

Mainstreaming human mobility into National Adaptation Plans to make adaptation action inclusive

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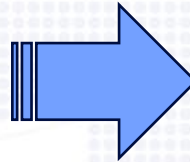
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1. Linkages between Climate Change and Human Mobility

- **Extreme weather events** trigger displacement and forced migration:
 - **20.3 million people** were newly displaced globally in 2023 by disasters triggered by weather-related hazards.
 - In Iraq, **140,184 individuals** remain displaced mostly due to drought conditions (as of March 2024).
- **Slow-onset events** induce migration and relocation to safer locations.
 - By 2050, as many as **216 million people** could become **internal climate migrants** due to slow-onset events.
 - Prediction is **up to 19.3 million individuals** for North Africa alone.



Climate mobility could lead to multiple implications for societies:

- Accelerate urbanization
- Increase pressure on resources, services and facilities available in host communities
- Affect food and water security
- Brain drain and loss of workforce

Some dimensions of climate mobility can be harnessed for climate adaptation:

- Remittances from labour migrants for families
- Diaspora investments

2. Why should human mobility be mainstreamed in NAPs?

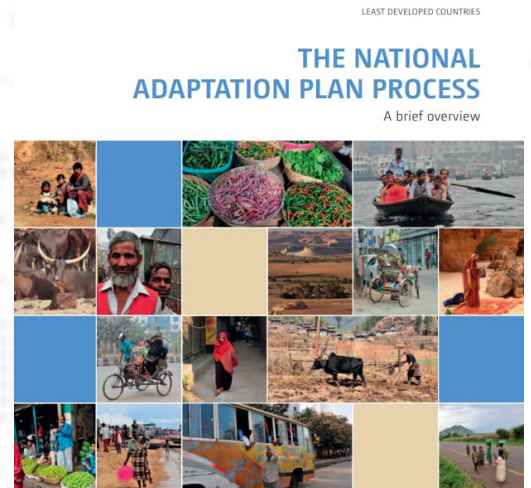
According to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report:

'Increasing adaptive capacities minimises the negative impacts of climate-related displacement and involuntary migration for migrants and sending and receiving areas (high confidence). This improves **the degree of choice** under which migration decisions are made, **ensuring safe and orderly movements of people within and between countries** (high confidence).'

- Adaptation **helps to avert, minimize and address** displacement in the context of climate change, environmental degradation, and disasters.
- Other dimensions of human mobility (e.g., planned evacuation, labour migration, planned relocation, etc.) could **contribute to adaptation**.
- Migrants, internally displaced persons, and refugees need to be **included and considered** in adaptation planning and programming.

3. Technical Guide on Integrating Human Mobility and Climate Change Linkages into Relevant National Climate Change Processes

- A **step-by-step guide** for the Parties and relevant stakeholders to **mainstream human mobility** into the adaptation planning.
- Provides operational and user-friendly information and tools to help mainstream human mobility into NAP processes, **including local and sectoral adaptation processes.**
- **Incorporates experiences** of mainstreaming human mobility into the NAPs from Asia and the Pacific, Americas, Central Asia, and East Europe.
- Designed **with a global scope**, under the leadership of IOM, with support from ILO and UNHCR, and with feedback from experts and stakeholders.
- Currently being reviewed by UNFCCC **to receive endorsement as a supplement** to the “*NAP: Technical Guidelines to National Adaptation Plan Process*”.



What does the Technical Guide look like?

The Technical Guide has **four parts**:

1. Introduction (rationale)
2. Background (human mobility dimensions)
3. National Adaptation Plans (NAP process)
4. **Key steps & tools for mainstreaming migration into NAPs (step-by-step tools)**
 - 4.1 The national coordination, steering mechanism, and institutional arrangement
 - 4.2 Evidence and knowledge base
 - 4.3 NAP implementation strategy
 - 4.4 Reporting, monitoring and evaluation

NAP Proposals to the GCF	UNFCCC guidelines
Outcome 1: Adaptation governance set up	A - Lay the Groundwork
Outcome 2: Knowledge base created	B - Preparatory Elements
Outcome 3: Implementation of NAP facilitated	C - Implementation Strategies
(Outcome 4: Monitoring)	D - Reporting, Monitoring and Review

Parts of NAP Process
("Outcomes" GCF
Proposals //
"Elements" UNFCCC
Guidelines

“4.1 National coordination, steering mechanism, and institutional arrangement are established”

“4.1.1 Establishing Institutions and coordinating bodies”

Tools: Stakeholder lists, materials for initial and bilateral briefings

“4.1.2 Stocktaking: Systematize existing knowledge and gaps”

Tools: Checklists for stocktaking of human mobility dimensions; for situation analysis; materials for policy mapping

“4.1.3 Capacity building of coordinating bodies”

Tools: Resources for capacity building

	Types of stakeholders	Knowledge partners: organizations or individuals have knowledge that is needed or should be included when mainstreaming migration into the NAP?	Strategic and implementation partners: which organizations or individuals need to be included or help mainstream migration into the NAP?
Different levels responsible	Rural Development		
	Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry		
	Urban Development		
	Interior / Home Affairs		
	National Planning		
	Labour, Employment		
	Migration, Diaspora		
Social Services			
Finance, Economy, Remittances			

Human mobility type	How important is this human mobility type in your country?	How do environmental hazards, including climate impacts, influence this human mobility type?	Could you explain the linkages between environmental hazards (including climate impacts) and other drivers of migration (e.g., demographic, economic, social, and political) in shaping this human mobility type?	What are the consequences – both opportunities or challenges – of this human mobility type in terms of vulnerability of people, economic development, political situation, etc.?
Disaster displacement				
Migrants in vulnerable situations (e.g., internally displaced persons, migrants in transit, etc.)				
Refugees				
Pastoralism and transhumance				
Planned evacuation (temporary)				
Labour migration & remittances				
Diaspora				
Planned relocation (permanent)				
Displacement or forced migration due to climate change mitigation or adaptation measures (e.g., the clean energy infrastructure in the land of indigenous people)				
Migrants and just transition (e.g., migrant workers in the circular economy, or those in fossil fuel industries not to be left behind)				
Trapped population / involuntary immobility				

“4.2 Evidence and knowledge base created NAP formulated”

“4.2.1 Evidence base: Systematize climate risks and impacts”

Tools: Checklists for including human mobility into vulnerability assessments; principles and examples for case studies

“4.2.2 Evidence base: Review adaptation options”

Tools: Identifying priority issues related to mainstreaming human mobility in the NAPs

“4.2.3 Compile and communicate the NAP”

Tools: Examples of mainstreaming human mobility in the NAPs

“4.2.4 Sectoral Mainstreaming”

Tools: Checklists for including mobility in key sectors (e.g., water; biodiversity, ecosystem and forestry, agriculture and food systems, urban settlements, disaster risk reduction)

Action point 1: Include human mobility types (see 2.1) in climate risk assessments and hazard mapping.

The following checklist can give the first indication of key themes to include:

Human mobility type	Key aspects to include in climate risk assessments and hazard mapping
Disaster displacement	Population exposed to extreme events and climatic hazards; areas with past instances of population displacement.

Steps

Planning for what needs to be done in the next 2 years regarding mainstreaming human mobility in adaptation planning and communication in your country's context.

- 1) Collect action issues and options for engagement in an open process and discussion, including the relevant stakeholders, and build on the outcomes of the activities under 4.1.1 and 4.1.3. Identify which action points can best be dealt with by the stakeholders involved, (and which ones might best be delegated to other processes).
- 2) Identify up to three priority issues for the next 24 months.

Proposed Action	Activities/Measures	Time Frame	Responsible Institutions	Monitoring Indicator	Expected Outcome	Financing sources
SO 1.3: Promoting integrated training on vulnerability building for the implementation of the CSA policy	1.3.1. Identification of institutions for developing training programmes and implementing capacity building training in the field of CS, including special courses on gender issues and climate change, and integrating the link between migration, environment and climate change, for key staff in ministries and agencies. 1.3.2. Conducting training for civil servants and staff (including women and men) on climate risks and vulnerabilities, including from a gender and migration perspective, and mainstreaming CSA issues into national and local strategic planning and budgeting.	2013-2015	CNRC, Ministry of Environment, State Chamber of Labour and Social Protection Ministry of Environment, State Chamber of Public Administration	Training programmes for key staff (including in contact points) developed 30 trainings organized over 2 years 5. Integrated at officials from priority systems and units at regional level 2. Annual training for staff of ministries and sectoral agencies	Capacity building mechanisms national CSA created Capacities and skills to address challenges and inter-related interventions Annual training for staff of ministries and sectoral agencies	State budget and external assistance

Specific objective 2: Raising awareness on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction through reliable and accessible information on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction

Proposed Action	Activities/Measures	Time Frame	Responsible Institutions	Monitoring Indicator	Expected Outcome	Financing sources
SO 2.1: Promoting availability and use of climate data and information in priority sectors	2.1.1. Data collection and development of sectoral databases for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CSA in designated sectoral institutions (CSA holders), including the data needed to better understand and manage migration caused by the adverse impacts of climate change	2015	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA)	ASC information management system established in designated sectoral agencies with information on procedures and forecasts of basic practice management international NGOs and the general public	Comprehensive sectoral data and information available for decision makers, policy makers, authorities, NGOs and the general public	State budget and external assistance

Specific objective 4: Integrate CSA and disaster risk reduction into sectoral strategic planning and investment planning at national and local levels

Proposed Action	Activities/Measures	Time Frame	Responsible Institutions	Monitoring Indicator	Expected Outcome	Financing sources
SO 4.2: Integration of CSA into planning and investment	4.2.2. Updating the urban and spatial plans of vulnerable localities, and contingency plans, which include response measures to disaster and post-disaster	2015	Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development, Ministry of	Local development plans for urban areas updated spatial planning	Local development plans for urban areas updated into account	State budget and external assistance

“4.3 NAP implementation strategy developed”

“4.3.1 Capacity building of implementing bodies, regional entities, and sub-national actors”

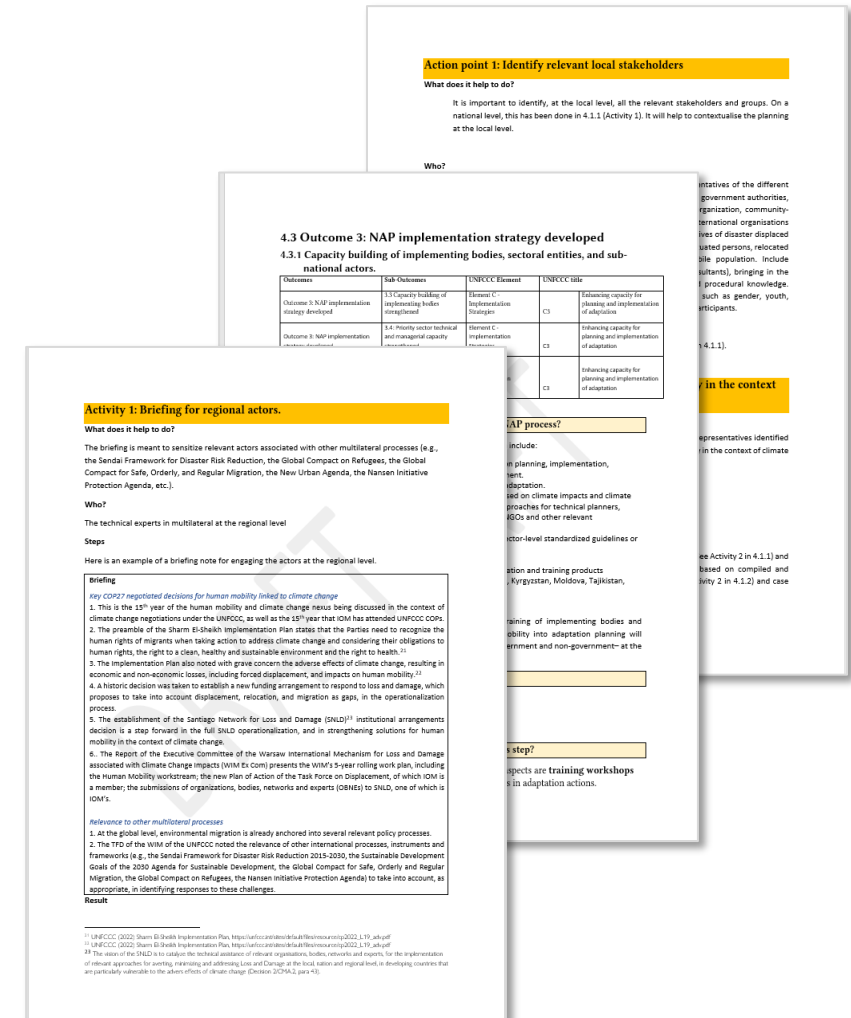
Tools: Resources for capacity building

“4.3.2 Developing local adaptation plans”

Tools: For local stakeholder inclusion, awareness raising, and integrating human mobility into local adaptation plans

“4.3.3 Synergies at the regional level”

Tools: Examples of briefing notes and talking points for regional actors for promoting coherence



“4.4 Mechanisms for Reporting, Monitoring and Review of NAPs”

“4.4.1 M&E: Indicators and Reporting Strategies”

Tools: Checklist for including human mobility stakeholders in relevant working groups and example of a project results framework

“4.4.2 M&E: Climate budget tagging (CBT)”

Tools: Guidance for including stakeholders and considering human mobility dimensions in designing CBT

“4.4.3 M&E: NAP is iteratively updated”

Tools: Guidance for stakeholder inclusion

“4.4.4 Publish NAP and Outreach”

Tools: Material for stakeholder inclusion, consultations, curricula, outreach

4.4.2 M&E: Climate budget tagging (CBT)

Outcomes	Sub-Outcomes	UNFCCC Element	UNFCCC title
Outcome 1: Mechanisms for Reporting, Monitoring and Review of NAPs and adaptation programs in place	4.2 Climate budget tagging applied to improve the accuracy of M&E and budget plans	Element D - Reporting, Monitoring and Review	DS Monitoring the NAP process

Why is human mobility important at this step of the NAP process?

4.4.3 M&E: NAP is iteratively updated

Readiness Proposal Outcomes	Readiness Proposal Sub-Outcomes	UNFCCC Element	UNFCCC title
Outcome 1: Mechanisms for Reporting, Monitoring and Review of		Reporting, Data Review	DS Iteratively updating the national adaptation plans

Here is an example of a results framework with objectives, outcomes, outputs, and activities.

	Indicator	Data Source and Collection Method	Baseline	Target	Assumptions
Objective: The project will contribute to supporting the Government of [NAME OF THE COUNTRY]’s strategic vision on climate change adaptation.	The number of national adaptation plans validated by the Government, which include migration, environment, and change nexus considerations.	Final report, Government policy documents, Ex-post evaluation report.	0	1	
Outcome 2: Government institutions mainstream migration considerations in the National Adaptation Plan.	Number of draft national adaptation plans, which include migration, environment and change nexus considerations.	Government policies, reports.	0	1	Government institutions prioritize migration, environment, and climate change nexus in their national policy agenda. Relevant sectoral government institutions acknowledge the role of migration in supporting climate action.
Output 1.1: National stakeholders in [NAME OF THE COUNTRY] have improved knowledge about the migration, environment, and climate change nexus.	Number of senior-level officials briefed on migration, environment, and climate change nexus (including the role of migration in climate action) (disaggregated by sex).	Briefing attendance list	0.00	25.00	Relevant sectoral government institutions acknowledge the role of migration in supporting climate action.
	Number of national experts supported to develop expertise on the migration, environment, and climate change nexus (target: 5 women, 5 men).	Attendance list.	0.00	10.00	
Activities that lead to Output 1.1					
1.1.1	Conduct bilateral briefing sessions for senior officials from relevant sectoral ministries (Duration: Each meeting will be 60-90 minutes).				Experts are available to support the bilateral briefings as well as develop background material.
1.1.2	Support ten national experts (e.g., academia, think tank, sectoral government entities) to develop expertise on migration, environment, and climate change nexus. Each expert will prepare a working paper/policy brief based on what they have learned.				
Output 1.2: Government stakeholders have tools and capacities to mainstream the migration, environment, and climate change nexus	Availability of the Supplement on Human Mobility for the UNFCCC Technical Guidelines for the National Adaptation Plan Process in the local language.	The Supplement	No	Yes	

NAP process?

made under the ongoing NAP, develop a plan.

during the updating of the NAP will help e to synergy, coherence, and continuity, plicity of practice.

his step?

ing MECC into existing activities: ral government entities, UN agencies, rs’ and workers’ organizations, and bility, in the stakeholder consultations siderations are mainstreamed into the oler analysis). m migrants and their families, and the he next NAP’ implementation through assistance.

contribute to synergy, coherence, and g a community of practice.

4. Initiatives on mainstreaming human mobility into NAP processes

- **Ecuador:** Mobility Chapter in the NAP 2023-2027.
- **Moldova:** the National Climate Change Action Plan 2030 ('the second NAP').
- **Uzbekistan:** draft National Adaptation Plan for Water Management.
- **Ethiopia:** draft National Adaptation Plan.
- **Morocco:** integrating human mobility into territorial climate change planning.
- **Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon:** mainstreaming human mobility into health adaptation plans and disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies.

Migration = **own chapter** within the NAP

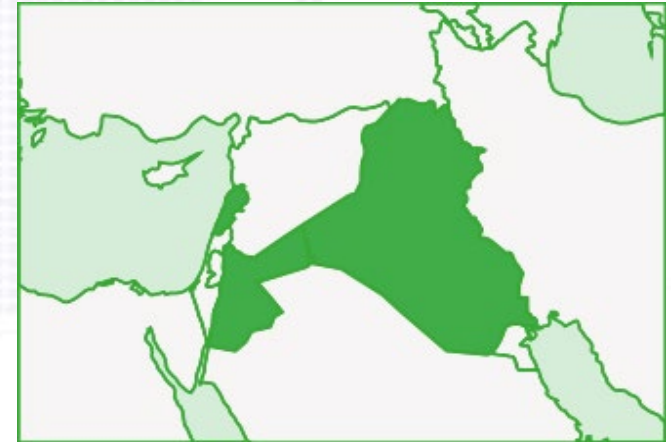
Migration = **mainstreamed in all parts** of the NAP, including sectoral plans

Migration = **mainstreamed in** sectoral plans or local climate change planning

Example: mainstreaming human mobility into health adaptation plans and DRR strategies

Harnessing synergies between Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Reduction in Migrant-Inclusive Health System Responses in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon

- The programme targets 3 countries **with specific climate vulnerability and distinct human mobility landscape**.
 - 3 countries are commonly facing:
 - Increasing health risks exacerbated by extreme weather events and slow-onset events (esp. water scarcity).
 - Significant urbanization rate with high concentration of migrants (internal and international) and refugees in urban areas.
- The programme aims to mainstream human mobility into health adaptation plans and DRR strategies so as to:
- Respond to growing climate-related health risks in an inclusive and gender-sensitive manner.
 - Build local resilience against climate change and disasters, especially urban areas.



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Implemented by IOM, WHO, UNDRR



**Migration
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Thank you!
For more information:
www.environmentalmigration.iom.int