 6. Partnerships and cooperation" (PIFACC, 2005). No mention of disaster or climate change related displacement or mobility issues.
Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management Framework for Action 2005- 2015 (SOPAC, 2005)	Regional Framework	1	The Pacific Region's framework for addressing DRR and DRM, in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA, see UNISDR, 2005). The Regional DRM Framework includes the following themes: 1) Governance — Organisational, Institutional, Policy and Decision-making Frameworks; 2) Knowledge, Information, Public Awareness and Education; 3) Analysis and Evaluation of Hazards, Vulnerabilities and Elements at Risk; 4) Planning for effective Preparedness, Response and Recovery; 5) Effective, Integrated and People-Focused Early Warning Systems and 6) Reduction of Underlying Risk Factors (see SOPAC, 2005). No mention of disaster or climate change related displacement or mobility issues.
Integrated Strategy for DRM and CCA (SPC and SPREP, 2013)	Draft document	2	Discussions are underway to integrate the approaches addressing CCA and DRM in the Pacific region, with the outcome succeeding the Regional DRM Framework and PIFACC. High level support across the region exists for this approach, and key organisations are aware of the opportunity to include displacement and migration issues.

⁴ Degree of content on human mobility in the context of disasters and climate change

Kalibobo Roadmap on the Pacific Plan (PIFS, 2005)	Regional Agreement (outlines implement-ation of Pacific Plan)	1	≥ No mention of disaster or climate change related displacement or mobility issues.
PACER and PACER-Plus	Regional Agreements	1	PACER, an "umbrella" agreement signed in 2001, entered into force in 2002. The PACER is open to any Pacific island country or territory and is a framework agreement for the gradual integration of the Forum Island Countries (FICs). PACER Plus is a proposed (i.e. still in negotiation) regional trade agreement between Australia, New Zealand, and FICs (which excludes Fiji). Recent negotiations have made progress on the agreed priority issues of: rules of origin; trade facilitation; regional labour mobility; and development assistance (Anukoonwattaka, 2012). No mention of disaster or climate change related displacement or mobility issues.
South-Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement (SPARTECA)	Regional Agreement	1	SPARTECA is a longstanding preferential agreement between 15 members FICs. The agreement was signed in 1981 and has been in effect since then. Under SPARTECA, the Pacific island members receive duty-free access to Australia and New Zealand. The agreement also includes provisions for general economic, commercial and technical cooperation, and safeguard provisions related to dumped and subsidised goods, and the suspension of obligations (Anukoonwattaka, 2012). No mention of disaster or climate change related displacement or mobility issues.
European Union Economic Partnership Agreement and Cotonou Agreement	Regional Agreement	1	The European Union Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) are economic partnership agreements between the European Union and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP). It is a key element of the Cotonou Agreement (Anukoonwattaka, 2012). Discussions continue on the EPA with the Pacific and include topics such as goods, development cooperation, sustainable development, and rules of origin (EC, 2013). No mention of disaster or climate change related displacement or mobility issues.
Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA)	Regional Agreement	1	PICTA is a reciprocal free trade agreement among 12 Pacific island States including Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. The agreement was signed in 2001 and entered into force in 2006. PICTA applies only to goods, but as of April 2008 there was an ongoing negotiation on an agreement on trade in services and the temporary movement of natural persons (Anukoonwattaka, 2012).
Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) Trade Agreement	Sub-Regional Agreement	1	The Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) Trade Agreement is a reciprocal free trade agreement among Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu and more recently, New Caledonia. The agreement entered into force in 1994 and initially covered duty-free entry of a few products from each member. However, the MSG Trade Agreement was subsequently revised. Since 2006, it has been providing duty-free access to all goods originating from MSG countries except those expressly excluded in the Agreement (Anukoonwattaka, 2012). MSG Skills Movement Scheme: Priority was placed on this work by MSG Members in order to meet skills shortages in the MSG countries prompted by the Vanuatu shortage of nurses and skills needed for the PNG gas projects. The approach and principles of the MSG Skills Movement Scheme and a Draft MOU was considered by the 2011 Summit (MSG, 2011). No mention of disaster or climate change related displacement or mobility issues.
Kiribati-Australia Nurses Initiative (KANI)	Regional Initiative	1	The goal of the KANI Program is to: "Contribute to the Government of Kiribati's efforts to reduce youth unemployment and to diversify the country's remittance base through emigration of skilled people accessing the global nursing market" (AusAID, 2011). Under KANI, participants can "stay in Australia if they want to stay and work, but they're not being forced to. If they choose to go back home, they'll contribute to our health sector" (Maclellan, 2011).
			≥ No mention of disaster or climate change related displacement or mobility issues.

Pacific Access Quota	Regional Initiative	1	Each year approximately 1,500 people from the Pacific are selected by ballot to apply for residence. The Pacific Access Category is made up of 250 people from Tonga and 75 people each from Tuvalu and Kiribati. No mention of disaster or climate change related displacement or mobility issues.
Australia's Pacific Seasonal Worker Program	Regional Initiative	1	The Australian Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) administers the Seasonal Worker program. Launched in 2008 as a pilot, the program (which is now permanent) covers people from East Timor, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu participating in horticultural work. No mention of disaster or climate change related displacement or mobility issues.
Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) program (New Zealand)	Regional Initiative	1	New Zealand's seasonal worker program, the Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) program, commenced in 2007. One of its objectives is to "Contribute to the development of the Pacific region by providing temporary, circular migration opportunities to lower-skilled workers" (ILO, 2013). No mention of disaster or climate change related displacement or mobility issues.
US Citizenship and Immigr-ation Services, H-2A (agricul-tural work) and H-2B (non-agricul-tural work)	Regional Initiative	1	People from Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu are eligible to fill temporary or seasonal jobs. No mention of disaster or climate change related displacement or mobility issues.
Niue Declaration on Climate Change (PIFS, 2008)	Regional Declaration	3	The Niue Declaration arose from the 2008 Pacific Islands Forum Meeting and highlights the concern of FICs to the dangerous impacts climate change is likely to have in the region. Several explicit mentions of displacement and mobility relating to climate change: "Recognising the importance of retaining the Pacific's social and cultural identity, and the desire of Pacific peoples to continue to live in their own countries, where possible" (p23); "Encourage the Pacific's Development Partners to increase their technical and financial support for climate change action on adaptation, mitigation and, if necessary, relocation" (p24).
Majuro Declaration (PIFS, 2013b)	Regional Declaration	2	Majuro Declaration for Climate Leadership resulted from the 44 th PIF Meeting in Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands and is more focused on mitigation, however it does mention: "to ensure the survival and viability of all Pacific small island developing States, in particular low-lying atoll States, and other vulnerable countries" (p1).
Moana Declaration (Outcome Statement of Pacific Parliamentarians, 2013)	Regional Declaration	2	The Moana Declaration is an outcome of the Pacific Parliamentarians Meeting in 2013, and notes that members will advocate for displacement and mobility issues including " cross-cutting nature of population issues, vulnerability to climate change, globalization and environmental degradation"; "Address internal and external migration, urbanization and urban growth in the Pacific; address the root causes of migration and poverty;" "Apply a human rights-based approach to the issues of internally displaced persons, refugees and asylum seekers in the Pacific."
Micronesia Challenge	Sub-regional Declaration	1	Formed in 2005, the Micronesia Challenge includes the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands as members. It is a declaration regarding the preservation of the natural resources that are crucial to the survival of Pacific traditions, cultures and livelihoods. No mention of disaster or climate change related displacement or mobility issues.
Melanesian Spearhead Group	Regional Inter- -Govern-mental Collaborations	1	In 1988, leaders of Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands signed the "Agreed Principles Among Independent States of Melanesia". Since then, the MSG has included the addition of FLNKS (Kanaky New Caledonia).
			No mention of disaster or climate change related displacement or mobility issues.

		1	
Polynesian Leaders Group	Regional Inter- -Govern-mental Collabor-ations	3	After many years of discussions, the Polynesian Leader's Group was formally established with a Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2012 by American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga and Tuvalu. Samoa's Prime Minister stated that the group would "seek a future for our Polynesian people and countries where cultures, traditions and values are honoured and protected in the fields of education, culture and language, transport, environmental conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation, health, agriculture and fisheries, tourism, trade and investment". The Cook Islands Prime Minister presented the Nansen Initiative to the PLG before the September 2013 PIF Leaders meeting in Majuro, signalling the beginning of dialogue at the sub-regional level on human mobility issues.
Moana Declaration (Pacific Conference of Churches, 2009)	Regional statement	3	A 2009 statement from the Pacific Conference of Churches, not be confused with the 2013 Moana Declaration (above). Significant inclusion of displacement and human mobility issues exists in the context of social justice and cultural connections to land. Recommendations include to "Develop the framework for a new Convention or Protocol on Resettlement to cater for the specific and unique situation of persons, communities and states affected by climatic induced catastrophes."
Regional Cultural Strategy – Investing in Pacific Cultures 2010-2020 (SPC, 2010)	Regional Strategy	2	The Regional Cultural Strategy was developed as an approach to maintain a high standard of appreciation of Pacific cultures. Under Goal 7 - Mainstream culture in other social and economic sectors – "Objective 7.3 Ensure that the cultural dimension is fully embedded in climate change, food security and biodiversity conservation policy" (p17).
Pacific Regional Trade and Development Facility	Regional MoU	unknown	The Pacific Regional Trade and Development Facility's MoU has been signed by Vanuatu, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu and most recently Nauru, with calls for other PICs to follow. The aim of the MoU and Agreement as a whole is to assist PICs pool their aid and trade resources for regional "Aid for Trade" initiatives. Given the limited official documentation on the Pacific Regional Trade and Development Facility, it is unknown as to the inclusion of disaster or climate change related displacement or mobility issues.
			displacement or mobility issues.
Cotonou Agreement (EU and ACP States)	Inter-national agreement (EU and Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) states)	3	The Cotonou Agreement is a comprehensive partnership agreement between developing countries and the EU, originally signed in 2000 with recent additions in 2010. Its goals are poverty reduction, consistent with the objectives of sustainable development. There are considerable inclusions of migration and displacement issues, including: \$1 Article 32A Climate Change was added in 2010"recognise the vulnerability of
	,		ACP States to climate-related phenomena such as environmentally induced
			displacements" Also Article 60 Scope of Financing: "The scope of financing may include support to: humanitarian and emergency assistance including assistance to refugees and displaced persons."
			Article 72A Objective: "Humanitarian and emergency assistance shall aim to d) address the needs arising from the displacement of people (refugees, displaced persons and returnees) following natural or man-made disasters so as to meet, for as long as necessary, all the needs of refugees and displaced persons (wherever they may be) and facilitate action for their voluntary repatriation and re-integration in their country of origin"
Pacific islands Association of NonGovernmental Organisations (PIANGO)	Regional group of NGOs	1	The first PIANGO Council Meeting was held in 1991 and since then PIANGO has acted to support NGOs across the Pacific Region. PIANGO's 2013 - 2015 Strategic Plan describes the direction of development for Civil Society Sector grounded on understanding the Pacific context. The Plan notes that PIANGO is critical to act as a voice for the Pacific, with a need to raise its profile and strengthen its role. PIANGO Meets on a semi-regular basis. See PIANGO, 2013. No mention of disaster or climate change related displacement or
			mobility issues.

Pacific Regional Non-Govern- -mental Organisations (PRNGO) Alliance	Alliance of regional NGOs	1	Established in 2001, the Pacific Regional NGO alliance is a grouping of 13 independent regional NGO's (including PIANGO), working within environmental issues, media, education, trade and economic justice to violence against women, health, HIV and Aids, and disability inclusiveness. The PRNGO Alliance has a Constitution and a MoU which guides the functions of its membership. No mention of disaster or climate change related displacement or mobility issues.
Oceania Development Network	Regional Research and Policy Network	1	Oceania Development Network (ODN) is a regional network of research and policy making institutes to facilitate knowledge sharing between developed and developing countries. ODN's vision is "A Pacific Island research community with the capacity to fulfill the development research needs of their countries and region and informing policy". ODN was formalised in 2003, and forms part of the Global Development Network. See http://www.gdn-oceania.org/ No mention of disaster or climate change related displacement or mobility issues.
Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT)	Regional organisation supporting humanit-arian response	3	The Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) was established in 2008, coordinated by UNOCHA as a regional body to support a coordinated approach to emergency response in the Pacific. The PHT follows the UN's international cluster approach, with the Protection Cluster, led by UNHCR and OHCHR, responsible for coordinating internal displacement and relocation issues.

Table 1 highlights the extent to which the concepts of migration, displacement, and planned relocation are included in regional policies and frameworks. While these issues are touched upon in many of the documents, they neglect to prioritise any concrete actions beyond mentioning relocation as a problem for the future. The reasons for this, as noted by several of the experts consulted in the undertaking of this review, may include (in order of priority):

- The impacts of climate change on PICs vary depending on the specific location with some countries, such as atoll nations like Kiribati, being far more vulnerable than others. This means a unified response to migration, displacement and relocation across PICs is difficult.
- The sensitive and political nature of the issue means there is not agreement across PICs regarding the best path forward to address migration, displacement and relocation.
- Across the Pacific region, there are competing
 priorities with regards to addressing climate change
 impacts and other immediate development challenges
 such as health, the "youth population bulge" and
 governance. Given the less immediate nature of
 migration, displacement and relocation (for most
 PICs), the issue has not been prioritised.
- Regional organisations for climate change and disaster risk management (SPC/SOPAC and SPREP) have, up until now, not strongly advocated for member states to address these issues as they have focused on more immediate development priorities, serving the interests of member states.
- Countries such as Kiribati, Tuvalu and Republic of the Marshall Islands are particularly vocal on the issue of forced displacement and relocation in Pacific region

and in global discussions, leading other PICs to feel less of a need to act.

Table 1 also indicates that over recent times there have been a growing number of regional agreements, particularly in relation to trade and labour mobility, across the Pacific. This highlights the importance of, and progress in, regional integration, as stipulated in the Pacific Plan and its current review which continues after the 2013 Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS) meeting in Majuro. In terms of trade and labour mobility policies, of particular interest are the Seasonal Workers Schemes of Australia, New Zealand and the United States. These allow for Islanders of specific nations to temporarily work in the horticultural industries of these countries. In Australia, the new Coalition government indicated the potential to expand the Seasonal Workers Program (see Doyle and Howes, 2013) providing greater opportunity for Pacific Islanders to access paid work and therefore "the prospect of placing Pacific Island economies on a more stable and diverse footing should be seriously considered". See Section 5 for recommendations surrounding the Seasonal Workers Schemes and the potential opportunities extending these programs may provide.

Additional entry-points for dialogue surrounding disaster related human mobility include the sub-regional collaborations, particularly the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) and the newly formalised Polynesian Leaders Group (PLG). These groups' sub-regional commonalities could form the basis of agreements regarding an integrated approach to labour and human mobility more generally, as is beginning to occur with the MSG Skills Movement Scheme. However, progress on this front will require overcoming structural limitations, as discussed by Burson and Bedford (forthcoming).

3.2 NATIONAL INCLUSION OF DISASTER RELATED HUMAN MOBILITY

This section provides insight into how issues of migration, displacement and planned relocation are included in national policies and frameworks. As noted in the previous section, there is limited reference to disaster and climate change related migration, displacement and

relocation in regional frameworks. Given that regional frameworks reflect the priorities of PICs at the national scale, it is therefore not surprising to find limited inclusion of these issues in national policies and frameworks. A comprehensive assessment of how these issues have been included at the national scale (including national laws and legislation) is provided by Petz (2013). Table 2 below provides examples of five PICs, chosen to reflect examples from Micronesia, Melanesia and Polynesia, and relevant evidence of disaster related mobility in policies and plans but is not intended to be an exhaustive list.

Table 2: National frameworks and degree of inclusion of disaster related human mobility issues

Country & Region	Document Title	Document Type	Degree of content on human mobility ⁵	Reference in document
Microne	sia			
Kiribati	Kiribati National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2007)	National Programme of Action (UNFCCC document)	2	Some mention of internal relocation, e.g. "A few cases of relocation of part of the village have occurred, with implications on the uses and sometimes conflicting claims over resettled land" (see Kiribati Government, 2007, pages 6, 11, 12).
	Kiribati Adaptation Project Pilot Investment Phase (KAP II, 2005) - 'Lands Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework'	National Initiative (World Bank supported)	3	Provides, with reference to relevant legislation, policy and plans, the proposed strategy for land acquisition and resettlement as part of the KAP. "Implementation of [KAP] subprojects in these [priority] areas in the pilot islands may require land acquisition and the consequent resettlement of affected people. This framework identifies the principles to be followed in the event of land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation based on Kiribati's legislation, and the [World] Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement" (see World Bank, 2005, p9).
	Kiribati "Migrating with Dignity" Policy	National Policy	3	"The concept of 'migration with dignity' is crucial to the effectiveness of the Government's relocation policy. I-Kiribati migrants should be sought after by the countries to which they wish to relocate. For this to happen our people must be in a position to provide the skills that are needed in the receiving countries. This creates a 'win-win' situation, where both Kiribati and the receiving country benefit" (Kiribati Government, 2012). The Migrating with Dignity Policy highlights the importance of equipping I-Kiribati with adequate technical skills, with the KANI program (as seen in Table 1) contributing to this and also proactively purchasing land in Fiji for potential future migration.
Melanes	ia			
Fiji	Fiji Climate Change Policy (2012)	National policy	2	Displacement mentioned in terms of human health indirect impacts of climate change (see Fiji Government, 2012, p9) and urban development / overcrowding issues (p13).
PNG	Papua New Guinea's Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (2011)	National strategy	2	Mentions internal displacement and relocation issues:, first with reference to PNG's vulnerability: "loss of wetlands and freshwater sources is expected due to seawater intrusion, and flooding of coastal lands will lead to displacement of communities, resulting in aggravated social problems" (see PNG Government, 2011, p14). Also mentioned under Component 1 with activities to include: "Community adaptation plans developed through this process will define viable adaptation options, and may include relocation—develop or improve existing relocation plans (land ownership)" (p30).
	Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management National Framework for Action 2005-2015	National framework	1	≥ No mention of disaster or climate change related displacement or mobility issues.

Polynesi	Polynesia								
Tuvalu	Tuvalu National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA – see Tuvalu Government, 2007)	National Programme of Action (UNFCCC document)	2	Mentions internal migration including a "post-disaster resettlement and rescue plan". Also: "Internal migration is high due to increasing changes in lifestyle and dependence on imported foods"(p6); "the elderly on outer islands abandoned by relatives migrating to urban centers and overseas, and those who have little or no access to land tenure on Funafuti" (p16). Also mentions climate-change induced out-migration: "A last resort to adaptation would be migration and resettlement should the worse case scenario occur" (p25).					
Niue	Joint National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change (see Niue Government 2012)	Nation plan	1	≥ No mention of disaster or climate change related displacement or mobility issues.					
	Niue National Strategic Plan 2009 – 2013 (see Niue Government,	National Plan	1	Migration issues mentioned in the context of maintaining a population and in response to strong outward migration to New Zealand, however not in relation to disasters or climate change.					
	2009)			No mention of disaster or climate change related displacement or mobility issues.					

Table 2 highlights mixed results, but overall indicates a lack of comprehensive inclusion of disaster related human mobility issues in national policies, plans and frameworks both in terms of internal displacement and those seeking international support for disaster and climate change related displacement and migration as a form of adaptation. Atoll nations such as Kiribati and Tuvalu are at the front line of facing impacts of climate change, and it is therefore unsurprising that their voices are most vocal regionally and globally. Given Kiribati's vulnerability due to its low lying nature with limited fresh water resources, the government maintains its proactive "Migration with Dignity" policy which is comprised of factors such as upskilling its people through training, education and scholarships overseas, as well as proactively purchasing land elsewhere. In regards to the latter approach, the Kiribati government is close to finalising the purchase of land from the Anglican Church in Vanua Levu, Fiji (FBC, 2013). While the immediate priority is not migration, the additional land in Fiji provides a safety net for those unable to maintain their livelihoods in their native lands. The limited scope of this research prevented detailed searching of formal documentation on this agreement, and key experts consulted provided only anecdotal evidence.

More broadly speaking, opportunities exist to firmly embed relocation issues into national policy – such as Climate Change Policies, National Sustainable Development Policies or Joint National Action Plans for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation (JNAPs), as each country deems appropriate. To do so may require external assistance from expert organisations dealing in these issues (e.g. UNHCR, OHCHR, IFRC and Displacement Solutions) and drawing on existing frameworks including those developed for internal displacement:

- UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement
- Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons
- IASC Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters
- Peninsula Principles on Climate Displacement Within States (see Displacement Solutions, 2013)

Lastly, from a national perspective, it is acknowledged that with internal relocation comes complexities with regards to land tenure in the Pacific, particularly related to customary land tenure systems – issues that remain outside the scope of this paper. The Nansen Initiative is currently commissioning research on land tenure issues related to relocation, see Fitzpatrick (forthcoming).

⁵ Degree of content on human mobility in the context of disasters and climate change

IV. PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS, OPPORTUNITIES AND NEXT STEPS

This Discussion Paper has revealed that at present, there is limited substantial inclusion of migration, displacement, planned relocation in both regional and national policy frameworks, agreements and dialogue (e.g. discussion on the Pacific Plan Review). However, climate change and other disasters are already prompting migration, displacement and planned relocation in the Pacific, despite the gaps in national, bilateral and regional policies to adequately address and prepare for these forms of human mobility. As climate change impacts become more visible, states cannot afford to work alone, and need to operate at bilateral and regional levels to address protection and assistance needs of people on the move.

Key informant interviews revealed two main reasons for the limited progress in national and regional policy development on these issues to date. The first is the highly political and sensitive nature of these cross--border human mobility issues, which keeps formal discussions private, with few details disclosed to the public except that movements of people and purchase of land is going ahead or underway. The second reason is that many internal relocation processes, such as in post--disaster contexts, movements occur on such a small scale that they are implemented without formally documented agreements. Rather, these community relocations occur under the authority of traditional leaders and their communities and consequently, national governments and regional organisations have little, if any, role in the process. A further reason for limited progress in national and regional policy development emerged from the Nansen Initiative Regional Consultation, where it was noted by Pacific Island representatives that that talking about human mobility issues was perceived by some as giving up on climate change mitigation efforts.

As noted in the Introduction, the Outcome Document from the "Human Mobility, Natural Disasters and Climate Change in the Pacific" consultation in

May 2013, facilitated by the Nansen Initiative in Rarotonga (see Nansen Initiative, 2013) included actions endorsed by participating governments at the community, national, regional and international level. The second action at the regional scale was to: "Integrate consideration of voluntary migration, forced displacement, and planned relocation within ongoing regional processes, such as the Pacific Plan Review and the revision of other relevant regional frameworks". Three more specific and concrete recommendations that stem from this action are provided below. These are suggested as relevant priorities to begin addressing the Pacific region's needs regarding human mobility issues. Ordered in terms of priority and feasibility, each process links to recommendations with specified timeframes and responsible organisations.

4.1 INTEGRATED REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR DRM AND CCA

As noted in Table 1, regional discussions, led by SPC, SPREP and UNISDR, are underway to integrate the approaches addressing DRM and CCA in the Pacific region, with the outcome - an 'Integrated Strategy for DRM and CCA' - succeeding the Regional DRM Framework and PIFACC which expire in 2015. High level support across the region exists for this approach, as there has been consensus that integrating the approach to these issues carries many benefits. As such, a 'Roadmap' to chart the path to the development of the Integrated Strategy has been drafted and shared across the region, with updates provided to member states at annual Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network Meetings and Pacific Climate Change Roundtables. Recently, the Steering Committee for the Integrated Strategy agreed on the title of 'Strategy for Disaster and Climate Resilient Development in the Pacific (SRDP)'.

Key informant interviews revealed that the regional organisations and regional advisors involved in the development of the Integrated Strategy are aware of the opportunity to include human mobility issues. It is believed that human mobility will be specifically included within the Integrated Strategy under the Pillar of 'Adaptive Management of New and Emerging issues.' However, as noted in Section 3, regional organisations such as SPC/SOPAC and SPREP have, until recently, not strongly advocated for human mobility issues, instead focusing on the immediate priorities raised by their member states. To enable more comprehensive and strategic inclusion of human mobility issues within the Integrated Strategy, key organisations and regional advisors involved in the process will require support from organisations and experts on the issue.

A schedule of Roadmap Events is provided in Appendix 4 which describes events from July 2013 – August 2015 and notes a draft of the Integrated Strategy is due in April 2014. Furthermore, Steering Committee (SC) and Technical Working Group (TWG) Meetings are scheduled as follows:

- 1st TWG Meeting: 5th August 2013 (Fiji)
- 2nd TWG Meeting: 12th Sept 2013 (Samoa)
- 1st SC Meeting: 13th Sept 2013 (Samoa)
- 3rd TWG Meeting: December 2013 (Fiji)
- 2nd SC Meeting: December 2013 (Fiji)
- 4th TWG Meeting: March 2014 (Fiji)
- 3rd SC Meeting: March 2014 (Fiji)

It is therefore recommended that the Nansen Initiative provide technical support for strategic inclusion of human mobility issues in the Integrated Strategy. This could be achieved through provision of the following:

- Appropriately timed and scoped Background and Technical Working Papers. Timing should coincide with TWG Meetings (as seen above), which would be the appropriate audience for taking up human mobility issues.
- Nansen Initiative to request attendance at upcoming TWG Meetings (e.g. TWG Meeting in December 2013 and/or March 2014).
- Presentations and attendance at international and regional events such as the Third Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Global Conference, Apia, Samoa (event 5 in Appendix 3). Participation at these events and provision of supporting documents may then be considered for the final version of the Integrated Strategy, due for presentation at the 2014 UNFCCC Conference of the Parties Meeting.

Inclusion of human mobility issues into the Integrated Strategy will need to be done in such a way that allows for ongoing dialogue and does not firmly dictate the path each PIC must take on human mobility issues. As noted by an NGO expert consulted in this research: "It [migration, displacement and relocation issues] should be put in a diluted way [in regional strategies] to allow for national discussions".

4.2 BUILDING COMMUNITY DIALOGUE THROUGH NON--STATE ACTORS

As noted by Connell (2013), slow and planned migration and relocation improves the chances of success. It is pertinent to begin discussions on disaster and climate related human mobility issues at the community level, particularly with vulnerable communities to allow for participatory decision making and consensus building with those affected most. This concept of community dialogue also draws on points from Pacific Conference of Churches' 'Moana Declaration', noting the need for widespread consultation to allow for consensus building.

Non-state actors in the Pacific include NGOs and faith--based organisations (among others). From the NGO perspective, the Pacific Islands Association of NGOs (PIANGO) and the Pacific Regional NGO (PRNGO) Alliance (see Table 1) are appropriate regional bodies to engage with to enable dialogue with local communities on human mobility issues. While available information on the PIANGO website6 notes that "Pacific Regional Non-Governmental Organisations (PRNGOs) meet regularly to discuss issues of common concern", details of past and upcoming meetings were not readily available within the scope of this research. It is therefore recommended that the Nansen Initiative make contact with these two organisations, and request a joint meeting with each Secretariat to begin discussions and potentially plan to link in with upcoming meetings and planned events. This recognises that capacity gained from one-off support on technical issues is often unsustainable and ongoing dialogue and capacity building - ideally integrated into existing processes will likely be required.

From the faith-based organisation perspective, the Pacific Conference of Churches (PCC – also a member of PRNGO) maintains a proactive, educated and vocal stance on climate change and human mobility issues, with one of its key programmes called "Climate Change and Resettlement". Given the cultural importance of the Church across the Pacific, the PCC provides a highly relevant entry point in which to begin dialogue on human mobility issues (including migration,

⁶ See http://www.piango.org/International/PRNGO/prngo.html

displacement and planned relocation) at the local level. It is recognised that the Nansen Initiative and the PCC are already in contact. Thus it is recommended that a Joint Strategy is developed between the PCC and the Nansen Initiative to provide appropriate information, training and support to the PCC and its members with a view to enable local Church Leaders to discuss human mobility issues within their congregations. Details of the Joint Strategy would need to be developed with input from both organisations, with proposed events, training and meetings ideally linked to the PCC's planned schedule of activities, recognising the competing priorities of the PCC and its members.

4.3 PACIFIC HUMANITARIAN TEAM — PROTECTION CLUSTER

Since its beginnings in 2008, the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) has emerged as an important multi-stakeholder actor in Pacific disaster preparedness and humanitarian response. The PHT has made considerable progress in establishing a coordinated, predictable approach to delivering an effective and efficient response to disasters. Having responded to a diverse number of emergencies across the Pacific region, lessons from past events are becoming integrated into PHT plans and strategies. Furthermore, national representations of the PHT's cluster system are emerging (e.g. as seen in the Vanuatu Humanitarian Team) as effective mechanisms for as national coordinated response to disasters.

The Protection Cluster of the PHT is led by UNHCR and OHCHR, with goals stated as "To monitor and advocate for the effective integration of protection principles and protection-based activities into regional, national and local responses to disaster" (Pacific Humanitarian Protection Cluster, 2013). One of the Objectives of the Protection Cluster's 2013 Work Plan was "Advocacy with relevant stakeholders to recognize and address the specific protection concerns & persons with specific needs, including displacement affected populations in the Pacific region". This provides an entry point to strengthen issues surrounding human mobility – in particular, displacement and planned relocation.

The Protection Cluster undertakes preparedness and capacity building activities with PICs as part of their PHT responsibilities. It is therefore recommended that the Nansen Initiative work with the Protection Cluster leads to embed and strengthen national approaches to displacement and resettlement with individual PICs. Particular attention should be paid to cultural and social issues of the displaced or relocated community and the receiving community, as past examples have neglected these important issues (Connell, 2013).

The PHT's Protection Cluster meets on a quarterly basis. It is recommended that the Nansen Initiative request to attend one of these upcoming meetings and propose to jointly develop and implement a strategy on addressing human mobility issues, and to define roles and responsibilities moving forward. Roles and responsibilities should consider other experts (individuals and organisations - e.g. Displacement Solutions) who could provide input in both discrete and ongoing ways. The strategy would need to acknowledge the role of National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) in disaster risk management, and the constraints NDMOs face in terms of resourcing. The strategy would also need to align with both the Work Plan of the Protection Cluster, and the objectives of the PHT as a whole. It is also recommended that ongoing technical backstopping be provided by the Nansen Initiative to the Protection Cluster. This would enable ongoing progress on displacement and relocation issues, recognising the numerous priorities of the Cluster.

By focusing on national capacity building to deal with these issues internally, the Pacific region as a whole will more readily cope with both the slow onset events, and rapid onset disasters with strengthened plans and policy frameworks that incorporate, for example, UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. It is also recommended that The Protection Cluster, in cooperation with the Nansen Initiative, facilitate research, analysis and the sharing of lessons and processes from current and ongoing occurrences of displacement and relocation and present these at regional meetings such as the annual Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management, the biannual Pacific Climate Change Roundtable and the Annual Meeting of the Pacific Humanitarian Team, held in October each year.



V. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The Pacific region has a long cultural history of migration across the "sea of islands", as noted by Hau'ofa (1994). Modern day migration patterns are based on a long history of human mobility across the Pacific, and have led the region to exist in a state of complexity comprised of trade, temporary labour, remittances, education, training, and mobility against a backdrop of various stages of development. Today, the Pacific's culture of migration faces new challenges as a result of climate change impacts. While some lessons can be learned from past experiences of human mobility, in many ways PICs and the region must decide how to face these new challenges which are without precedent in terms of solutions.

This Discussion Paper focused on assessing current regional policies and frameworks surrounding issues relating to migration, displacement, and relocation, with a secondary focus at the national scale. The research revealed limited inclusion of the concepts of disaster and climate change related migration and mobility issues, with policies and frameworks instead focused on more immediate development concerns. And while past occurrences of bilateral migration and relocation have occurred, very little has been documented on the success, or otherwise, surrounding these events. Proposed actions have been put forth as a means to begin to address these challenges confronted by PICs. It is anticipated that this issue will only grow in significance and as such, much more research and inclusive, widespread discussions are needed.



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7.1 APPENDIX 1: DISCUSSION PAPER TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the Discussion Paper were as follows:

- The discussion paper will identify and briefly describe key regional and national processes and policies relevant to human mobility within the context of natural disasters and climate change, as agreed upon in the outcome document of the Nansen Initiative Pacific Consultation.
- The paper will identify the extent to which disaster related human mobility issues are addressed with the policies and or process.
- The paper will provide concrete examples and recommendations about how human mobility issues could be inserted with relevant deliberations, processes and strategies.

The final report should be between 10-15 pages.

7.2 APPENDIX 2: PACIFIC EXPERTS CONSULTED

- Cristelle Pratt (Independent Pacific Regional Expert)
- **Roshni Chand** (Program Manager, Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific FSPI)
- Catherine Gordon (UNHCR Liaison Officer for the Pacific)
- Richard Towle
 (UNHCR Regional Representative for Australia,
 New Zealand, Papua New Guinea & the Pacific)
- Moira Enetama (Director of Taoga Niue - Culture Department)
- Helga-Bara Bragadottir (UN Joint Presence, Nauru)
- Mosese Sikivou (Deputy Director, Disaster Reduction Programme, SPC/SOPAC)
- John Connell (Professor of Pacific Studies, University of Sydney)
- Dale Dominey-Howes (Associate Professor of Natural hazards, emergency and disaster management, University of Sydney)
- Scott Leckie (Director, Displacement Solutions)

8.3 APPENDIX 3: INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL INSTRUMENTS RELEVANT TO IMMIGRATION PRACTICE AND LEGISLATION

Convention, treaty, or declaration	Aus	Cook	FSM	Fiji	Kir	RMI	Nau	NZ	Niu	Pal	PNG	Sam	Sol	Ton	Tuv	Van
Chicago Convention	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	Х	х		
UDHR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refugee Convention	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х								
CSSP (Stateless persons)	х	Х	Х													
SID Convention	х	х	х													
CRS (Statelessness)	х	х	х													
ICCPR	х	х	х	х	х	х										
ICESCR	х	х	х	х												
CERD	х	х	х	х	х	х	х									
CEDAW	х	х	х	х	Х	х	х	Х	х	х	х	х				
Torture Convention	х	х	х													
CRC	х	х	х	х	Х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	Х	х	х	
ICRMW																
Honiara Declaration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNTOC	х	х	х	х	Х	х	х									
Trafficking Protocol	х	х	х	х												
Smuggling Protocol	х	х	х	х												
UNSCR 1373	х	х	Х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х		
Nasonini Declaration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference, 2011. For explanation of acronyms see http://www.pidcsec.org

8.4 APPENDIX 4: KFY 'ROADMAP' FVENTS

1. July 2013: Joint Meeting of the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management and Pacific Climate Change Round Table, 8-12th July 2013, Nadi, Fiji

- · An opportunity for the countries, territories and other stakeholder groups to contribute to the formulation of the integrated regional strategy.
- The outcomes will also contribute to the consultations on the global post-2015 framework for DRR and the post-2015 development agenda including the Third Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Conference in 2014.

2. September-November 2013 SPREP and SPC Governing Councils

· Update of 'Roadmap' process shared.

3. November/December 2013: Conference of the Parties, UNFCCC

- · Update of 'Roadmap' process shared with CoP through SPREP.
- 4. April 2014: Draft of Integrated Regional Strategy Completed
- · A complete draft of the integrated regional strategy for DRM and Climate Change is in place by 1 April 2014.

5. May 2014: Third Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Global Conference, Apia, Samoa

· Share key messages on DRM and CC through national and regional approaches.

6. June/July 2014: Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management

· The Pacific DRM community requested to support the final draft of the integrated regional strategy for DRM and Climate Change.

7. June/July 2014: Out of Session Pacific Climate Change Roundtable

· Endorsement by the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR) of the draft integrated regional strategy for DRM and Climate Change.

8. May/June 2014: 6th Asian Ministerial Conference for DRR, Thailand

· As part of inter-regional collaboration in DRM, share an update of the 'Roadmap' process for the information of Asia stakeholders.

9. September- November 2014: SREP and SPC Governing Council

 $\cdot \, Draft \, integrated \, regional \, strategy \, for \, DRM \, and \, Climate \, Change \, submitted \, for \, final \, endorsement.$

10. November/December 2014: Conference of the Parties, UNFCCC

· Pacific to present the endorsed integrated regional strategy for DRM and Climate Change.

11. First quarter 2015: 3rd World Conference on Disaster Reduction, Japan

· Pacific to present the endorsed integrated regional strategy for DRM and Climate Change as the region's formal contribution to the meeting where the Post-2015 Framework for DRR is expected to be adopted.

12. June 2015: Meetings of the Pacific Platform for DRM and Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR)

· Present the final integrated regional strategy to DRM and Climate Change stakeholders with an emphasis on implementation arrangements from 2016.

13. June 2015: Pacific Regional Synthesis Report completed

 $\cdot \ A \ final \ draft \ of \ the \ Pacific \ Regional \ Synthesis \ Report \ 2015. \ Implementation \ Progress \ of \ the \ Pacific \ DRR \ and \ DM.$

Framework for Action 2005 - 2015 (RFA) and Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2006 - 2015

 \cdot (PIFACC) is finalised by 1 June 2015

14. June 2015: Compendium of Case Studies completed

· A compendium of case studies in DRM and Climate Change for the Pacific is finalised by 1 June 2015

15. August 2015: Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting

- · Present the endorsed integrated regional strategy for DRM and Climate Change for approval by Heads of Government of Pacific island countries.
- \cdot Included as part of the presentation will be:
- Pacific Regional Synthesis Report 2015: Implementation Progress of the RFA and PI FACC
- Compendium of Pacific DRM and Climate Change Case Studies

Source: Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management (2013)



This is a multi-partner project funded by the European Commission (EC) whose overall aim is to address a legal gap regarding cross-border displacement in the context of disasters. The project brings together the expertise of three distinct partners (UNHCR, NRC/IDMC and the Nansen Initiative) seeking to:

- 1 > increase the understanding of States and relevant actors in the international community about displacement related to disasters and climate change;
- 2 > equip them to plan for and manage internal relocations of populations in a protection sensitive manner; and
- 3 > provide States and other relevant actors tools and guidance to protect persons who cross international borders owing to disasters, including those linked to climate change.



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