Background Paper [1]

Roundtable 2: Migration and Development through Multilateral and Bilateral Partnerships: Creating Perspectives for Inclusive Development

Roundtable Session 2.1
Moving beyond emergencies – Creating development solutions to the mutual benefit of host and origin communities and displaced persons

Introduction

Instances of displacement, particularly when large-scale, typically constitute crises that overwhelm local response capacities, and often fall within the remit of humanitarian actors. However, there is growing recognition that displacement is not only a humanitarian, but also a development challenge, threatening progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially for those countries left furthest behind. Protracted displacement is increasingly the norm and dominates the contexts in which both humanitarian and development actors operate, highlighting the need to consider how to strengthen existing, and build new, coherent working methods and frameworks across humanitarian and development stakeholders. Following the United Nations General Assembly adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015[2], the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit generated commitment to the notion of "collective outcomes", implemented through a New Way of Working. In line with this[3], Roundtable 2.1 is dedicated to exploring ways of addressing the challenges of displacement through development strategies, covering the full spectrum from prevention through to improved, solutions-oriented responses to such displacement. In doing so, it recognises the potential benefits to both displaced people and local host communities that may result from more inclusive approaches. It also acknowledges that opportunities for this are strongly influenced by the legal frameworks that apply to various categories of displaced people. With such an approach, the Round Table will support the GFMD as a whole in contributing to policy dialogue and practice in this field, including the intergovernmental negotiations on the Global Compact for Safe,

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[1] This paper has been elaborated by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), based on inputs by the RT 2.1 co-chairs Denmark and Egypt, UNHCR, ILO, Danish Refugee Council and GFMD RT Government Team members. Though all attempts have been made to make sure that the information provided is accurate, the authors do not accept any liability or give any guarantee for the validity, accuracy and completeness of the information in this paper, which is intended to solely inform and stimulate discussion of Roundtable session 2.1 during the GFMD Summit meeting in June 2017. It is not exhaustive in its treatment of the session 2.1 theme and does not necessarily reflect the views of the authors, the GFMD organizers or the governments or international organizations involved in the GFMD process.

[2] Which includes a specific target related to migration governance, 10.7 "Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies".

[3] In addition, this Roundtable also builds upon the outcome from Roundtable 3.1 of the GFMD-summit in Istanbul in October 2015.

Orderly and Regular Migration, while recognizing within this Roundtable inter-linkages with the separate, distinct and independent process that will lead to the Global Compact on Refugees[4].

The need for new, inclusive approaches to protracted displacement

Every year, millions of people are forced to leave their homes, fleeing conflicts, violence, disasters and the effects of climate change. They include internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, stateless persons, cross-border displaced persons and migrants caught in countries in crisis, many of whom end up in urban areas.[5] For these individuals, families and communities, mobility is not a choice, but may be a lifesaving strategy and a necessity. In the New York Declaration, States "recognize the very large number of people who are displaced within national borders and the possibility that such persons might seek protection and assistance in other countries as refugees or migrants." [6]

Those fleeing situations of conflict, violence, disaster and the adverse effects of climate change, including for instance a rise in sea levels and water scarcity, risk swelling the ranks of the poor and vulnerable in host communities. While such vulnerabilities must be mitigated, there is also a growing realization that displaced people possess capacities that may be harnessed to the benefit of their own and local socio-economic development. There is also recognition that the reasons for migration and displacement often have very direct implications for the conditions in which individuals find themselves, and on the application of legal frameworks, public policies and perceptions. This complexity calls for partnerships and action reaching beyond traditional humanitarian responses, and for strong leadership by host governments. When populations cross national borders, forced displacement becomes an international issue, calling for States to work together at bi-lateral, regional and global levels, including through existing forums such as relevant regional and global consultative processes, including GFMD.

Related Frameworks

At the September 2016 UN Summit on Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants, the General Assembly unanimously adopted a historic Declaration which reaffirmed that "though their treatment is governed by separate legal frameworks, refugees and migrants have the same universal human rights and fundamental freedoms"[7], providing the necessary foundations to work towards shared humanitarian and development goals. Underlining the importance of a comprehensive approach to the issues involved, States agreed to "ensure a people-centred, sensitive, humane, dignified, gender-responsive and prompt reception for all persons whether refugees or migrants."[8]

While the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol remains the key international instrument for ensuring the protection of people who are displaced across international borders, including as a result of conflict,[9] a number of additional international instruments are relevant[10]. Emerging from

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[4] Consistent with the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, the GFMD will contribute towards global dialogue and collaboration and to the intergovernmental negotiations on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, through the coordination of the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) for International Migration. While included within the ambit of this roundtable discussion, refugees will be the subject of a separate, distinct and independent process that will lead to the adoption of a Global Compact on Refugees. The New York Declaration includes specific commitments and annexes related to large flows of refugees and migrants, with a number of commitments applying to both refugees and migrants.

[5] United Nations General Assembly, 2016, New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, A/71/L.1, Paragraph 20

[6] Categories are delineated as defined in key international instruments. A compilation of widely-recognized key definitions is included as an annex to this background paper.

[7] United Nations General Assembly, 2016, New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, A/71/L.1, Paragraph 6

[8] United Nations General Assembly, 2016, New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, A/71/L.1, Paragraph 22

[9] The international legal framework applicable to refugees includes the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, the Status of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, regional instruments including the

different fields and through different pathways, these instruments largely share the key objectives of protecting human rights, improving the socio-economic and physical resilience of individuals and communities and strengthening governance structures and capacities, spanning prevention, mitigation, response and recovery.

Challenges of categorization

In certain instances, immediate and clear distinctions between categories of persons on the move may be difficult to ascertain although such distinctions have profound legal, protection and assistance implications. Displaced populations face a heightened degree of vulnerability and have specific protection and assistance needs that must be addressed in accordance with applicable international instruments and legal standards. However, it is increasingly clear that individuals, who are compelled to move in irregular and often perilous manners, potentially risking their lives or being left stranded in precarious transit or border locations, may also be at risk of human rights abuses.[11] Although they might fall outside the specific legal category of a refugee, irregular migrants, including those trafficked, smuggled or otherwise exploited, will need protection of their human rights, because of the circumstances in which they are compelled to move and to which they arrive. As such, there are also commonalities in terms of vulnerabilities and risks across categories of persons on the move. Similarly, surrounding communities are also impacted by displacement.

Existing protection and assistance frameworks tend to be structured around legal frameworks that establish categories of protected non-nationals; specifically refugees, asylum seekers and trafficked persons, with varying legislative frameworks in place for non-nationals outside of these categories. IDPs remain under the protection of their governments, with existing international protection and assistance frameworks generally not of a binding legal nature. However ,the New York Declaration notes "the need for reflection on effective strategies to ensure adequate protection and assistance for internally displaced persons and to prevent and reduce such displacement."[12]

Emerging characteristics of human mobility in fragile and crisis settings are challenging existing terminology, and, in certain instances, legal concepts and structures are struggling to capture the complexity of fluid situations. While the 1951 Refugee Convention remains key, the Agenda for the Protection of Cross-border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change and the Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster have highlighted the existence of protection gaps ... Furthermore, the status of populations may change for a number of reasons, not least as opportunities, motivations and drivers change en route and may vary

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1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa and the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees, as well as relevant resolutions and conclusions of international bodies including Conclusions adopted by the Executive Committee of UNHCR

[10] Reflecting the complexity of displacement situations, relevant instruments and frameworks include those enshrined in international law (including the applicable norms contained in, inter alia, International Human Rights Law, International Refugee Law, Labour Law, International Humanitarian Law, Maritime Law, Law of the Sea, Transnational Criminal Law and general principles of international law applicable to States and their sovereignty), frameworks endorsed by the UNGA (including the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (2015)) a Framework Convention (the Paris Agreement on Climate Change), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, and non-binding, voluntary guidelines (including the Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster (2016), the ILO Guiding Principles on Access of Refugees and other Forcibly Displaced Persons to the Labour Market (2016), the Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change (Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda) (2015), the Inter Agency Standing Committee Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced persons (2010) and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998)).

[11] See Global Migration Group, Principles and guidelines, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations within large and/or mixed movements (2016)

[12] United Nations General Assembly, 2016, New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, A/71/L.1, Paragraph 20

across individuals[13] within a group on the move using the same migration infrastructure. Mixed migration flows refers to people travelling together, generally in an irregular manner, who may have varying needs and profiles and may include refugees, asylum seekers, victims of trafficking and migrants. Whilst humanitarian interventions, grounded in humanitarian principles target the most vulnerable irrespective of status, legal and migratory status determines whether non-national groups can be part of and benefit from development interventions. While legal and migratory status is an important framework condition determining an individual's situation, humanitarian and development interventions must not overlook vulnerabilities which not only depend on belonging to a specifically defined category or group but often also on individual circumstances.

Impacts of displacement

As indicated in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, humanitarian crises and displacement, amongst other factors, threaten to reverse much of the development progress made in recent decades. While the consequences of displacement clearly have detrimental humanitarian and protection consequences, the development impacts at micro and macro levels are less well documented. Large scale population influxes can stretch public and social welfare budgets, limit economic growth, distort markets, cause environmental degradation and strain already fragile economies, social fabrics and infrastructures. In home communities for those remaining behind, the loss of labour force, reduction in basic services and weakened economies can compound the wider impacts of crisis, thereby potentially generating further displacement.

However, there is a growing body of evidence, for instance from World Bank studies in the Middle East, that an influx of displaced people may actually inject new skills and increase demand for goods and services, which can stimulate the growth of hosting economies. Hosting communities may also benefit from displacement-related assistance programmes that include vulnerable community members or which have community-wide impacts, notably in relation to economic and social infrastructure. Migrant remittances often increase in the wake of crisis and continue to support recovery, with money often channelled directly to displaced populations for livelihood support, and potentially also supporting resilience by contributing to savings. While more detailed data collection and analysis on the socio-economic impact of displacement in host countries is needed, greater coherence between humanitarian assistance and development interventions may promote more positive social and economic impacts, thereby improving the longer-term situation of both the displaced as well as affected host communities. Inclusive policies and practices which regularize the right to work and freedom of movement are key enablers which can maximize these benefits for all. More systematic approaches by governments and development partners are needed to ensure that national, as well as sub-national and local development plans, or other relevant plans, reflect actual population size, and enable local authorities to address specific needs and provide opportunities for the benefit of all.

Before displacement: Prevention and mitigation

Crises are rarely unexpected or unavoidable, thus associated displacement also does not always have to happen, let alone unexpectedly. Environmental degradation and climate change are expected to increase the frequency and intensity of slow and sudden-onset disasters, and this is projected to result in increased displacement, both directly but also indirectly by fuelling conflict and fragility. For a variety of reasons, political crises may be more difficult to predict and to prevent.

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[13] There are limited and prescribed circumstances that may lead to a cessation of refugee status.

However, significant efforts are now invested in timely and appropriate early warning and preventive measures aiming to de-escalate conflicts and preserve peace, reduce disaster risks and strengthen adaptive capacity to climate change. Whatever the circumstances, forecasting population movements in crisis settings remains challenging given frequent lack of and inconsistencies in (and disagreement with) available, relevant data, the range of factors involved and the complexity of decision-making.

Addressing root causes of displacement: prevention through fostering resilience

In fragile contexts, decisions to leave one's home in search of safety and better prospects elsewhere are shaped by constantly evolving social, economic, political, security and environmental factors that define the landscape of risk and opportunity. The New York Declaration outlines the multifaceted drivers and root causes that create or exacerbate large movements of migrants and refugees respectively, including: armed conflict, poverty, food insecurity, persecution, terrorism, human rights violations and abuses, the adverse effects of climate change, disasters or other environmental factors. These drivers and root causes interact or overlap in different ways; for example, armed conflicts and fragility tend to increase the impact of disasters dramatically, and climate change often has a negative impact on livelihood opportunities, income, wages and well-being, thereby tending to push people to move in search of better opportunities. There are also examples of disasters leading to collapse of governmental authority, thereby producing similar effects.

Whether displacement occurs in response to a sudden event, such as the outbreak of violence, or a culmination of slow-onset events and pressures, such as desertification, these root causes can only be addressed through long-term and multi-disciplinary investments. The commitments outlined in the New York Declaration are holistic, with an emphasis on pro-poor policies, economic growth, employment generation, preventative diplomacy, conflict prevention and resolution, rule of law, human rights, coordinated peacebuilding efforts, social cohesion and resilience and creating the conditions that allow communities and individuals to live in peace and prosperity in their homelands.

Fostering resilience[14] to potential shocks and stressors in at-risk countries and communities is central to mitigating displacement risks, recognizing political, institutional, socio-economic and environmental conditions as key drivers. Addressing such a broad range of objectives requires comprehensive multi-sector approaches that reach across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, paving the way toward equitable and sustainable development that leaves no one behind – and also lowers the risk of displacement. These development-principled initiatives should be adapted to fragile and crisis contexts and work across multiple sectors to promote security and stability, focusing on promoting equitable economic development and access to services, embracing inclusive approaches to address marginalization and displacement-specific vulnerabilities, and reducing tensions or divides within communities under stress.

More broadly, there is a growing call for more regular migration pathways, including from the Secretary General's Special Representative on Migration, Mr. Peter Sutherland, who reminds that States have acknowledged in the New York Declaration that they can only hope to curtail irregular migration, with all its attendant risks, if they provide legal pathways for migrants. At the 2015

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[14] Strengthening political resilience to crisis concerns issues at the core of fragility and conflict and includes governance, rule of law, access to fundamental rights and the existence of mechanisms capable of diffusing tensions and mitigating conflicts between various population groups. Institutional resilience primarily concerns ensuring capacity for delivery of, and equitable access to, sustainable and sufficient social services and public infrastructure but also relates to functioning markets. Socio-economic resilience is about ensuring the capacity of people and communities to withstand crisis and disasters and to bounce back when affected. Environmental resilience focuses on mitigating the impacts of disasters and climate change, including disaster risk reduction and adaptation strategies. Although migration has often been portrayed as a failure to adapt, it is now increasingly recognised as a legitimate adaptation strategy in its own right.

Valletta summit on migration, States acknowledged that further efforts should be made to advance regular migration and mobility possibilities, including labour migration and the mobility of entrepreneurs, students and researchers, by fostering well-managed mobility and encouraging policies that promote regular channels for migration.

Preparedness

In instances where crisis and displacement can be forecast, there may be time to initiate preventive and preparatory measures that can mitigate the scope and scale of the emergency response and minimize risks and vulnerabilities. Preventive interventions seek to comprehensively address potential vulnerabilities and needs, foster resilience and leverage existing strengths and capacities. Preparedness initiatives classically include contingency planning, stockpiling, coordination arrangements, evacuation planning, public information and associated training and field exercises, and can reduce the possibility of harm or loss and minimise risks and protection concerns associated with displacement. Such initiatives should be developed prior to crisis, preferably within national and local development frameworks.

During (protracted) displacement: inclusion and self-reliance

For host communities, large scale population influxes may exacerbate pre-existing challenges, often in terms of economic pressures, unemployment, inflation and reduced access to services. Inclusive, area-based approaches which consider local economic, social, cultural, security and environmental dynamics are critical as perceptions of preferential treatment across different population groups may create or exacerbate tensions and lead to discrimination, stigmatization or social exclusion. Early efforts to promote inclusion and facilitate self-reliance can help to mitigate the potentially detrimental impacts of protracted displacement situations, reduce aid dependency and the prevailing sense of limbo, and support the process of recovery. Shifting from short to longer term policies and practices enables states, communities and individuals to embrace potential opportunities. This process can be supported by appropriate, sustained and predictable financial and technical support from the wider international community in recognition of the global public good that government hosting displaced populations provide, and as a concrete reflection of a New Way of Working.

When promoting such approaches, it is necessary to recognize and address the concerns of governments and local communities, particularly at a time of changing public perceptions and growing xenophobia that more inclusive approaches may lead to the permanent settlement of displaced people or act as a pull factor. In this regard, it is important to stress that socio-economic inclusion ensures that the displaced will not only be in a much better position to fully contribute to their host community's economy and society but also acquire skills and assets which will contribute to a more durable solution. Development approaches will allow for sustainable investments that can have longer term benefits for the host community, even after a displacement situation has ended. There is a growing body of evidence which indicates that the existence of camps tend to prolong displacement situations, whereas displaced people with full access to self-reliance often avail themselves of the possibility of return, once this materializes.

Self-reliance and labour market inclusion

There is a growing discourse around the criticality of investing in self-reliance in displacement situations. When refugees have the right to work[15], they can fully utilize their skills and contribute to the local economy. While IDPs, as citizens, generally do not face the same legal barriers, they may

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[15] 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, Article 24

face other practical challenges similar to those of other displaced populations, including discrimination, language barriers and lack of documentation, which may impede their access to the labour market. Lack of access to economic opportunities may result in the adoption of negative coping strategies[16] which can have detrimental long term impacts not only on individuals but also on society and the economy. Opportunities should be sought to develop local economies and markets, taking advantage of available labour resources and based on an analysis of market potentials as well as gaps in skills and capacity. Beyond the traditional philanthropic role, the private sector is increasingly acknowledged as a development partner. Engaging local small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as international companies, in particular in the global south, can create development opportunities and economic value in displacement situations. Diaspora philanthropic response to the humanitarian needs of displaced populations tends to be immediate and substantial, and should be factored in as a financial and development-oriented contribution. Diaspora entrepreneurs can also play a role in creating sustainable investment and business partnership opportunities amongst affected populations.

Development interventions may need to be specifically designed or adapted to enable displaced populations to take full advantage of existing opportunities for poverty reduction as specific vulnerabilities, legal status or other barriers may exclude these populations from existing development initiatives.[17] Advocacy efforts and technical expertise towards the attainment of associated economic rights, complemented by efforts to re-vitalize impacted local economies and explore labour mobility[18] and other regular migration opportunities, can facilitate inclusive access to livelihoods and employment for all, linking needs with market demands, and ensuring decent work[19] for all. The special needs of the displaced population should be kept at the centre of these considerations.

Access to basic services
Large population influxes often strain existing basic services, impacting access for all. Investments in expanding existing government structures and systems, including social protection and assistance systems, to facilitate equitable access avoids the establishment of (often costly) parallel systems dedicated to displaced populations, and can also serve to strengthen existing services in the process. An analysis of the existence and capacity of services and infrastructures is therefore crucial for identifying the gaps in service provision, particularly in urban settings.

Housing and productive assets
In out-of-camp settings, population influxes can rapidly distort housing markets and dramatically increase rents as a result of increased demand for rental accommodation. Opportunities for land or home ownership and the establishment of businesses and procurement of associated assets are closely linked with legal status and can expand or limit opportunities for inclusion. Inclusive approaches to property ownership and construction can be an important contributor to local growth.

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[16] Such as child labour, forced labour, early marriage, sale of productive assets, etc

[17] An evidence base that includes both the needs and capacities of displaced populations as well as impacted communities is critical for laying the groundwork for holistic interventions.

[18] The New York Declaration recognizes the importance of providing safe, regular pathways for migration, including through expanded labour mobility channels based on labour market responsive programmes that meet skills gaps and are premised on due protection for migrant workers.

[19] This includes ensuring that workers benefit from their fundamental principles and rights at work, as enshrined in the ILO's normative framework, and that efforts are made to avoid creating barriers to formal labour markets that can push displaced persons into the informal economy and workplace situations in which they may be exploited or abused and which may lower working conditions more widely within the labour market. The principle of "do no harm" should also apply to economies and labour markets to avoid reversing development gains and deskilling, among others, that ultimately impacts on longer term solutions.

Social inclusion

Social inclusion aims to empower poor and marginalized people to take advantage of economic and cultural opportunities, and to equitably participate in all aspects of community life. It seeks to ensure that people have a voice in decisions which affect their lives and that they enjoy equal access to markets, services and political, social and physical spaces. To ensure that displaced populations can fully engage with their host communities, misperceptions and xenophobic sentiment should be addressed and a culture of inclusion and belonging created. For those unable to embrace economic opportunities, continuing support in the form of safety nets, particularly inclusion into national social protection systems, is beneficial. Consideration of policies which facilitate the portability of social benefits internally and internationally can alleviate pressures on humanitarian assistance and support recovery.

Complementary pathways and other regular mobility channels

Efforts to seek solutions to displacement should begin as early as possible. With attainment of durable solutions20 being a growing challenge and with increasing numbers undertaking risky journeys beyond their first place of refuge, there is interest in exploring complementary pathways to protection and solutions for refugees. The New York Declaration calls on States to increase third country options by, among other avenues "…making available or expanding, including by encouraging private sector engagement and action as a supplementary measure, resettlement opportunities and complementary pathways for admission of refugees through such means as medical evacuation and humanitarian admission programmes, family reunification and opportunities for skilled migration, labour mobility and education"21 Complementary pathways are additional to resettlement pathways and will usually rely on existing migration infrastructure to be made accessible to refugees. Beyond complementary pathways for refugees, some States have shown flexibility in providing protection, for example allowing admission of cross-border disaster-displaced persons; harmonising such measures at the (sub-)regional level may further facilitate international cooperation and help to ensure wider benefit.

After displacement[22]: solutions and resilience

Countries may want to encourage return as soon as possible, in part to support reconstruction or stimulate the local economy, including facilitating diaspora engagement in post-crisis recovery where professional members of the diaspora can play a part in redressing human resources shortages in key sectors such as health, education and justice. However, in reality some people return, some locally integrate, and for others circular migration or other forms of mobility are the best solution. The proportions vary, influenced by a range of personal and contextual factors, including duration of stay away from home and the reasons that caused them to flee. Effectively managing mobility and solutions is therefore important in the wake of crisis and displacement, promoting voluntary, informed and orderly movements in full respect of *non-refoulement* obligations, and, as appropriate, enhancing the absorption capacities of communities.

Progress towards resolving displacement and fostering resilience

Wherever the solution lies, environments must be conducive to the resolution of displacement, including at a minimum providing safety, security and freedom of movement; an adequate standard of

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[20] Durable solutions for refugees include voluntary repatriation, integration, and resettlement.
[21] United Nations General Assembly, 2016, New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, A/71/L.1, Paragraph 14
[22] Today's crises rarely end with a finite event that ushers in a single comprehensive resolution to displacement; instead contexts often remain fluid with fluctuating pockets of unrest and stability, and with people moving in phases or stages based on individual and household decisions. As such, there is often no clearly defined "after" phase of a crisis.

living; equitable access to services, livelihoods opportunities and housing, land and property or appropriate compensation, with inclusive governance and cohesive communities as key enablers.

As during displacement, large scale movements to home or new communities can have de-stabilizing effects, with coherent humanitarian, development, peace, security and environmental interventions all needed to create a conducive environment and address barriers to the resolution of displacement. Without adequate long term assistance to help fragile communities recover, continued hardship and marginalization can fuel instability and undermine recovery and development. Return is unlikely to be sustainable if returnees find themselves in the same conditions and circumstances that pushed them to move in the first place, and those who relocate will not settle if they do not have adequate security or access to housing, land and property, justice, jobs and services. Inclusive, area-based approaches can mitigate perceptions of preferential treatment which may create or exacerbate tensions. Housing and productive assets are often occupied, lost or destroyed during crisis or flight, resulting in the depletion in human and social capital. Where land and property disputes are widespread, a comprehensive mapping and cataloguing exercise of the extent and type of issues inhibiting sustainable returns, for example, can inform a policy response and support the recovery and reconciliation process.

Resilience is central to the sustainability of solutions. While recovery is typically driven by the spontaneous efforts of communities themselves, if not well planned, recovery strategies may reproduce risk conditions that had precipitated crisis and displacement in the first place. As such, investments in development must be risk-informed, fostering resilience to future shocks and stressors. Inclusive and sustained focus is necessary for sustainable integration and reintegration and as a contributor to reducing future need.

Expected outcome of the roundtable

Embracing development solutions can help reduce the costs of displacement, by advancing an agenda of prevention and preparedness; by helping affected communities address long-standing development issues, scale up service delivery, strengthen social protection and social inclusion; by supporting affected populations in their efforts to access decent work; and by contributing to achieving solutions, where all those affected by displacement can enjoy their human rights.

Linking with the conclusions of the World Humanitarian Summit, this roundtable is dedicated to exploring ways of addressing the challenges of displacement situations through development strategies. The purpose of the roundtable is the exchange of best practices regarding the integration of service provision, entrepreneurship, self-organization and self-reliance of displaced populations as well as their potential and initiative to make positive contributions to communities and how these communities can adapt their integration and inclusion policies accordingly. The Roundtable will thus provide specific actionable recommendations to theme B.e. "Addressing drivers of (*forced*)migration, including adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution" of the final draft of the modalities resolution of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration[23].

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[23] While included within the ambit of this roundtable discussion, refugees will be the subject of a separate, distinct and independent process that will lead to the adoption of a Global Compact on refugees.

Guiding questions

(1) How can national and local government entities and civil society, if relevant with the support of other development actors, support efforts to prevent and prepare for potential displacement?

    a. How can development actors contribute to disaster risk reduction and strengthen adaptive capacities to foster resilience in the case of sudden and slow onset disasters?

    b. Where should development actors invest to de-escalate conflicts and preserve peace?

(2) During (protracted) displacement, how can national and local government entities and civil society, if relevant with the support of other development actors, support efforts to minimise vulnerabilities and maximise potential socio-economic benefits for all?

    a. How can development actors support the inclusion of displaced people in national and local development frameworks, thereby ensuring equal access to basic public services such as health and education?

    b. What are the conditions necessary for displaced persons' inclusion in the local labour market, in local business entrepreneurship and in small-scale manufacturing or agricultural production?

    c. How can national and local government entities and civil society, if relevant with the support of other development actors, promote the interaction of displaced persons and hosting communities, addressing misperceptions and xenophobic sentiment to promote a culture of inclusion?

(3) Once lasting solutions to displacement become viable, how can national and local government entities and civil society, if relevant with the support of other development actors, ensure sustained contributions to the recovery and resilience of communities impacted by crisis and displacement?

    a. How can development actors best build on local capacities when supporting efforts to address root causes, mitigate risks and promote sustainable and inclusive integration and reintegration?

    b. How can equal access to basic public services such as health and education best be ensured?

GLOSSARY

The definitions provided in this glossary are for the purposes of this roundtable discussion only. With the exception of "refugee" the definitions provided do not represent legal concepts. Nothing in this glossary should be read as creating new international law obligations, new norms, or as limiting or undermining any legal obligations that a State may have undertaken or be subject to under international law. Similarly, nothing should be read as limiting, undermining, or detracting from domestic legal obligations or other standards that apply to States, international organizations, private sectors actors, or civil society.

Displacement: the primarily forced movement of persons. Displaced persons include refugees, internally displaced persons and cross border disaster displaced persons.[24]

Refugee: any person who meets the eligibility criteria in the refugee definition provided by relevant international or regional refugee instruments, UNHCR's mandate, or national legislation, as appropriate.[25] According to many of these instruments, a refugee is a person who cannot return to country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, or, is compelled to leave their country of origin because of indiscriminate violence or other events seriously disturbing public order, or is experiencing a threat to life, safety or freedom as a result thereof. Under international law, a person is considered a refugee as soon as they meet the relevant criteria, regardless of whether or not they have received formal recognition as a refugee. A person does not become a refugee because of recognition, but rather is recognised *because* they are a refugee.

Internally displaced persons: persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized border.[26]

Cross border disaster displaced persons: persons who are forced to flee or are displaced across borders in the context of sudden- or slow-onset disasters, or in the context of the effects of climate change.[27]

Crisis: any conflict or natural disaster.[28]

Conflict: any situation of violence, war, or civil unrest that presents threats to human life, safety, or security.[29]

Disaster: serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. Disasters can be linked to sudden or slow onset natural hazards, including but not limited to those related to climate change impacts.[30]

Migrant (in a country in crisis): a non-citizen who is present in a country during a conflict or natural disaster regardless of: (a) the means of or reasons for entry; (b) immigration status; or (c) length of or reasons for stay. The term 'migrant' does not refer to refugees, asylum-seekers, and stateless persons, for whom specific protection regimes exist under international law.[31]

Protection: All activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual, in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law including international human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law.[32]

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[24] Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change
[25] Including the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol
[26] Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement
[27] See above 1
[28] Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative
[29] Ibid
[30] UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
[31] Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative
[32] Inter-Agency Stnading Committee