

STEP 1: Avoid disaster displacement and strengthen resilience

- Map previous disaster displacement and identify at-risk populations
- Develop DRR measures to increase resilience and reduce exposure
- Consider migration or planned relocation measures

NDMAs should work with national statistics offices to build cross-departmental **disaggregated data collection systems** on population movements, climate change and hazards, and systematically enhance the collection and joint analysis of data to support the management of disasters and disaster displacement risk.

New methodologies may be required to capture the diversity, characteristics, duration and complexity of protracted and multiple disaster displacement and do so in ways that fully grasp the intersectional dimensions of disaster displacement.

STEP 3: Respond

- Ensure evacuations protect human rights including safety from gender-based violence and trafficking
- Identify displaced people and their needs
- Consult with and inform displaced populations

Initiatives to strengthen relationships between **NDMAs and National Human Rights Institutions** and Protection Officers could help build capacity and enforce international law around human rights, safety and protection.

STEP 5: Find durable solutions

- Consult displaced people and host communities to develop durable solutions strategy
- Ensure budget allocations
- Include displaced people's needs in reconstruction and recovery plans

There is a need to **systematically adopt existing guidelines and principles**, as relevant to context and mandate, such as the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons and UNDRR's Words into Action – Disaster Displacement.



STEP 1



STEP 2



STEP 3



STEP 4



STEP 5



STEP 6

STEP 2: Prepare for unavoidable disaster displacement

- Identify disaster displacement focal points
- Ensure resources are available for local authorities to assist displaced people
- Inform and consult at-risk communities about risks and evacuation plans
- Identify areas to house the displaced and plan service provision

More concerted effort is needed to **scale-up anticipatory approaches**, such as forecast-based financing, crisis modifiers and adaptive social protection – and to assess the extent to which these may directly be linked to reducing protracted and multiple disaster displacement risk.

STEP 4: Support resilience of displaced and host populations

As quickly as possible;

- Ensure access to basic services
- Facilitate replacement documents
- Monitor and address needs over time
- Support integration into local labour market
- Support return to school

Utilise Sendai Framework Target E to embed protracted and multiple disaster displacement risk considerations into DRR strategies, with specific measures by NDMAs to integrate disaster displacement risk across the risk management cycle.

Just as DRR needs to be integrated into development planning, **integrate disaster displacement risk sectorally** into national and sub-national policies and frameworks to help promote a better understanding of the social safety nets, systems, services, plans and resources that can be drawn on.

STEP 6: Assess over time

- Continually assess whether displaced people have found solutions
- Assess risk of future disaster displacement

Adherence to disaster displacement principles and guidelines should be made accountable through trialling, in a sub-set of countries, the establishment of a cross-ministerial '**Durable Solutions to Protracted and Multiple Disaster Displacements Working Group**', and through systematic monitoring and evaluation of progress.