

Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Technical Meeting

Action Area 6: Migration, Displacement and Human Mobility

Date: 27-29 July 2016

Venue: Casablanca, Morocco

BACKGROUND

Action Area 6 of the initial two-year workplan of the Executive Committee (EXCOM)

The Technical Meeting is being organized in implementation of Action Area 6, activity (b) of the initial two-year work plan of the EXCOM:

Action Area 6: Enhance the understanding of and expertise on how the impacts of climate change are affecting patterns of migration, displacement and human mobility; and the application of such understanding and expertise

Activity (a): Invite relevant organizations and experts to provide scientific information on projected migration and displacement based on projected climate and non-climate related impacts in vulnerable populations

Activity (b): Invite United Nations organizations, expert bodies and relevant initiatives to collaborate with the Executive Committee to distil relevant information, lessons learned and good practices from their activities

Expected results: Enhanced understanding, based on sound science, of migration and displacement, including of characteristics of vulnerable populations that may become mobile owing to factors related to climate change impacts

Enhanced understanding and collaboration

Synthesized information made available on the relevant information, lessons learned and good practices from the activities of organizations and experts

Objectives of the Technical Meeting

The objective of the Technical Meeting is to bring together the members of the EXCOM, national policymakers and practitioners, interested respondents to the invitation under activity (a) of Action Area 6, and relevant experts from different horizons with the aim of synthesizing relevant information and make it available widely in line with the expected results of this Action Area.

Expected results of the Technical Meeting

1. Enhanced understanding, based on sound science, of migration and displacement, including of characteristics of vulnerable populations that may become mobile owing to factors related to climate change impacts;
2. Enhanced understanding and collaboration;
3. Synthesized information made available on the relevant information, lessons learned and good practices from the activities of organizations and experts.

International Organization for Migration with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development of the French Republic



Synthesis of relevant information, good practices and lessons learned in relation to Pillar 2: Strengthening Dialogue, Coordination, Coherence and Synergies

Prepared by: Platform on Disaster Displacement and UNHCR, with contributions from IOM, Mary Robinson Foundation for Climate Justice, NRC/IDMC, University of Massachusetts Amherst, UN Women, all contributors to case studies and experts present at the meeting

This draft synthesis paper focuses on one of three pillars representing the functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism:

1. Enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset impacts, by facilitating and promoting:

- Action to address gaps in the understanding of and expertise in approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
- Collection, sharing, management and use of relevant data and information, including gender-disaggregated data;
- Provision of overviews of best practices, challenges, experiences and lessons learned in undertaking approaches to address loss and damage.

2. Strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders by:

- Providing leadership and coordination and, as and where appropriate, oversight under the Convention, on the assessment and implementation of approaches to address loss and damage;
- Fostering dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among all relevant stakeholders, institutions, bodies, processes and initiatives outside the Convention.

3. Enhancing action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, so as to enable countries to undertake actions pursuant to decision 3/CP.18, paragraph 6, including by:

- Providing technical support and guidance on approaches to address loss and damage;
- Providing information and recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties;
- Facilitating the mobilization and securing of expertise, and enhancement of support.

Guidelines/Modality

An identified Champion will, in collaboration with a group of experts, develop a working/draft paper. The Champion is responsible for 1.) Developing the overall content of the first-order draft paper, including collection, compilation and analysis of information from different sources; 2.) Ensuring outreach to relevant stakeholders, taking into consideration regional coverage, and consolidating inputs; 3.) Reporting back to the Technical Meeting organizers and participants; and 4.) Coordinating a panel session during the Technical Meeting, balanced in terms of technical expertise and geographical representation.

Date: 6 September 2016

Key Knowledge and Information

The aim of this section is to provide an overview of existing mechanisms, frameworks, processes, and entities that promote dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies on human mobility in the context of the adverse effects of climate change. (Indicative word range: 250-500 words)

The scope of the broad range of **practices** (mechanisms, frameworks, processes, and entities etc.) relevant for **coordination processes** (dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies) on migration, displacement and planned relocation (human mobility) in the context of the adverse effects of climate change, is vast. The task of this section is therefore challenging, and the aim of the table listed below is to provide a descriptive tool that provides a general overview of relevant policy/action areas, practices and coordination processes at the national, regional and global level, that the WIM may consider when discharging its mandate/function.

A key recommendation from the Technical Meeting in July 2016 (see also below section on recommendations) was for the WIM using the table below as starting point to undertake a more detailed and analytical mapping on existing and cross-cutting coordination processes in order to scope and determine its catalytic role within this multiple policy and action field.

Limitations in the table below which were recognized at the Technical Meeting relates to information on practices and cross-cutting, multi-sectoral coordination processes at the national and regional level (see good practice section below). Participants at the Technical Meeting also highlighted that a distinction should be made between mechanisms, frameworks, processes, and entities. Another suggestion was to distinguish between types of mobility and the corresponding coordination processes (see below). A final recommendation related to the inclusion on more examples of coordinated and integrated attempts to reach durable solutions (e.g. coordinated practices to support displaced in restoring their livelihoods and standards of living):

Theme/s	Examples of Practices (Mechanisms, Frameworks, Processes and Entities).s		
	Global	Regional	National
Climate Change	<p>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its subsidiary bodies (e.g. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change and Task Force on Displacement , Adaptation Committee; Climate Finance (Adaptation Fund, Global Environmental Facility, Green Climate Fund, LDC Fund, Special Climate Change Fund etc.). Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF); One UN Climate Group; Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility;</p>	<p>Regional Climate Change Strategies and Policies (e.g. draft African Union Strategy on Climate Change, draft Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific - SRDP); Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP); Civil Society Platform/Networks/Forums (e.g. Asia Pacific Forum on Loss and Damage);</p>	<p>National policies and authorities in charge of Climate change adaptation strategies (NAPAs- NAPs- NDCs etc.); Civil Society Networks/ Platforms/Forums;</p> <p>National Plans on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation</p>
Development	<p>World Bank Group (e.g. Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development – KNOMAD); United Nations Development Fund (UNDP); United Nations’ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);</p>	<p>Regional Development Banks (e.g. Asian Development Bank); Regional Economic Communities (e.g. Economic Community of West African States - ECOWAS);</p>	<p>National Development Plans; UN Resident Coordinator System; UN Country Team and UN Assistance Framework (UNDAF); Civil Society Networks/ Platforms/Forums;</p>
Environment	<p>United Nations Environment Programme and UNEA II (UNEP); The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification; Global Environment Facility (GEF);</p>	<p>Regional Organizations (e.g. Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD);</p>	<p>National authorities in charge of environment and natural resource management</p>

<p>Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM)</p>	<p>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030; UNISDR Global Platform for DRR; Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR); United Nations Development Fund (UNDP); International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC); Database on disasters EM-DAT The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database Université Catholique de Louvain</p>	<p>UNISDR Regional Platforms for DRR (e.g. Pacific Platform for DRM); Regional and sub-regional DRM Centers and Policies (e.g. ASEAN Agreement for Disaster Management Emergency Response – AADMER and Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres Naturales – CEPREDENAC in Central America); Regional Civil Society DRM Platforms/Networks/Forums (e.g. Asian Disaster Preparedness Center).</p>	<p>National Disaster Risk Management Agencies (NDMA); National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; Civil Society Networks/Platforms/Forums;</p>
<p>Migration Management</p>	<p>International Organization for Migration (IOM), including International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) and Migration Governance Framework (MIGOF); International Labor Organization (ILO); UN High-level Meeting on Refugees and Migrants (Migration Compact); High Level Dialogue on Migration; Global Migration Group; Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD); International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; Georgetown University's Institute for the Study of International Migration</p>	<p>Regional Consultative Processes on migration (e.g. IGAD-RCP and Regional Conference on Migration - RCM); Free movement of person arrangements (e.g. South Africa Development Community, ECOWAS, MERCOSUR, European Union); Pacific Climate Change and Migration Project; Regional Meetings/Conferences of Migration Directors (e.g. OCAM in Central America and Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference); International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD); Valetta Summit on Migration and Action Plan;</p>	<p>National Authorities in charge of migration management/governance; National Migration policies and legislation (e.g. humanitarian visa or temporary protection status based on disaster/climate change); Civil Society Networks/Platforms/Forums Georgetown university;</p>

<p>Refugee Protection /Displacement (internal and cross-border)/ Durable Solutions.</p>	<p>UNHCR; OHCHR; UNICEF; UN High-level Meeting on Refugees and Migrants (Refugee Compact); IOM (including) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM); Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement; The Nansen Principles; The Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda; Platform on Disaster Displacement; The Peninsula Principles on Climate Displacement within States; Guidance on Protecting People from Disasters and Environmental Change through Planned Relocation; IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons; Solutions Alliance to end Displacement;</p>	<p>AU Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; Cartagena Declaration on Refugees; 2014 Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action; African Union Convention for the Protection and assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala convention); Great Lakes Protocol on IDPs; Platform/Networks/Forums (e.g. Asia Pacific refugee Rights Network);</p>	<p>National Refugee Law/legislation/Institutions ; Temporary Protection; National IDP policies, laws and Institutions; Civil Society Networks/ Platforms/Forums;</p>
<p>Humanitarian Action</p>	<p>Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC); Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC); Financial Tracking Service (FTS); Central Emergency Fund (CERF) UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA); UN Secretary General’s ‘Agenda for Humanity’; Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and Global Clusters (CCCM, Protection, Shelter, Early Recovery etc.) UNHCR; IOM IFRC; INGOs and INGO Consortia (ICVA, Interaction, SCHR);</p>	<p>Mechanism for Mutual Assistance and Coordination Mechanisms in Disaster Situations (e.g. MECREG in Central America); Regional Response Mechanisms (e.g. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Natural Disaster Rapid Response Mechanism (NDRRM) and Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA); Regional Humanitarian Country Teams (e.g. Pacific Humanitarian Partnership - PHP);</p>	<p>National DRM Authorities; Humanitarian Country Teams; National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC); Country-based Pooled Funds (CBPFs) Sectoral Clusters (e.g. Protection, CCCM, Emergency Shelter etc.); Civil Society Networks/ Platforms/Forums;</p>

Human rights	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR); International Human Rights Instruments; Special Procedures/Rapporteurs (Human rights and the Environment, Human rights of IDPs, Human Rights of Migrants); Human Rights Council; The Geneva Pledge for Human Rights in Climate Action; Human Rights & Climate Change Working Group; Universal Rights Group.	Regional Human Rights Instruments and Regional Human Rights Commissions (e.g. Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR).	National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs); National human rights mechanisms (Civil Society); Adoption of international conventions and treaties (signed and ratified)
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Challenges and Opportunities

The aim of this section is to identify and document key challenges and opportunities regarding dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies on human mobility in the context of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. (Indicative word range: 250-500 words)

Challenges

- Conceptual and terminological agreement is not fully developed or agreed upon regarding human mobility terms like displacement, migration and planned relocation in the context of the adverse effects of climate change. How such population movements are conceptualized and understood (e.g. voluntary or forced, temporary or permanent, internal or external, weighing of risk drivers and root causes) impacts decisions on institutional responsibility, coordination and decisions on which policy and legal framework (s) to apply.
- One challenge is that human mobility in this context is multi-causal and complex. In the twenty-first century it is increasingly linked to multiple drivers – for example, climatic stressors may render livelihoods untenable in a fragile state affected by conflict and major hazards like flood or drought. These dynamics can blur definitional lines and exacerbate challenges of coordination and institutional responsibility.
- A multi-sectorial approach is required to address this multi-causal, complex phenomenon and a strategic vision is needed on how to coordinate within and across policy and action areas. Coordination is essential to ensure dialogue between areas and levels of action, avoid duplication and address gaps.

- At the global level there are overlapping mandates and structures among global institutions dealing with human mobility in the context of the adverse effects of climate change (e.g. in the fields of climate change, development, humanitarian action, disaster risk management and environment etc.), creating a specific set of coordination challenges (e.g. risk of duplication and lack of policy coherence).
- Another coordination challenge result from gap areas (e.g. in the fields of human rights and protection) due to absence of legal frameworks and/or weak institutional mandates/responsibility.
- Another gap and challenge highlighted in the Technical Meeting is lack of strategic and effective coordination among donors (e.g. between DRM and climate action, humanitarian and development etc.).
- Different types of human mobility challenges in the context of the adverse effects of climate change will require different types of policy and legal framework and institutional leadership to ensure effective coordination. For example, at the global level some institutions may have a comparative advantage to lead on planned relocations (e.g. agencies with their access to long-term funding and expertise on resettlement), on migration (migration and labor migrations agencies given their mandates and technical expertise) and on displacement (e.g. humanitarian, IDP protection and human rights agencies given their mandates and technical expertise and funding structure).
- At the national level there is often a wide range of relevant laws, ministries, agencies, local authorities and policies in place to deal with human mobility in the context of the adverse effects of climate change, but seldom do they combine to create a coherent, comprehensive and effective institutional framework. Some ministries and State agencies may have similar comparative advantages to take the lead on human mobility and to lead establishment of coordination mechanisms.
- Human mobility challenges are often region specific and require region specific knowledge and solutions. Regional capacity to take the lead and coordinate on human mobility challenges is often weak and/or under-developed.
- Affected communities are often not systematically consulted and participating in efforts to identify climate and disaster risks, prepare for disasters and implement response and solutions. Policy, normative and institutional framework are more effective when designed with affected people at the center and when informed by human rights. Women and men are also affected differently by climate change impacts and their responses to these impacts are thus expected to vary. Coordination should efficiently address the needs of the most vulnerable and affected countries, populations, individuals, with the full respect of the human rights of people affected by the adverse effects of climate change, and ensuring gender-responsiveness and community participation. Any coordination mechanism needs to ensure the full and informed participation of all affected communities and local leadership.

- A conceptual and institutional shift is required in moving from response and crisis management, to strengthen climate change adaptation and disaster risk management and preparedness. Availability of resources for reducing disaster and climate-related displacement risks and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, are insufficient to meet current needs.
- There are legal gaps and limitations in existing global and regional legal frameworks on how to manage and address human mobility challenges associated with the adverse effects of climate change, particularly when such movements are across international borders and when they are forced. In the absence of explicit provision in international law regarding admission and stay, some countries have offered temporary protection status (TPS) or granted humanitarian visas for people who have been displaced following a major hazard event like a flood or hurricane. However, there is no analog for hazards of a more permanent nature where people cannot return to their country of origin. While many international organizations work in this field, none is explicitly mandated to assist and protect in situations of cross-border population movements.
- Gap and lack of coordinated action between humanitarian response and development action exist, particularly on climate change adaptation and disaster risk management, preparedness and on finding lasting and durable solutions to populations displaced in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change.
- On knowledge and data, there are emerging multi-region and national platforms in policy and science, but linkages to operational agencies are often underdeveloped, so knowledge and insights are not always applied optimally. Coordination among the research community itself is also lacking, leading to overlap and difficulties to identify remaining gaps.

Opportunities

- New global policy agendas have been developed on climate change, sustainable development, humanitarian action and disaster risk reduction, with explicit recognition of human mobility challenges in the context of disasters and climate change. Emerging and potential linkages are being forged across policy and actions areas¹.
- The United Nations Secretary-General's Agenda for Humanity recognized displacement due to disasters and climate change as a reality and calls for national legislation and institutional and operational measures to be put in place alongside regional cooperation frameworks to prepare for such displacement.

¹ For example, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 recognizes the “need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels’ whereas the Paris Agreement recognizes ‘the importance of the engagements of all levels of government and various actors, in accordance with respective national legislations of Parties, in addressing climate change’.

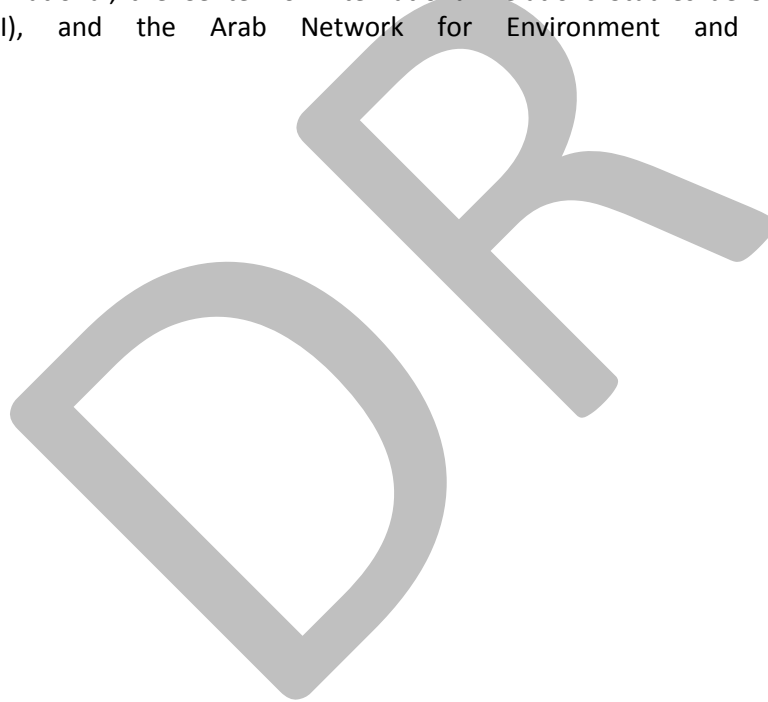
- Paris COP 21 decision to mandate the WIM ExCom to establish a Task Force *“to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change”*.
- Recognition that many people are compelled to leave their homes for reasons that do not fall within the definition of the Refugee Convention, including disasters or the erosion of livelihoods due to adverse impacts of climate change and food insecurity (SG’s Report, *“In Safety and Dignity: Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants”*).
- Such increased awareness among policy-makers on human mobility challenges related to the adverse effects of climate change and its placement in international fora and agreement contributes to funding opportunities for coordinated action (e.g. Green Climate Fund, Climate Vulnerable Forum, Global Partnership for Preparedness, World Bank etc.).
- Recognition that women migrants (either internally or cross-border) face specific vulnerabilities such as higher risk of sexual and gender-based violence, family separation, psychosocial stress and trauma, health complications, physical harm and injury and risks of exploitation (SG’s Report, *“In Safety and Dignity: Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants”*).
- Commitment to ensure that responses to migrants mainstream a gender perspective, promote gender equality, fully respect and protect the human rights of women and girls, ensure their full, equal and meaningful participation in the development of solutions and opportunities and take into consideration the different needs, vulnerabilities and capacities of women, girls, boys, and men (New York Declaration, outcome document of the 19 September High-level meeting of the Plenary of the General Assembly to address large movements of migrants and refugees, para 2.10).
- Global Compact being developed for ‘Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration’ to be rooted in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and linked to SDGs, recognizes the importance and significance of (new) drivers of displacement associated with climate changes, disasters and environmental degradation.
- Latin America and the Caribbean adopt a common roadmap to address new displacement trends and end statelessness within the next decade, including the challenges posed by climate change and natural disasters, as well as by the displacement of persons across borders that these phenomena may cause in the region (Cartagena +30 Process and Brazil Declaration).

Good Practices and Lessons Learned

*The aim of this section is to **identify and document good practices and lessons learned** regarding dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies on human mobility in the context of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. (Indicative word range: 250-500 words)*

- Integration and recognition of displacement and human mobility challenges into joint regional climate change and disaster risk reduction strategies: e.g. **draft Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific (SRDP)**.
- Multidisciplinary and multi-stakeholder approach to planned relocation: **Newtok Planning Group in Alaska** (Group consisting of 25 State, federal, and tribal governmental and non-governmental agencies that all voluntarily collaborate to facilitate relocation).
- Guidance on Planned Relocation: **Guidance on Protecting People from Disasters and Environmental Change through Planned Relocation** (UNHCR, Brookings, Georgetown University's Institute for the Study of International Migration).
- State-led, consultative processes to develop consensus, guidance and tools to protect cross-border displaced persons in the context of disasters and climate change (**Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda**) and improve the ability of States and other relevant stakeholders to increase the protection and decrease the vulnerability of migrants affected by crisis situations (**Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative**).
- The **Platform on Disaster Displacement is state-led follow-up process to the Nansen Initiative launched in July 2016** which aims to work towards enhanced cooperation, coordination and action in order to improve the protection of disaster displaced persons. The Platform will promote concerted efforts at the national, regional and international levels and among stakeholders dealing with a broad range of policy and action areas including humanitarian assistance and protection, human rights, migration management, refugee protection, disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and development.
- Multi-stakeholder project to increase protection of individuals and communities that are vulnerable to climate change displacement and migration and increase labor mobility opportunities: **Pacific Climate Change and Migration Project** (ILO, ESCAP, UNDP, EU).
- EuropeAid Project (2013-2015): **Climate change and displacement: building an evidence base and equipping States with tools and guidance for action** (UNHCR, NRC/IDMC, Nansen Initiative).

- Building global knowledge based through a consortium of a consortium of six research partners and IOM and use innovative research to formulate policy options: **Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP)**.
- Consolidation of and sharing of information among States on the use of humanitarian protection measures that States can apply on a temporary basis in response to the needs of disaster-affected foreigners: **Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) Guide: 'Protection for Persons Moving across Borders in the Context of Disasters: A Guide to Effective Practices for RCM Member Countries'**.
- UNHCR Guidelines to guide and assist Governments in the development of **Temporary Protection or Stay Arrangements (TPSAs)** as responses to humanitarian crises and complex or mixed population movements, particularly in situations where existing responses are not suited or adequate, including in disaster contexts.
- **Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility** (The United Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Norwegian Refugee Council/Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (NRC/IDMC), Refugees International, the Center for International Relations Studies de Sciences Po (Sciences Po CERI), and the Arab Network for Environment and Development (RAED).



Case studies

The aim of this section is to **illustrate good practices, challenges and lessons learned** regarding dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies on migration, displacement and human mobility in the context of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

<p>1. Timeframe 2013-2016</p>
<p>2. Location: Global and Regional</p>
<p>3. Title of Activity/Programme/Project : Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility</p>
<p>4. Brief Description of Activity/Programme/Project: The Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility shares the most recent, available knowledge with UNFCCC Parties in an effort to frame the issue and provide technical support. It is composed of the United Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Norwegian Refugee Council and its Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (NRC/IDMC), Refugees International (RI), the University of Liège (ULg), and the Arab Network for Environment and Development (RAED) and coordinated by UNHCR.</p>
<p>5. Key Lessons Learned from the Activity/Programme/Project Need common terminology to work together and to elaborate joint messaging Need to give priority to the issue: to avoid that cooperation turns to visibility competition (no logos, technical level) Need to define one common objective, in this case it was to ensure that human mobility was taken into account in the UNFCCC process, including in COP 21 outcome Need a coordinator to lead the process</p>
<p>6. Sources for more Information (webpage, report, etc.) https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/advisorygroupsubmission_to_the_unfccc-aa6_final-2.pdf</p>

1. Timeframe
2014-2015
2. Location
COP20 (Lima, Peru) and COP21 (Paris, France)
3. Title of Activity/Programme/Project
One UN Action on Human mobility and Climate Change
4. Brief Description of Activity/Programme/Project
<p>Common action under the One UN banner has been enhanced in relation to human mobility in a changing climate. Agencies have come together to organize common contributions to climate negotiations under the UNFCCC, notably through the organizations of common official side events during COPs and common exhibition space highlighting the issues at stake in terms of migration, displacement and climate change. At COP21 in Paris, IOM organized a One UN <u>High-Level Roundtable on Human Mobility and Climate Change</u> in partnership with a number of other organizations, with interventions from Heads of UN Agencies and NGOs as well as the participation from Nicolas Hulot, Special Envoy of the French President for the Protection of the Planet.</p> <p>In addition, IOM and UNHCR set up an official common exhibition space in that served as a one-stop desk to answer questions from participants on climate migration and displacement. The exhibition space allowed IOM and partners to showcase their work, disseminate common advocacy messages and provide technical information to Parties and other stakeholders.</p>
5. Key Lessons Learned from the Activity/Programme/Project
Interagency collaboration on climate migration, displacement and human mobility was critical to bring visibility and lend credence to the need to include human mobility matters in the Paris Agreement.
6. Sources for more Information (webpage, report, etc.)
https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/human-mobility-cop21

1. Timeframe
Since 2001
2. Location
Global
3. Title of Activity/Programme/Project
International Dialogue on Migration (IDM)
4. Brief Description of Activity/Programme/Project

The IDM is IOM's principal forum for migration policy dialogue, open to IOM Member and Observer States, as well as international and non-governmental organizations, migrants, and partners from media, academia or the private sector. The IDM provides a space to analyze current and emerging issues in migration governance and to exchange experiences, policy approaches and effective practices. Every year, the IDM is guided by an overarching theme selected by the IOM membership through a process of informal consultations. IDMs have been devoted to human mobility in relation to natural disasters and climate change *Managing Migration in Crisis Situations* (2012), *Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration* (2011) and *Migration and the Environment* (2007).

5. Key Lessons Learned from the Activity/Programme/Project

The workshops gather usually around 250 policymakers and practitioners from around the world with specialization in migration and displacement, humanitarian action, disaster management, protection and related issues. The dialogue provides conclusions and key ideas for action and partnership to influence migration policy as well as related policy fields such as environmental, climate, development, humanitarian and disasters risk reduction policies.

6. Sources for more Information (webpage, report, etc.)

<https://www.iom.int/idm><http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/microsites/IDM/workshops/climate-change-2011/Report-EN.pdf>http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/idm_10_en.pdfhttp://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/rb21_eng_web.pdfhttp://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/rb20_eng_web.pdf

1. Timeframe: October 2014-September 2017
2. Location: Kathmandu, Nepal
3. Title of Activity/Programme/Project: Engagement with government stakeholders on climate change and migration in Nepal/ (ICIMOD & IOM-Nepal)

2. Brief Description of Activity/Programme/Project

Since October 2014, ICIMOD and IOM-Nepal had been jointly engaging with the government stakeholders in Nepal regarding climate change and migration. This process has involved: (i) preparation of a background note by ICIMOD & IOM on climate change and migration in Nepal; (ii) roundtable with relevant government ministries (e.g. planning, environment, labour, agriculture, local development, women) that was hosted by the National Planning Commission (NPC); (iii) supporting the participation of the Government of Nepal's delegation to the Nansen Initiative South Asia Consultation in Bangladesh and COP 21, Paris; (iv) facilitating publication of op-eds by government officials (planning, environment, labour) on climate change and migration in major newspapers of Nepal; (v) setting up of a project steering committee on climate change and migration with representatives from the ministries (planning, labour, and environment); and (vi) an ongoing deliberation with the aforementioned government stakeholders regarding the preparation of a climate change and migration strategy paper for Nepal.

5. Key Lessons Learned from the Activity/Programme/Project

- a) Regular engagements with stakeholders (e.g. bilateral meetings, multi stakeholder meetings, workshops) are critical for a progressive rise in awareness about this issue. Continuity in discourse has to be preserved.
- b) Identify a broader and comparatively common issue (e.g. adaptation, DRR) to introduce an 'abstract' issue (such as climate change and human mobility) to the stakeholders.
- c) Identify champions within the government ministries.
- d) Incremental increase in engagement: **bilateral meetings** -> **presentations** -> **background note** -> **roundtables** -> **support the preparation for global/ regional multi-lateral forums** -> **facilitate participation in global/ regional multi-lateral forums** -> support the preparation of climate change and migration strategy paper -> joint project proposal by a consortium led by the government [the activities in bold font has been completed].
- e) Coordinate with contemporary global processes (e.g. Nansen Initiative) to synergize the engagement with stakeholders. It is important to establish the global-to-national-to-local linkages.
- f) Complement the stakeholder engagement with empirical and applied research from a specific country (refer to inputs for Pillar 1 and 3).
- g) A wider range of communication products (e.g. information sheet, background note, op-eds, peer reviewed publications, reports).
- h) Facilitate exposure of government stakeholders from 'non-traditional ministries' in global processes (e.g. ministry of labour and employment in Nansen Initiative consultations).
- i) Engagement with policy-makers is a time intensive process. For example, the ICIMOD/IOM-Nepal engagement in Nepal is almost two years old. This engagement has to be financially supported.

j) Find funding for pursuing research or intervention on a new issue.

6. **Sources for more Information (webpage, report, etc.)**

Relaying Remittance – Dr Bhartendu Mishra (28 May 2015)

<http://kathmandupost.ekantipur.com/printedition/news/2015-05-28/relaying-remittance.html>

Greenbacks into Greenery – Ram Prasad Lamsal and Buddhi Bahadur Khadka (20 September 2015)

<http://kathmandupost.ekantipur.com/news/2015-09-20/greenbacks-into-greenery.html>

1. **Timeframe:** June 2013 to Dec. 2015 with a follow-up during 2016

2. **Location:** Bangar Essokar and Elhammam – North West of Egypt

3. **Title of Activity/Programme/Project:** Disaster and Climate Induced Displacement

4. Brief Description of Activity/Programme/Project:

The project aimed to raise the resilience of vulnerable communities in some hotspots to make them able to adapt to the negative impacts of climate change with emphasis on the risk of drought leading to displacement. The project methodology used the dialogue at local and national level among the stakeholders to ensure a real partnership in developing the policy response and reducing the risk of displacement.

The project achieved its objectives through: 1- establishing a multi-stakeholder National Steering Committee NSC and a Local Committee LC at the hotspot level to ensure the ownership and to facilitate the dialogue between the different actors from concerned Ministries, agencies and relevant stakeholders. This structure helped in presenting a bottom up, top down approach in order to build the confidence between the different actors and secure the sustainability of the project outcomes. 2- implementing a study on the selected hotspot to identify the risks, challenges and opportunities to deal with the risk of drought. The study used the participatory approach in collecting and discussing the data and the study recommendations. 3- a follow-up mechanism lead by the NSC to advocate for the implementation of the project recommendations and to lobby for the needed policy reform.

The NSC is still active to monitor the follow-up and to mainstream the knowledge and experience at the national and regional level within the Arab states. The NSC is also making the link between the global, regional and national policies.

The project is a model of how to gain the knowledge and experience through working directly with communities with the objective of replicating the success at national and regional level.

5. Key Lessons Learned from the Activity/Programme/Project

6. Sources for more Information (webpage, report, etc.)

1. **Timeframe:** 2012-2015

2. **Location:** Global

1. **Title of Activity/Programme/Project :** Nansen Initiative

2. Brief Description of Activity/Programme/Project:

The Nansen Initiative was a state-led, bottom-up consultative process intended to identify effective practices, drawing on the actual practice and experience of governments, and build consensus on key principles and elements to address the protection and assistance needs of persons displaced across borders in the context of disasters, including the adverse effects of climate change. It is based upon a pledge by the Governments of Switzerland and Norway, supported by several States, to cooperate with interested States and other relevant stakeholders, and was launched in October 2012. The Nansen Initiative builds on paragraph 14(f) of the 2010 UNFCCC Cancun Agreement⁹ on climate change adaptation that calls for “[m]easures to enhance understanding, coordination and cooperation with regard to climate change induced displacement, migration and planned relocation,” as well as the Nansen Principles that synthesize the outcomes of the 2011 Nansen Conference on Climate Change and Displacement. The Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change (Protection Agenda), endorsed by a global intergovernmental consultation on 12-13 October 2015 in Geneva, Switzerland, consolidated the outcomes of a series of regional intergovernmental consultations and civil society meetings convened by the Nansen Initiative.

5. Key Lessons Learned from the Activity/Programme/Project

Please refer to the Protection Agenda, part three: Priority Areas for Future Action.
<http://disasterdisplacement.org/about-us/our-response/>

6. Sources for more Information (webpage, report, etc.)

<https://www.nanseninitiative.org/>
<http://disasterdisplacement.org/>