

Joint submission to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

On the Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

On behalf of:

**The International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
The United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)
The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and its Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (NRC/IDMC)**

Also on behalf of:

**Centre d'études et de recherches internationales de Sciences Po (Sciences Po - CERI)
and Refugees International**

These organizations form the Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility

FOR CONSIDERATION AT SBSTA 41

Recalling the decision 1/CP.16 (paragraph 14(f)) that establishes the Cancun Adaptation Framework, and invites Parties to enhance actions on adaptation by undertaking "Measures to enhance understanding, coordination and cooperation with regard to climate change induced displacement, migration and planned relocation, where appropriate, at the national, regional and international levels;"

Also recalling the conclusions adopted on NWP by SBSTA 40 (paragraphs 12–28), in Bonn from 4 to 15 June 2014, which include ways to enhance the effectiveness of the modalities of the NWP and a set of activities, including a request for submissions by August 20, 2014, to be carried out under the NWP, in order to collect, analyse and disseminate information and knowledge to inform adaptation planning and actions at the regional, national and subnational levels, particularly in relation to, inter alia, ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health.

The Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility would like to submit information on good practices in and lessons learned from national adaptation planning for consideration at SBSTA 41.

- a) Available and implemented tools and methods for adaptation planning processes addressing human settlements;**

- The United Nations University and the Nansen Initiative, in collaboration with IOM, UNHCR and a number of organizations, produced a policy brief on Integrating Human Mobility Issues within National Adaptation Plans, as a concrete tool to support policymakers. The results of Nansen Initiative's Consultations in the Pacific, Central America, and the Greater Horn of Africa, have confirmed the importance of incorporating human mobility, including voluntary migration and planned relocation into national adaptation plans. For example, it has become clear that voluntary migration, whether circular, temporary, or permanent can be a potentially positive form of adaptation to climate change. Or planned relocation, if well managed and undertaken in a participatory fashion, could be an effective strategy for assisting communities to adapt to climate change impacts. Hence, the lesson learned is that incorporating human mobility into the national adaptation plans could positively inform the adaptation planning process and is therefore seen as a good practice.
- UNHCR, together with the Brookings Institution and Georgetown University's Institute for the Study of International Migration have developed guidance on Planned relocation, disasters and climate change, based on an expert consultation to consolidate good practices and existing guidance such as the Peninsula Principles and preparing for the future, which was held on 12-14 March 2014 in Sanremo, Italy, supported with a grant from the European Union and co-funding from Norway and Switzerland. The guidance examines the complex issue of planned relocations made necessary by sudden-onset disasters, acute environmental degradation, and the longer-term effects of climate change.
- IOM has developed a comprehensive training curriculum on migration, environment and climate change for policymakers and practitioners across different areas: migration, climate, adaption and disaster risk reduction. One key module of the training relates to "Migration and Adaptation" and discusses how migration and human mobility aspects can be integrated into NAPs and NAPAs. To date, trainings have been held in East Africa, Asia Pacific and Latin America. A fully fledged training manual, heavily featuring adaptation planning in the context of human mobility, is under development.
- NRC and IDMC have produced global and regional analyses of existing patterns of displacement associated with climate-related hazards. Based upon the scale of displacement related to reported disasters, IDMC has developed probabilistic models that estimate the likelihood of future displacement, information that Parties can incorporate into

adaptation planning processes. This research and modeling includes a decision-support tool that simulates in real time the impacts of climate hazards, demographic trends and different policies and interventions on pastoralist livelihoods and displacement; this tool can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of different adaptation strategies under different climate scenarios.

b) Good practices and lessons learned in relation to adaptation planning processes, including on monitoring and evaluation, addressing human settlements;

- UNHCR and CARE International developed in 2005 the Framework for Assessing, Monitoring and Evaluating the Environment in refugee-related operations (FRAME). Planned and tested with partners in many countries, FRAME has produced tools and guidelines that help managers and field practitioners address environmental issues and concerns, from contingency planning to when camps are closed and rehabilitated. To date, it has been applied in refugee, IDP and return situations, in post-conflict and post-disaster situations, primarily in Africa and Asia.
- IOM is working closely with its Member States to advocate for the inclusion of human mobility issues in adaptation planning, supporting them with technical expertise to concretely include these questions in national policy development. For instance, IOM collaborated with the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia to design a new integrated policy that refers to human mobility, climate change, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development.
- IDMC have produced research on how human mobility has been addressed within existing NAPAs, NAPs and other related laws and policy instruments in the Pacific. Based upon this analysis, IDMC has provided recommendations for Parties on how they can increase the effectiveness of adaptation strategies with respect to preventing and responding to climate change-induced displacement.

c) Good practices and lessons learned related to processes and structures for linking national and local adaptation planning.

- UNHCR and NRC/IDMC are supporting the development of 'protection agenda' for cross-border displacement in the context of disasters and climate change through the Nansen Initiative that aims to build consensus among interested governments on key principles and elements regarding the protection of persons displaced across

borders in the context of disasters and to set a protection agenda for future action at domestic, regional and international levels that will feed into formal existing processes at domestic, regional and international levels.

- IOM has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Colombia in 2013, with a view to develop activities related to the integration of human mobility issues into national and local adaptation and territorial development planning. IOM and the Colombian Ministry of Environment organized a workshop in 2013 that brought together different national and local level actors, such as ministries officials and representatives of local civil society in the field. This event constituted a first step towards linking national and local adaptation planning with a focus on migration/mobility, and is potentially an example to be replicated in the future in other countries.
- Through partnership with national civil society organizations in Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda, NRC has established working groups consisting of selected national stakeholders that in addition to specific assessment of existing legal instruments and policies (at national level) relevant for DRR, disaster response, management and displacement studies on risk, disasters induced displacement, and in some cases a cost-benefit analysis on risk reduction to informed policy development and implementation, will also advocate with the relevant government bodies to secure that displacement is included in the NAPs.

The Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility
20th August 2014