

**Regional Workshop on  
Internal Displacement caused by  
Natural Disasters and Climate Change  
in the Pacific**

Pacific Island Forum Secretariat, Suva, Fiji  
May 4-6, 2011

**SYNTHESIS REPORT**

Organized by:  
The Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement  
and  
The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights  
Regional Office for the Pacific  
and  
The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs  
Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific



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## ACRONYMS

CC	Climate Change
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FDPA	Fiji Disabled Peoples' Association
FNCDP	Fiji National Council for Disabled Persons
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization
MSWWPA	Ministry of Social Welfare, Women and Poverty Alleviation (Fiji)
NDMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NZ	New Zealand
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PHPC	Pacific Humanitarian Protection Cluster
PHT	Pacific Humanitarian Team
PIC	Pacific Island Country
PIFS	Pacific Island Forum Secretariat
PM	Prime Minister
PNG	Papua New Guinea
SI	Solomon Islands
UN	United Nations
UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UN OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UN SR	Special Rapporteur of the Secretary General of the United Nations on the Human Rights of IDPs
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Office of )

UNICEF                    United Nations Children's Fund  
USP                      University of South Pacific

## 1. Background

Natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, storms, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions...) and the negative effects of climate change (more frequent and stronger sudden-onset disasters, salination, and sea-level-rise) have a significant impact on Pacific countries. Both disasters and climate change are causing internal displacement in many countries in the region.

Global experience indicates that persons displaced by natural disasters are particularly vulnerable to violations of their human rights and that the risk of human rights violations increases the longer people stay displaced.

In an effort to raise the awareness of Pacific Island States and regional actors on internal displacement caused by natural disasters, the Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Regional Office for the Pacific, and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific convened a one-day conference on Internal Displacement due to Natural Disasters and Climate Change. The conference, held in Suva, Fiji on May 3, 2011, launched the OHCHR report on *Protecting the Human Rights of Internal Displaced Persons in Natural Disaster, Challenges in the Pacific*.

This conference was followed by a three-day workshop on “Internal Displacement caused by Natural Disasters and Climate Change in the Pacific” which introduced protection issues in natural disasters with a focus on improving the capacity of humanitarian and other actors to incorporate human rights issues and protection in preparing for, responding to, and/or recovering from natural disasters and climate change.

The workshop brought together key players in the field including Red Cross/Red Crescent representatives, government representatives (responsible for disaster relief, disaster risk reduction and/or internal displacement), major national NGOs and civil society representatives, key UN actors, as well as people who personally experienced internal displacement because of natural disasters and climate change. Unfortunately, the UN Special Rapporteur for the Human Rights of IDPs, Mr. Chaloka Beyani, was unable to attend the workshop but sent words of encouragement and support to participants. The workshop provided a forum to discuss good practices in terms of regional, national, and local monitoring mechanisms of humanitarian response in natural disasters as well as to develop specific recommendations to strengthen policy and action for rights protection at local, national and regional levels.

Specific overall objectives of the workshop included:

- Increasing awareness of the protection challenges that exist in natural disasters and activities that promote the rights of disaster-affected people;
- Clarifying the role of humanitarian actors in protection in situations of natural disasters, and introducing the *Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters*<sup>1</sup>;
- Increasing awareness of the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*<sup>2</sup> and the *Framework for Durable Solutions*<sup>3</sup> and how they can be applied in the Pacific;
- Heightening awareness of internal displacement due to natural disasters and climate change.

The workshop introduced international human rights law and other frameworks (the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*, the *IASC Operational Guidelines*) that underpin protection work in natural disasters. These frameworks suggest concepts and tools that will assist in the integration of protection approaches in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery.

Emphasis was placed on the protection of persons and groups at special risk due to their particular needs or circumstances (e.g. unaccompanied/separated children; persons with disabilities; persons at risk due to gender; ethnic or religious minorities subject to discrimination; older persons; etc.).

Pacific case studies were included to provide participants with the opportunity to consider the practical application of the different types of protection activities and modes of action in disaster settings. The third day specifically addressed issues of climate change and displacement, with a focus on possible lessons learned from development-forced displacement and population relocations made necessary by slow-onset climate change effects.

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<sup>1</sup> Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, *IASC Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters*, January 2011

<sup>2</sup> UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), *The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*, E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, 1998, [www.brookings.edu/projects/idp/gp\\_page.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/projects/idp/gp_page.aspx)

<sup>3</sup> Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, *IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons*, April 2010

## 2. The rights protection frameworks for internally displaced persons and persons affected by natural disasters

One of the core subjects of the workshop was the introduction and discussion of the international rights protection framework for internally displaced persons and persons affected by natural disaster. The framework was first introduced by Beth Ferris from the Brookings-LSE

Internally displaced persons shall enjoy, in full equality, the same rights and freedoms under international and domestic law as do other persons in their country. They shall not be discriminated against in the enjoyment of any rights and freedoms on the ground that they are internally displaced.

*Guiding Principle 1.1*

Project on Internal Displacement, who gave a presentation on the *UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* during the first day of the workshop. Ms. Ferris noted that internally displaced persons (IDPs) were those persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence because of violent conflict, generalized violence, natural and man-made disasters as well as development projects and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. She also pointed out that IDPs in many

cases have specific needs related to their displacement, including lack of shelter and problems related to living in camps or evacuation centers, loss of property without restitution or compensation thereof, loss of access to livelihoods, discrimination because of displacement, lack of identity cards, lack of access to services, lack of political rights, and problems of return and integration.

The *Guiding Principles* were presented to the UN Human Rights Commission in 1998 and in 2005 acknowledged by the UN World Summit as an “important international framework for the protection” of IDPs. The *Guiding Principles* are based on binding international human rights law. They affirm the primary responsibility of national authorities to protect and assist IDPs and deal with three phases of displacement: prevention of displacement, the time during displacement, and creating durable solutions to end periods of displacement.

Certain internally displaced persons, such as children, especially unaccompanied minors, expectant mothers, mothers with young children, female heads of household, persons with disabilities and elderly persons, shall be entitled to protection and assistance required by their condition and to treatment which takes into account their special needs.

*Guiding Principle 4.2*

In the following session, Olivia Wellesley-Cole, the cluster coordinator of the Pacific Humanitarian Protection Cluster, and Daniel Petz from the Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement discussed the framework for rights protection in situations of natural disasters,

noting that protection is defined as: "All activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law."<sup>4</sup> Olivia Wellesley-Cole included a simplified description of the aims of protection in disasters, which is firstly to prevent unnecessary loss of life, and secondly to sustain life in a safe and dignified manner throughout the emergency. She pointed out that persons affected by natural disasters retain their rights during all phases of a disaster, from relief/response, to recovery as well as during disaster preparedness activities. She noted that pre-existing vulnerabilities are often exacerbated by disasters and that the longer the effects of disasters last, the greater the risk of human rights violations. In situations of natural disasters, certain groups such as children, the elderly, women (especially pregnant women), people with disabilities, single-heads of households, and individuals with HIV/AIDS are especially vulnerable and therefore their protection often requires special measures. She also stressed that although States have the primary responsibility to guarantee the rights of persons affected by natural disasters, civil society plays an important role in supporting the state in that task. International actors (UN, INGOs) also play an important supportive role when asked for assistance by the governments of the affected states.

Following the introduction of the concept of protection, Daniel Petz presented the *IASC Operational Guidelines for the Protection of Persons in Situations in Natural Disasters*.<sup>5</sup> The *Guidelines*, developed to strengthen human rights aspects of disaster response following the Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004, were published in 2006 and were revised in 2010 after field testing. The guidelines are based on the idea that all human rights are equally important, but that people have different needs according to their vulnerabilities. Based on international human rights law, they provide operational advice primarily aimed at international and non-governmental humanitarian organizations. The *Guidelines* may also be useful for governmental actors, in particular disaster management institutions, as well as for civil society in countries

Humanitarian goods and services should be provided on the basis of assessed needs, without any distinction of any kind other than that of differing needs and without any discrimination as to race, colour, sex, language, disability, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, age, or other status. All affected persons should have safe, unimpeded and non-discriminatory access to goods and services necessary to respond to their basic needs. Specific measures such as priority access or separate distribution systems should be taken to the extent necessary to ensure that persons with specific needs have adequate access to humanitarian goods and services.

*IASC Operational Guideline B.1.1*

<sup>4</sup> IASC IDP Protection Policy 1999. The definition was originally adopted by a 1999 Workshop of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on Protection.

<sup>5</sup> Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, *IASC Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters*, January 2011

affected by natural disasters. The *Guidelines* promote a “human rights-based approach” to natural disasters which protects people’s rights by identifying relevant needs and interests of affected persons, identifying rights holders and duty bearers, identifying the limitations of what people can demand, and ensuring that humanitarian action meets humanitarian standards. The Guidelines, which encompass all groups of human rights (political, social-economic, cultural), distinguish between four groups of rights:

- A. Protection of life; security and physical integrity of the person; and family ties
- B. Protection of rights related to the provision of food; health; shelter; and education
- C. Protection of rights related to housing; land and property; livelihoods and secondary and higher education
- D. Protection of rights related to documentation; movement; re-establishment of family ties; expression and opinion; and elections

This division does not introduce a hierarchy of rights, but rather corresponds to the immediate needs in a post-disaster response. The rights in group A and B are of more importance during the emergency phase and groups C and D are particularly important in the recovery phase. The 2011 revised version of the Operational Guidelines additionally suggests preparedness measures that can help to put a rights-based system into place before disaster strikes.

On the second day of the workshop, Beth Ferris presented the *IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons*.<sup>6</sup> She noted that durable solutions are important because it is not sufficient for those affected by natural disasters only to survive and survive the emergency phase. In many cases, people affected by a disaster are not able to restart normal lives on their own when houses, infrastructure, and the economy are destroyed. Even when people displaced by a disaster can return to their homes or are relocated to a safe area, it does not mean that such solutions are automatically durable and sustainable. The *Framework* identifies elements necessary to achieve a durable solution by combining an analysis of the relevant needs of IDPs (and other affected persons), the process necessary to enable voluntary decision-making by IDPs (and other affected persons), and the substantive conditions necessary for making solutions (recovery) durable. The *Framework* identifies the following criteria as important for determining whether or not a durable solution has been found:

A durable solution is achieved if displaced or otherwise affected persons:

- No longer have any specific assistance and protection needs and vulnerabilities that are directly linked to their having been displaced (or otherwise affected) by the natural disaster;
- Enjoy their human rights without being discriminated against because they were displaced (or otherwise affected) by the natural disaster.

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<sup>6</sup> Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, *IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons*, April 2010

In accordance with the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*, the Framework also points out that durable solutions for internally displaced persons can be achieved by:

- Sustainable reintegration at the place of origin (“return”);
- Sustainable local integration in areas where internally displaced persons take refuge (“local integration”); and/or
- Sustainable integration in another part of the country (“settlement elsewhere in the country”).

Ms. Ferris noted that finding durable solutions is a gradual and often long-term process that involves reducing displacement-specific needs and ensuring the full enjoyment of human rights. It is also a complex process that must address human rights, humanitarian, development, and reconstruction challenges, in which the coordinated and timely engagement of different actors is required. To successfully find durable solutions, internally displaced persons should be enabled to actively participate in the process of finding those solutions.

### **3. Evacuations, Protection Monitoring and Tools**

One session of the workshop facilitated by Greg Grimsich from OCHA Pacific specifically focused on evacuations, an issue that, in earlier sessions of the workshop, was identified as posing particular challenges to both authorities and affected communities. While giving a brief overview of the evacuation issue, Greg Grimsich noted that the different stages in evacuations include: decision; warning; withdrawal; and shelter and return. He noted that there are protection considerations to be taken into account at each of these different stages. In working groups, participants then discussed an evacuation scenario based on the Mt. Gaua eruptions in Vanuatu and identified a number of issues related to evacuations. The working groups noted that people are often unwilling to evacuate or leave their homes; that it is difficult for people to organize themselves;

“A significant challenge is the lack of information about what is happening, but also about what people need.”

*Workshop participant*

and that drills and proper warnings can improve the effectiveness of evacuations. There are also concerns about who should take leadership when evacuation decisions arise. A particular concern was raised about people with community responsibilities who do not want to move despite danger (for example, religious or traditional leaders). Furthermore, jurisdictional boundaries or gray zones also sometimes make it difficult to identify the relevant authorities to decide on mandatory evacuations. Clear division and communication of responsibilities when assisting vulnerable persons was seen as important. A good practice is exemplified by individuals who take responsibility for the safe evacuation of extended family members who are elderly, children or otherwise vulnerable. Participants also felt that wherever possible, family members should not be separated during evacuations.

In all stages of evacuation, coordination between government, NGOs and international agencies was seen as an important challenge. Sometimes warnings come in the middle of the night – when the elderly in particular might have problems receiving and reacting to these warnings. Evacuation centers need to be safe places and there is a need to assess them to determine if they are really safe in situations of natural disasters. Participants also noted that accidents, especially road accidents, were another threat during evacuations.

Participants further noted that once evacuated, access to food and basic services is one of the main problems faced by different groups. Humanitarian goods needed to be adequate for the evacuees and overall there is a need to close the gap between planning and implementation. ‘Evacuees’ have specific protection needs in temporary shelters; in particular, protection from sexual and gender-based violence was seen as important. Participants also noted that community obligations can sometimes come into conflict with individual rights. Consequently, it is important to create mechanisms to address tensions between different groups. Providing a constant stream of information to the evacuated population and constant monitoring was seen as beneficial to the protection of the rights of evacuees.

Michelle Yonetani from the International Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC) facilitated a session on displacement monitoring, explaining that IDMC together with OCHA, carried out the first effort to monitor displacement from sudden-onset natural disasters in 2008. In that year an estimated 36 million people were displaced by natural disasters; more recent research indicates that 42 million people were displaced by disasters in 2010, of whom 90% were displaced by floods and storms. She noted that the data show that many people are subjected to multiple hazards and experience multiple displacement. While much of the attention focuses on large-scale mega-disasters, small scale recurrent disasters have a cumulative effect on communities, particularly when the time between events is short. She noted that there is a need for systematic and sustained monitoring to better understand the phenomenon of displacement caused by sudden-onset natural disasters which will in turn lead to better programming decisions.

Olivia Wellesley-Cole introduced the participants to the following two tools: the *Pacific Protection Toolkit*<sup>7</sup> and the *Checklists for Integrating Human Rights in Natural Disaster Management in the Pacific*, both of which are resources that were specifically developed for use in the Pacific Region.

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<sup>7</sup> See at: <http://www.pacificdisaster.net/pdn2008/> under “training and tools”

The *Pacific Protection Toolkit* is an indexed library of over 100 documents on protection-related topics, provided on a compact disc. The index shows the documents by topic/folder. The complete toolkit is also available on the Pacific Disaster Net website.

The *Checklists* are in the form of a pocket-sized booklet intended to provide disaster management teams and humanitarian workers with guidance regarding key human rights issues and potential violations (including internal displacements) to which they should be alert during response, recovery or preparedness activities in the Pacific Region. They were launched at a workshop in Suva in May 2007. The booklet is divided into four sections: emergency response, disaster response and recovery, disaster preparedness, and a companion note on vulnerability. The fourth section contains a description of groups of persons with specific needs, includes descriptions of particular sectors of Pacific society such as Fa'fafine & Faleleiti, and explains the factors which could contribute to them being vulnerable at times of emergency. The *Checklists* are available in English, Fijian and Hindi.

#### **4. Internal Displacement, Rights Protection and Natural Disasters in the Pacific Region - Challenges and Good Practices**

Following the introduction and discussion of the rights protection framework for internally displaced persons as well as for persons affected by natural disasters, participants of all seven participating countries (Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) formed country groups to discuss some of the challenges and good practices found in the laws, policies and practices of their own countries. Almost all participating countries had been hit by sudden-onset natural disasters in the recent past, and several countries had experienced major internal displacement as a result. While almost all of the participating countries had developed and operationalized disaster management plans and policies, participants noted an overall lack of relevant laws and policies in regard to persons displaced by natural disasters (both sudden and slow-onset). Though natural disaster-induced displacement in the region was predominantly internal and caused by sudden-onset disasters, the participants from Kiribati and Tuvalu noted that their countries were experiencing a longer term challenge of migration due to climate related slow-onset disasters such as sea level rise, "salination" of water sources, and connected lack of fresh drinking water. Participants from several countries noted that disaster management plans are centered on responding to cyclones, however in some cases those plans are currently under revision and efforts are underway to address that bias.

Participants from almost all of the countries represented reported that land was a major issue. In most countries land ownership is customary although mixed land systems also exist. Participants noted that in many areas, the attachment of persons to the land is very strong and

that people therefore have been reluctant to leave their land in past situations of natural disasters. This was especially problematic when areas became unsafe or uninhabitable because of sudden or slow-onset disasters and communities needed to be relocated. Gender issues are also prevalent in several countries with women having less access to land than men. In regard to rights protection, participants noted that special provisions in disaster management laws and policies related to vulnerable groups often do not exist. A lack of awareness and participation of communities was also identified as an obstacle to implementation of rights-based frameworks. This is compounded by the isolation of many Pacific communities which are often difficult to reach when a disaster occurs because of remote locations of some areas, low population densities, and lack of infrastructure in some areas. On the other hand, on main islands, populations are often very dense and land is scarce, causing another set of issues when disasters strike.

Participants also discussed various good practices in their countries in regard to rights protection in natural disasters. Several participants noted that the incorporation of lessons learned from previous disasters into the revisions of natural disaster management policies is a good practice. Incorporation of the cluster approach was also seen as a good practice by some participants. Participants from one country noted that decentralization of services to outer islands is a helpful policy. There was a general sense that the involvement of local communities and authorities in disaster management and planning is a good practice and that such activities should be strengthened as in almost all cases, local communities are the first responders when disasters strike. The strengthening of resilience of Pacific communities was seen as a goal that could bring long-term benefits given the rising frequency and strength of climate-related disasters in the region.

Building on the country working groups the following session focused on how protection could be incorporated into disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness. Again, working groups discussed several topics: the role of women and men in disaster preparedness, the role of children and youth in disaster preparedness, community-based disaster risk reduction, and preventing displacement through disaster risk reduction.

Regarding the role of different groups in disaster preparedness, participants noted that gender roles had changed in many places over the years and that there is now a greater understanding of the important role that women can play in disaster preparedness and management. Still, some societies remain very male-dominated and exclude women in decision making processes. Because of traditional gender roles, women are often perceived as doing silent advocacy and requesting action “in the background.” It was also noted that women’s involvement in disaster management can result in more equitable services. Participants observed that children can be important actors in disaster preparedness, especially by being good advocates for disaster

preparedness measures in their families and helping to expand knowledge and change adults' behavior. Older children can also take responsibility for their younger siblings in case a disaster strikes. Unfortunately, there is usually little voice for children in disaster-related decision making and children's opinions are rarely considered.

The working groups on the role of groups in disaster preparedness came up with several recommendations, among them the need to build confidence and capacity of women to participate in disaster preparedness and management activities, including through international cooperation. Additionally, there is a need for men to "champion" women's issues. There should also be gender focal points in disaster reduction management groups. Participants furthermore recommended the use of international frameworks to support the local efforts of women to reduce disaster risk and prepare for disasters. In regard to children's roles, participants recommended that children be included in national and local disaster management planning more often. There is a specific need to target children outside of the school system, which can be done through church organizations. Participants also proposed collection of data on children disaggregated by age (not putting all children in the same category), as children of different ages had different needs but also different capabilities to assist with disaster preparedness and in the disaster response.

In regard to community-based disaster risk reduction and the prevention of displacement through disaster risk reduction, participants focused on the possibilities of disaster mitigation measures such as the growth of mangroves and mixed plantations, the building of seawalls, roads and infrastructure that is sensitive to disaster hazards, the planting of trees as wind barriers, and the collection and rationing of water. Another important part of the discussion was focused on the need for good communication between national institutions and communities. This can be achieved through the use of solar and satellite phones and radios, for example, but also through interaction, information sharing, and evacuation planning that engages local communities and is embedded in traditional structures. Participants also recommended the need for training communities in disaster risk reduction measures.

On the second day of the workshop, another working group session on "protection of special groups at risk" focused on the protection needs of specific groups and on particular aspects of protection. The working groups focused on internally displaced persons, protection from sexual and gender-based violence, child protection, marginalized groups as well as other special groups at risk (people with disabilities, elderly, people with HIV/AIDS...). Some of the challenges identified were the need to protect vulnerable groups from violence and trafficking and to provide services in accordance with specific needs.

In regard to rights protection for IDPs, participants noted several good practices, such as resettling IDPs close to police stations which provide safety for them. They also pointed out that the provision of incentives (such as land, crops) for people who needed to be relocated made relocation more successful. Capacity building for community leaders and traditional chiefs was also seen as a good practice as was the involvement of external experts. Participants noted that the loss of ID cards and documents is a serious challenge for displaced persons. Concerning all vulnerable groups, participants noted the need to identify those groups which have special vulnerabilities and incorporate those assessments into the disaster management plans.

Participants also came up with a series of recommendations on how to improve rights protection for special groups at risk. The need to provide psycho-social support for persons affected and displaced by natural disasters was highlighted, along with the strong need for capacity building on all levels, especially for emerging and young leaders. Given the lack of policies on IDPs in many Pacific Island States, participants felt that there was a need to create national legislation and policies to protect displaced persons (IDPs), including ongoing monitoring systems. National laws and policies would also have to deal with difficult land and property rights questions that often occurred in post-disaster situations. To avoid conflict over land issues after a disaster, the mapping of communities prior to disasters was seen as a good preparedness measure.

For the protection of groups at risk, awareness raising and information campaigns should be conducted. An important recommendation addressed the need to promote and develop good management and planning of camps and evacuation centers, which can include the development of a code of conduct for center managers. Such places should provide privacy for children, women, and persons with disabilities. Moreover, evacuation centers must be disability-friendly. For example, warnings and other information for disaster affected persons should also be available in sign-language. Participants felt that people with disabilities and other specific groups need to be part of the planning and decision-making process for disaster preparedness and management policies.

## **5. Climate Change and Displacement in the Pacific Region**

One of the issues discussed repeatedly during the workshop was the nexus between climate change and displacement in the Pacific region. Pacific Island Countries (PICs) are seen as especially vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change due to a rise in the intensity and frequency of climate-related sudden-onset disasters coupled with risks posed by environmental degradation and rising sea levels. Especially for countries that solely consist of atoll islands such as Kiribati and Tuvalu, climate change posed an imminent threat to their very existence as nations.

## 5.1 Climate Change and Resulting Displacement

On Day 3 of the workshop, John Campbell from the University of Waikato provided an overview of climate change and population displacement in the Pacific. He began with a definition of climate change adaptation as those activities that helped reduce the effects of climate change on individuals, communities, and countries. He noted that adaptation can be proactive or reactive, the latter referring to actions that are devised and implemented after the negative effects have occurred.

Proactive adaptations are likely to be the least disruptive and may allow communities to be prepared in advance for steps they may need to take at some point in the future. He also noted that some form of migration might be part of climate change adaptation strategies. Certain factors, including loss of land, loss of water security, loss of food security, loss of settlement security (because of repeated floods, storms and/or droughts) can force people to migrate or to be relocated. For example, erosion, water shortages, and food shortages can render atolls uninhabitable. Coastal locations can also become uninhabitable from erosion and increased frequency/magnitude of inundations, while riverine locations (especially deltas, but also flood plains) can become uninhabitable due to increased frequency and magnitude of floods, as can certain areas subjected to successive droughts of high magnitude.

John Campbell then presented several scenarios demonstrating how many people in Pacific countries might be affected by the above-mentioned effects in addition to given projections of population growth. As a result, many might need to migrate by 2050. He came up with a low projection of 665,000 and a high projection of 1,725,000 persons.

How many climate induced migrants might there be in 2050? Scenarios			
	based on		based on
	2009 estimates		2050 projections
Atolls	240,000	240,000	320,000
Coasts	95,000	350,000	180,000
Rivers	80,000	400,000	165,000
Totals	415,000	990,000	665,000
(© THE UNIVERSITY OF WAIKATO )			

Destinations for migration/displacement might be in many cases internal, both within and outside of customary land. Migration might also be directed towards urban areas. International migration, which may be particularly necessary for residents of atoll countries, could be

directed at other Pacific countries (as John Campbell pointed out there were already historic precedents for this – such as from Barnaba, Gilbert & Ellice Islands to Rambi, Fiji after the 2<sup>nd</sup> world war; from Ellis Island, Tuvalu, to Fiji; Gilbertese from Kiribati to Western Province, Solomon Islands) or former colonial powers or Pacific Rim countries (Australia, New Zealand, USA, England, France). In conclusion, he noted that community relocation would be extremely difficult and costly and that the degree of difficulty and cost would rise exponentially with increasing distance from the original home of the community. Tensions over land rights as well as loss of cultural and community cohesion would be some of the expected negative effects. Given all those potential difficulties he pleaded for a long-term dialogue on potential relocations both in communities that might be displaced and with potential host communities. He also advocated for discussions on how relocations could be funded.

## **5.2 Development-caused Displacement**

Michael Cernea from the Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement and Susanna Price from Australian National University, throughout two sessions of the workshop, focused on lessons learned from development-caused population displacement and resettlement caused by climate change induced displacement. Michael Cernea noted that the world literature on climate change displacement over-debates numbers but under-explores the content of displacement and resettlement, in particular the specific risks related to displacement and resettlement such as economic and livelihood losses, and human, cultural, and social capital losses. He noted that the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* can be seen as the overall policy template for internal displacement as they were the single international document that encompasses all three types of displacement (from conflict, disasters and development) under the concept of IDPs. Further supporting participants' observations he noted that there were many gaps between the international frameworks for IDPs and domestic laws and policies. He then pointed out several similarities between climate change displacement and displacement from development projects. Both forms of displacement result from man-made environmental changes and in most cases they both have developed gradually and are known long in advance.

For the case of development-induced displacement, throughout the last decades, international development banks have developed a set of safeguard policies to protect the rights of persons displaced and resettled by those projects but there were still significant risks for people affected by resettlement. These include impoverishment (linked to several factors such as landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, degradation of social status, increased morbidity and mortality, food insecurity, loss of access to common property resources, and social disarticulation). While the policy of the World Bank and other development banks had the basic objective to not only restore but to also improve the economic situation of resettled persons, many projects failed. Reasons for those failures were weak preparation, bad planning, absent supervision, weak capacity, compensation distortions,

institutional corruption, lack of land, and supply delays. In conclusion, Michael Cernea noted again that there were many lessons that could be learned from development-induced displacement in light of climate-induced displacement resettlement. Lastly, he explained that climate-induced resettlement must be turned into development through poverty reduction and human rights protection.

Following-up on Michael Cernea's presentation Susanna Price discussed in more detail the actual macro frameworks and resettlement planning that is done by international development banks such as the Asian Development Bank. In the event that displacement/resettlement cannot be avoided, careful and timely planning for resettlement would bring many benefits. Standard ingredients for a resettlement plan include policy objectives and legal framework, in addition to grievance redress and appeal procedures; community participation in planning including both those displaced and host communities; comprehensive planning based upon census and socio-economic surveys, including production, land ownership, and land use; valuing and compensating for lost assets at replacement rate; identification of alternative sites and options; livelihood restoration: access to land, training, employment and credit; shelter, infrastructure and social services; environmental protection and management; defined organizational responsibilities; cost estimate and budget for all resettlement and connected activities, included in the costs of the main project; implementation schedule – entitlements before construction; and a monitoring and evaluation plan.

She then discussed funding possibilities for resettlement programs occurring because of climate change. She noted that mitigation or adaptation projects which are directly productive (dams for hydroelectricity, plantations) can directly share the benefits that are created with those displaced while within the UNFCCC framework entities such as the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund might be able to fund adaptation projects related to resettlement of populations. There might also be international and national government funding available. Another opportunity was the development of enhanced macro frameworks which could be applicable for special funds from international development banks.

### **5.3 Climate Change Case Studies**

Another important part of the discussion on climate change and displacement during the workshop was the sharing by participants of their own experiences with displacement and relocation in the region. Paul Lokani from Papua New Guinea presented the case of the Carteret Islands where his organization Tulele Peisa has already started to relocate people to the larger island of Bougainville because of the negative effects of rising sea levels on the Carteret islands. He explained that the main activities of Tulele Peisa included: awareness raising; identification of family volunteers (both sides); exchange of chiefs and elderly; targeting of young people as advocates for change and understanding; economic incentives (land given to each family, cash

crops – coconut and copra earnings); training in land and food security. The relocation programs target is to relocate 50 % of the islands population (i.e. 1350 persons) by 2020. He subsequently showed a powerful film of the process of identifying new sites on Bougainville for the islanders to relocate to, with the heartache involved in such a decision.

Emil Mael from the Melematte community in Vanuatu recounted the story of the displacement and relocation of his community in Vanuatu because of a volcanic eruption on Ambrym in 1951. He recalled some of the hardships, especially livelihood challenges, which his community faced in the early years of its displacement. Importantly, he illustrated how his community's ability to amiably secure land tenure in their host community allowed them to live there in peace.

Ruth Maetala the Convener of the East Kwara'ae Women's Association then presented the case of relocation in the Solomon Islands from "Koionosila" (island base destroyed in an earthquake) to "Maleta Island". She pointed out several cultural issues that were challenging, such as the prevailing oral tradition, which caused particular difficulties in regard to keeping records of agreements and contracts. Several issues complicated the relocation process, including lack of consultations and participation of affected local population, lack of decision-making mechanisms and leadership, and lack of advocacy skills of the affected population. She noted that the involvement of the church had been important but that the church also lacked skills in relevant areas when it came to questions of relocation, especially a lack of knowledge on climate change issues.

Sanaila Bici discussed the difficult situation that Tuvalu was facing because of the negative effects of climate change. With the highest point of the country only three meters above sea-level, rising sea levels pose an existential challenge to the survival of Tuvalu as a state and all of its population. The destruction of coral reefs and the higher frequency of climatological natural disasters pose additional challenges to the islanders of Tuvalu, which also struggle with shortages of drinking water because of salination of water. He noted that because of that threat Tuvaluans have actively campaigned for a world-wide decrease in greenhouse emissions in the hopes of saving their homeland and also have attempted to secure safe passage if the islands are submerged under water. But large-scale relocation of the population to another country would risk destroying the culture as well as the social cohesion of the islands.

## **6. Lessons Learned – Way Forward**

The actions that delegates agreed to undertake on return to their homes were as follows:

1. Share information on the concept of and issues relating to IDPs with relevant national stakeholders (including NDMOs, relevant line ministries, Prime Minister's Departments, media, NGOs, CBOs and church and other faith-based organizations);
2. Use the resources provided at the workshop in capacity building, training and awareness-raising in home communities (these resources include the "*Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*", "*Operational Guidelines on Protection of Persons in Situation so Natural Disasters*"; "*Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons*"; "*Checklists for Integrating Human Rights in Natural Disaster Management in the Pacific*"; and the "*Pacific Protection Toolkit*");
3. Take action to develop policy on IDPs, either standalone or integrated into other processes (e.g. within National Disaster Management Plans) and incorporating the *Guiding Principles*.

The participants further indicated that with additional funding they would investigate undertaking the following:

1. Translate relevant documents into local languages and appropriate level English;
2. Highlight the situations within their countries through various means including surveys, mapping processes, articles, videos and developing and maintaining databases;
3. Initiate institutionalization of courses on displacement and related topics in universities and/or colleges of higher education and/or schools;

The supporting organizations (UN, Brookings, IFRC and university personnel) agreed to undertake the following:

1. Promote and share the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* with the Pacific Humanitarian Team, other sections of the UN that focus on climate change and with other regional bodies; and to include them at forthcoming humanitarian workshops;
2. UNHCR and others to advocate Pacific displacement issues with the Australian government.

The full details of these and other proposals are provided in Appendix 3.

## **7. Recommendations Highlighted by the Organizers of the Workshop**

- I. Internal displacement caused by both sudden and slow-onset natural disasters presents serious challenges to Pacific Island countries but is not sufficiently addressed in national legal frameworks. Therefore there is a need to incorporate international human rights frameworks for IDPs into national laws and policies.
- II. There is still a lack of awareness on protection issues in natural disasters, especially with regard to internally displaced persons. Government institutions, the UN, international organizations, NGOs and universities can play important roles in raising awareness about protection issues and the need for a rights-based approach to natural disasters. Guidelines, tools, and checklists such as those presented in this workshop, should be shared among different actors and also be made available in local languages.
- III. Disaster mitigation measures and climate change adaptation measures can help to minimize the negative effects of climate change and to prevent displacement from occurring. Research on the applicability and effectiveness of such measures as well as technical and financial assistance should be provided to regional governments and civil society organizations to allow them to implement such measures.
- IV. Relocation of persons affected by the negative effects of natural disasters and climate change should be a measure of last resort and any relocation should attempt to preserve the cultural and social cohesion of the resettled communities. Because of the slow-onset of many of the negative effects, long-term planning by affected governments and communities should be encouraged and lessons learned from other fields (for example development-induced displacement) should be incorporated into relocation and resettlement plans.
- V. Ways to strengthen regional cooperation on issues of displacement and human rights should be encouraged.



Group Photo of Workshop Participants

## APPENDIX 1 – PARTICIPANTS

### Workshop Participants

#	Name	Position	Organization	Country/ Office
1	Agnes Asekenye-Oonyu	Senior Humanitarian Officer	OCHA - New York	USA
2	Ane Zuloaga	Adviser - Political, Trade & Media		Fiji
3	Arian Arintetaake	USP Postgrad Law Student	RRRT	Kiribati
4	Batiwate Itibita	USP Postgrad Law Student	RRRT	Kiribati
5	Charles Perring	Information Management Officer	OCHA - Pacific	Fiji
6	Christopher Asa	Policy Advisor	Department of Prime Minister and National Executive Council, Gov of PNG	PNG
7	Clement Dari	Manager, Child Protection	Dept. of social welfare, Gov of Fiji	Fiji
8	Emil Mael	Lands officer	Melematte community // Prov. Lands Office	Vanuatu
9	Evans Tuhagenga	US / co-chair Welfare & IDP cluster	MWYC	Solomon Islands
10	Faameia Su'a	Senior Internal Affairs Officer	Ministry of Women, Community & Social Development, Gov of Samoa	Samoa
11	Fatasi Malologa	Director	Dept of Lands and Survey, Min. of Natural Resources and Environment, Gov of Tuvalu	Tuvalu
12	George Baragamu	National Operations Manager, NEOC	NDMO, MECDM	Solomon Islands
13	Gregg McDonald	Shelter Cluster Convener: Asia Pacific - Disaster Management Unit	IFRC - Asia Pacific	Malaysia
14	Ingvill Tveite	Humanitarian Affairs Officer	OCHA - New York	USA
15	Julia Edwards	Researcher	Pacific Conference Of Churches (PCC)	Fiji
16	Kaateti Toto	Senior Assistant Secretary	Ministry of Environment, Lands & Agriculture Development (MELAD), Gov of Kiribati	Kiribati
17	Kaituna Kaitara	Coordinator	Kiribati Adaptation Project (KAP)	Kiribati
18	Karen Bernard	Early Recovery	UNDP - Pacific Center	Fiji
19	Kate Gordon	Liaison Officer for the Pacific	UNHCR - Pacific	Australia (Canberra)
20	Mere Teemaia	Ass. Urban Management Officer	Kiribati Sustainable Towns Programme, Ministry of Internal and Social Affairs (MISA)	Kiribati
21	Michael Gloeckle	PHT Shelter Cluster Convener / Shelter Delegate for the Pacific	IFRC	Fiji

22	Mio Kato	Crisis Prevention and Recovery Programme Analyst	UNDP - Pacific Center	Fiji
23	Monisha Rao	Youth Coordinator	Fiji Disabled Peoples Association	Fiji
25	Paul Lokani	Deputy Chairman	Tulele Peisa	PNG
26	Peter Memafu	Project Coordinator	Manam Resettlement Taskforce, Gov of PNG	PNG
27	Ruth Maetala	Director, Research Policy Planning and Information Division	Convener, Fikutaikini, East Kwara'ae Women's Association	Solomon Islands
28	Sanaila Bici	Rev. Church Minister, Tuvalu Community, Suva	Tuvalu Church, Suva, Fiji	Fiji
29	Sandra Bernklau	Programme Manager	RRRT	Fiji
30	Sue Mudaliar	Project Officer, Child Protection	Ministry of Social Welfare, Gov of Fiji	Fiji
31	Tataua Pese	Coord. Climate Change and Disaster Management Officer	Tuvalu Red Cross Society	Tuvalu
32	Vaasili Moelagi Jackson	Samoa Red Cross	Samoa Red Cross Society	Samoa
33	Vini Talai	Humanitarian Affairs Analyst	OCHA - PNG	PNG
34	Vivian Licth	Secretary General	Vanuatu Association of NGOs (VANGO)	Vanuatu

## Facilitators and Resource Persons

#	Name	Position	Organization	Country/Office
1	Beth Ferris	Senior Fellow, Co-Director	Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement	USA
2	Daniel Petz	Senior Research Assistant	Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement	USA
3	Deborah Clifton	Gender Advisor	OCHA - Pacific / GenCap	Fiji
4	Greg Grimsich	Humanitarian Affairs Officer	OCHA - Pacific	Fiji
5	John Campbell	Associate Professor	University of Waikato	New Zealand
6	Laisani Petersen	Child Protection Officer	UNICEF	Fiji
7	Matilda Bogner	Regional Representative for the Pacific Region, Protection Cluster Lead	UN OHCHR - FJI	Fiji
8	Michael M Cernea	Non-Resident Senior Fellow	Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement	USA
9	Michelle Yonetani	Senior Advisor - Natural Disasters	IDMC	Switzerland

<b>10</b>	Mika Kanervavuori	UN OHCHR - FJI	Fiji
<b>11</b>	Olivia Wellesley-Cole	Protection Officer / Cluster Coordinator	Pacific Humanitarian Protection Cluster Fiji
<b>12</b>	Sarah Mecartney	Programme Manager - Pacific	UN HABITAT Fiji
<b>13</b>	Shairana Ali	PHT Child Protection focal point	UNICEF Fiji
<b>14</b>	Susanna Price	Fellow	ANU Australia
<b>15</b>	Ysabeau Rycx	Emergency Response Delegate	IFRC Fiji

## APPENDIX 2 - AGENDA

### Workshop on Internal Displacement caused by Natural Disasters and Climate Change in the Pacific Pacific Island Forum Secretariat, Suva, Fiji – May 4-6, 2011

#### Day 1 Agenda – 4<sup>th</sup> May 2011

Time	Ses	Topic	Moderator	Presenter/Facilitator
		<b>Opening, Introduction</b>		
08.30-08.45	1.1	Welcoming, Opening		Mika Kanervavuori Greg Grimsich Beth Ferris
08.45-09.15	1.2	Workshop Objectives, Introduction		Beth Ferris
		<b>A Rights Based Approach to Internal Displacement</b>	Beth Ferris	
09.15-10.00	2.1	The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement		Beth Ferris
10.00-10.15	2.2	Plenary Discussion, Q & A	Beth Ferris	
10.15-10.30		Coffee Break		
		<b>Human Rights and Protection in NDs</b>	Olivia Wellesley-Cole	
10.30-11.00	3.1	• Introduction to Human Rights and Protection in NDs		Olivia Wellesley-Cole
11.00-11.30	3.2	• IASC Operational Guidelines on Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters		Daniel Petz
11.30-12.00	3.3	Debrief, Plenary Discussion	Olivia Wellesley-Cole	
12.00-13.00		Lunch Break		
		<b>Displacement Challenges and National Frameworks</b>		
13.00-13.10	4.1	Introduction/Instructions/Formation of Working Groups	Beth Ferris	
13.10-14.10	4.2	Country working groups (identifying challenges posed by displacement and elaborating national frameworks/past experiences with displacement due to natural disasters and climate change)		Beth Ferris Mika Kanervavuori Daniel Petz Greg Grimsich John Campbell Olivia Wellesley-Cole Michelle Yonetani
14.10-15.00	4.3	Presentation of Working Group Results – Plenary Discussion	Beth Ferris	
15.00-15.15		Coffee Break		
		<b>Integrating Protection in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Working Groups</b>	Karen Bernard	
15.15-16.30	5.1	Development Perspectives on Displacement		Michael Cernea
16.30-18.00	5.2	Introduction/Instructions/Formation of Working Groups	Karen Bernard	
	5.3	Topics: 1. Role of Women & role of Men in Disaster Preparedness 2. Role of Children and Youth in Disaster Preparedness 3. Community-Based DRR Projects 4. Preventing Displacement through DRR		1. Deborah Clifton 2. Sharana Ali 3. Ysabeau Rycx 4. Karen Bernard
18.00-19.30		Evening Reception		

## Day 2 Agenda – 5<sup>th</sup> May 2011

Time	Ses	Topic	Moderator	Presenter/Facilitator
08.30-08.45		Overview of 1 <sup>st</sup> days discussions	Beth Ferris	
08.45-09.15	5.4	Presentation of Working Group Results – Plenary Discussion	Michelle Yonetani	
<b>Session 6</b>		<b>Protection/ Displacement Monitoring and Assessment in NDs</b>	Michelle Yonetani	
09.15-10.15	6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection / Displacement Monitoring and Assessment;</li> <li>• Protection Tools in NDs</li> </ul>		Olivia Wellesley-Cole
10.15-10.30	6.2	Q & A	Michelle Yonetani	
10.30-10.45		Coffee Break		
<b>Session 7</b>		<b>Evacuations</b>	Greg Grimsich	
10.45-11.45	7.1	Evacuation Case Study Exercise		Case study working groups
11.45-12.15	7.2	Presentation of Working Group Results – Plenary Discussion	Greg Grimsich	
12.15-12.45	7.3	Guidelines and Rights Protection during Evacuations		Beth Ferris
12.45-13.00		Lunch Break		
<b>Session 8</b>		<b>Protection of Special Groups At-Risk Working Groups</b>		
14.00-14.10	8.1	Introduction/Instructions/Formation of Working Groups	Beth Ferris	
14.10-15.00	8.2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Internally Displaced Persons</li> <li>2. Protection from Sexual &amp; Gender-Based Violence</li> <li>3. Child Protection</li> <li>4. Marginalised groups</li> <li>5. Special Groups at Risk (People with Disabilities, Elderly, People with HIV/AIDS)</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Beth Ferris</li> <li>2. Olivia Wellesley-Cole</li> <li>3. Laisani Petersen</li> <li>4. John Campbell</li> <li>5. Daniel Petz</li> </ol>
15.00 -15.30	8.3	Presentation of Working Group Results – Plenary Discussion	Mika Kanervavuori	
15.30-15.45		Coffee Break		
<b>Session 9</b>		<b>Durable Solutions for IDPs</b>	Daniel Petz	
15.45-16.45	9.1	Framework on Durable Solutions		Beth Ferris
16.45-17.15	9.2	Q & A	Daniel Petz	

**Day 3 Agenda – 6<sup>th</sup> May 2011**

Time	Ses	Topic	Moderator	Presenter/Facilitator
08.30-09.00		Overview of 2nd days discussions	Beth Ferris	
<b>Session 10</b>		<b>Climate Change / Displacement / Climate Change Adaptation</b>	Beth Ferris	
09.00-09.30	10.1	Debates and Challenges (mapping the issues)		John Campbell Michael Cernea
09.30-09.45	10.2	Q & A	Beth Ferris	
09.45-10.00		Coffee Break		
<b>Session 11</b>		<b>Relocation and Resettlement</b>	Sarah Mecartney	
10.00-11.00	11.1	Challenges and Lessons Learned		Paul Lokani Emil Mael Ruth Maetala Sanaila Bici
11.00-11.30	11.2	Debrief, Plenary Discussion	Sarah Mecartney	
<b>Session 12</b>		<b>Theoretical/Practical Lessons from Development-Induced Displacement – Resettlement Planning</b>	Michael Cernea	
11.30-12.30	12.1	Learning from Development-Induced Displacement – Resettlement Planning		Susanna Price
12.30-13.00	12.2	Plenary Discussion, Q & A	Michael Cernea	
13.00-14.00		Lunch Break		
<b>Session 13</b>		<b>Lessons Learned – The Way Forward</b>	Greg Grimsich	
14.00-15.00	13.1	Country Delegations' Action and Next Steps Plan, Working Groups		1. Beth Ferris 2. Mika Kanervavuori 3. Daniel Petz 4. Greg Grimsich 5. John Campbell 6. Olivia Wellesley-Cole 7. Michelle Yonetani
15:00-15:45	13.2	Presentation of Working Group Results – Plenary Discussion	Greg Grimsich	
<b>Session 14</b>		<b>Evaluation and Closing</b>		
15:45-16:15	14.1	Evaluation and Closing	Matilda Bogner Beth Ferris	
16.15		Coffee Break / Networking		

### APPENDIX III - Participants Recommendations

Country/ Group	What 3 concrete actions are you going to take coming back from the workshop, which don't require additional resources?	What 2 concrete actions would you take if you had additional resources?	Name 3 actions that the UN, Brookings or other international actors could take to support the protection of rights of IDPs in the Pacific within the next 2 years:
FIJI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recommend NDMO to include concept of "Internally Displaced Persons" (eg. Evacuees) into National Disaster Plans</li> <li>Include concept of "Internally Displaced Persons" (eg. Evacuees) into MSWWPA's Action Plan.</li> <li>DPA to recommend to FNCDP to recognize and understand the concept of IDP.</li> <li>Use resources provided (at workshop) in capacity building, training and awareness-raising with work colleagues &amp; community members.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FDPA to purchase specific relief items for disaster response</li> <li>Improve monitoring of "aid according to need"; FDPA / MSWWPA</li> <li>Translate relevant documents into vernacular languages, and appropriate level English</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collect <u>baseline data</u> (eg situation on outer islands of Fiji)</li> <li>Conduct <u>research</u> into Traditional Warning Systems</li> <li>Provide <u>technical assistance</u> on concept of Internally Displaced Persons to Pacific Community leaders</li> </ul>
KIRIBATI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data collection (initiate survey within timeframe)</li> <li>Set-up clear guidelines and proper policy for IDP – integrating "Guiding Principles"</li> <li>Awareness campaign - media; church; youth; sports association; women's organization etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a new body / office focusing on natural disasters – legislation; database; logistics (food, boats, shelter . . . ); evacuation centre, . . . etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building</li> <li>Financial support - expertise</li> </ul>

Country/ Group	What 3 concrete actions are you going to take coming back from the workshop, which don't require additional resources?	What 2 concrete actions would you take if you had additional resources?	Name 3 actions that the UN, Brookings or other international actors could take to support the protection of rights of IDPs in the Pacific within the next 2 years:
TUVALU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Address national stakeholders on IDP report &amp; meeting (NDC)</li> <li>Linking knowledge &amp; resources from workshop to existing Disaster &amp; Adaptation Plans (Identifying Links) – Govt., NGOs, CS. International policies and guidelines that were reviewed during the workshop linked to existing DM plans and also find gaps in our DM plans and existing policies.</li> <li>Addressing Communities through community representatives – disseminating information in simple language that is understandable (local language).</li> <li>Address national stakeholders on IDP report &amp; meeting (NDC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving NAPs; opportunities &amp; fill-in gaps (IDPs); internal &amp; external</li> <li>TAs to improve plans, policy &amp; projects, funding</li> <li>Strengthen Tuvalu cause on CC impacts in international arena; meetings, articles, movies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policies / Guidelines on IDPs should address island situation (differentiate Tuvalu or low-lying islands with other PICs)</li> <li>Assist Tuvalu to identify potential funding on CC impacts</li> <li>Sustain support on IDP Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting of PIC to share experiences</li> <li>In-country consultation</li> <li>Walk the talk!!</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
PNG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reporting back to: PM's department; OCHA; Tulele Peisa / ABG; NDC</li> <li>Sharing information with relevant colleagues</li> <li>Plan for consultative workshop for policy formulation</li> <li>Background legal research on IDP (DJAG). Suggest research to be conducted by the Attorney General's Office on IDP's as required and defined by UN and what the obligations of PNG are (lawyers to confirm and verify PNG's obligation as required by international obligations/guidance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mapping on the status of IDPs in the country</li> <li>Actual consultative workshop; expert advice on policy formulation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical / financial assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research assistance govt/ donors</li> </ul> </li> <li>Advocate for Corporate accountability in regard to Climate change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community support</li> </ul> </li> <li>Prioritise support to NGOs working with IDPs</li> </ul>

<b>Country/ Group</b>	<b>What 3 concrete actions are you going to take coming back from the workshop, which don't require additional resources?</b>	<b>What 2 concrete actions would you take if you had additional resources?</b>	<b>Name 3 actions that the UN, Brookings or other international actors could take to support the protection of rights of IDPs in the Pacific within the next 2 years:</b>
VANUATU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Share what we have learned from this workshop with NDMO / CSO, DLA, churches etc</li> <li>Act as a focal point for CSO (civil society organisations) and DLA</li> <li>Develop a workplan for documenting IDPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research and video documentation on IDPs in Vanuatu</li> <li>Develop a database in IDP (Population, vulnerable groups, etc)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical assistance &amp; funding</li> <li>Share best practice of IDPs Policies &amp; Programs</li> </ul>
SAMOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call a meeting of civil society organisations &amp; related government ministries to propose to govt that IDP Guiding Principles are integrated into the review of the National Disaster Plan (Action: SUNGO / Red Cross – Chief Vaasili)</li> </ul> <p>A sub-committee selected from the above meeting to then:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare a government submission and make appointment with Minister of MNRE (environment) and Minister of NGOs (also the PM)</li> <li>Report back to the committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call a public forum to raise awareness &amp; have discussion (&amp; to lobby further if necessary) of next action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Required fundraising 5,000 - 6,000 Tala including for media advertisements &amp; hospitality</li> </ul> </li> <li>Employ technical support / legal advisor for the Plan Review</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide funding &amp; technical expertise to support capacity building of top level officials / leaders to be able to lead &amp; implement the National Plan</li> <li>Follow-up meeting / workshop to this workshop to share any progress &amp; challengers to integrating IDP issue in 6-8 months (1 year is too long)</li> </ul>

<b>Country/ Group</b>	<b>What 3 concrete actions are you going to take coming back from the workshop, which don't require additional resources?</b>	<b>What 2 concrete actions would you take if you had additional resources?</b>	<b>Name 3 actions that the UN, Brookings or other international actors could take to support the protection of rights of IDPs in the Pacific within the next 2 years:</b>
SOLOMON ISLANDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media statements</li> <li>Awareness on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disaster plan; IDPs</li> <li>Aware who? Govt stakeholders; traditional / church / CSOs &amp; the communities</li> </ul> </li> <li>Continue capacity building of decision makers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Translation of Guiding Principles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TA cost; printing cost; distribution</li> </ul> </li> <li>Institutionalize courses specific to protection, IDPs, climate change, Human Rights, Land Mgt, gender <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eg through USP / SI college of higher Ed</li> <li>Eg include in school curriculum</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Translation of Guiding Principles / Checklist – pijin &amp; languages</li> <li>Capacity building for clusters (8) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training for our clusters</li> <li>Fund secondments (long term @provincial level)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Research &amp; documentation to support at risk communities – support in the process of advocacy, resettlement / relocation / compensation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Learning exchanges</li> <li>Lessons , issues (internal and trans-boundary relocated communities)</li> </ul> </li> <li>National policy &amp; legal framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation process</li> <li>Land issues to be addressed</li> </ul> </li> <li>Support actual mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E.g. assist building of protection walls</li> <li>community mitigation plans</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Country/ Group</b>	<b>What 3 concrete actions are you going to take coming back from the workshop, which don't require additional resources?</b>	<b>What 2 concrete actions would you take if you had additional resources?</b>	<b>Name 3 actions that the UN, Brookings or other international actors could take to support the protection of rights of IDPs in the Pacific within the next 2 years:</b>
UN/Brookings/IFRC Academics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstreaming IDP Guiding Principles and IASC Protection in Natural Disasters into PHT and other relevant humanitarian workshops in the region.</li> <li>• UNHCR to advocate on awareness of Pacific displacement issues with Australian Government</li> <li>• Promote IDP Guiding Principles with Regional Bodies</li> <li>• UNDP to share IDP Guiding Principles within climate change section of UNDP, and urge for stronger consideration and promotion of GPs with partners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote development of IDP policy within the Pacific Forum, and assist in its development</li> <li>• Document laws that exist on housing, land and property in Pacific states</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document which laws and policies exist on IDPs in the Pacific</li> <li>• Mapping what has been done by donors and UN to address IDP issues in the Pacific. This could then be used to highlight the significant gaps and the neglect of the issue in the Pacific context.</li> </ul>