

# Technical Guide on Integrating Human Mobility and Climate Change Linkages into Relevant National Planning Processes

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7-B2 Integrating Human Mobility in National Adaptation Plans  
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## Starting point: **Why** should human mobility be mainstreamed in National Adaptation Plans (NAP)?

- 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.

## What is the Technical Guide?

- **Step-by-step guide** to mainstream migration into the NAP process.
- **Operational, and user-friendly information and tools.**
- Designed for **stakeholders interested and active** in mainstreaming human mobility into the adaptation planning.
- **Incorporates experiences** of mainstreaming human mobility into the NAPs of Ecuador, Ethiopia, Pakistan, the Republic of Marshall Islands, the Republic of Moldova, the Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

## How does it work?

- Inclusion of a **broad range of human mobility dimensions.**
- Mainstream human mobility in **all stages of the NAP process.**
- **Include all relevant stakeholders** and consider diversity of needs and perspectives.
- **Focus on social equity** and justice, and those who are most vulnerable.
- Recognises that **no one-size-fits-all.**

# How 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 and tools for mainstreaming human mobility 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 of responsibility	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.

**Specific objective 1: Building capacity for climate change adaptation and cross-sectoral cooperation**

Proposed Action	Activities/Measures	Time frame	Responsible institutions	Monitoring indicator	Expected outcome	Financing sources
SD 13: Building resilient infrastructure for sustainable development	1.3.1. Identification of an institution for overseeing training programmes and organizing capacity building training in the field of CA, 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.	2023	UNCC, Ministry of Environment, State Chancellery, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection	Training programme for key staff (including EC contact points) developed	Capacity building mechanisms related CA created	State budget and external assistance
	1.3.2. Conducting training for civil servants and PAs (including women and men) on climate risks and vulnerabilities, including from a gender and migration perspective, and mainstreaming CA issues into national and local strategic planning and budgeting.	2023-2024	Ministry of Environment, State Chancellery, Academy of Public Administration	30 training engagements over 2 years; 15 targeted at officials from priority sectors and PAs at regional level; 2 Annual training for staff of ministries and sectoral agencies	Capacity and skills to address challenges and climate-related interventions at local and central level are built	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
SD 11: Making available and use of disaster data and information in priority sectors	2.1.2. Data collection and development of sectoral databases for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CA in designated local municipalities (LAs), including the data needed to better understand and manage migration caused by the adverse impacts of climate change	2026	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Internal and Regional Development, Ministry of Health (ANP), Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Cultural Affairs (DCA)	ASC information management system established in designated sectors; agencies with CA available for forward of best practice management information	Comprehensive sectoral data and information on CA available for policy makers, 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
SD 6.2: Integration of DRR planning and enhancing	4.2.2. Updating the urban and spatial plans of vulnerable localities and contingency plans, which include response measures to disaster and post-disaster	2026	Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development, Ministry of	Local development plans for spatial risk reduction	Local development plans for spatial risk reduction	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

### Action point 1: Identify relevant local stakeholders

#### What does it help to do?

It is important to identify, at the local level, all the relevant stakeholders and groups. On a national level, this has been done in 4.1.1 (Activity 1). It will help to contextualise the planning at the local level.

#### Who?

representatives of the different government authorities, organizations, community-based persons, relocated population. Include vulnerable groups (e.g. women, youth, persons with disabilities), bringing in the local knowledge, such as gender, youth, etc.

4.1.1).

### in the context

representatives identified in the context of climate

as Activity 2 in 4.1.1) and based on compiled and Activity 2 in 4.1.2) and case

### 4.3 Outcome 3: NAP implementation strategy developed

#### 4.3.1 Capacity building of implementing bodies, sectoral entities, and sub-national actors.

Outcome	Sub-Outcomes	UNFCCC Element	UNFCCC Title
Outcome 3: NAP implementation strategy developed	3.1. Capacity building of implementing bodies	Element C - Implementation Strategy	Enhancing capacity for planning and implementation of adaptation
Outcome 3: NAP implementation strategy developed	3.4. Priority sector technical and managerial capacity enhancement	Element C - Implementation Strategy	Enhancing capacity for planning and implementation of adaptation

### Activity 1: Briefing for regional actors.

#### What does it help to do?

The briefing is meant to sensitize relevant actors associated with other multilateral processes (e.g., the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Global Compact on Refugees, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration, the New Urban Agenda, the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, etc.).

#### Who?

The technical experts in multilateral at the regional level

#### Steps

Here is an example of a briefing note for engaging the actors at the regional level.

#### Briefing

Key COP27 negotiated decisions for human mobility linked to climate change

1. This is the 15<sup>th</sup> year of the human mobility and climate change nexus being discussed in the context of climate change negotiations under the UNFCCC, as well as the 15<sup>th</sup> year that OHF has attended UNFCCC COPs.
2. The preamble of the Sharm El-Sheikh Implementation Plan states that the Parties need to recognize the human rights of migrants when taking action to address climate change and considering their obligations to human rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and the right to health.<sup>1)</sup>
3. The Implementation Plan also noted with great concern the adverse effects of climate change, resulting in economic and non-economic losses, including forced displacement, and impacts on human mobility.<sup>2)</sup>
4. A historic decision was taken to establish a new funding arrangement to respond to loss and damage, which proposes to take into account displacement, relocation, and migration as gaps, in the operationalization process.
5. The establishment of the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage (SNLD)<sup>3)</sup> institutional arrangements decision is a step forward in the full SNLD operationalization, and in strengthening solutions for human mobility in the context of climate change.
6. The Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM Ex Com) presents the WIM's 5-year rolling work plan, including the human mobility workstream, the new Plan of Action of the Task Force on Displacement, of which OHF is a member; the submissions of organizations, bodies, networks and experts (OBNEs) to SNLD, one of which is IOM's.

#### Relevance to other multilateral processes

1. At the global level, environmental migration is already anchored in several relevant policy processes.
2. The TFD of the WIM of the UNFCCC noted the relevance of other international processes, instruments and frameworks (e.g., the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, the Global Compact on Refugees, the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda) to take into account, as appropriate, in identifying responses to these challenges.

#### Result

<sup>1)</sup> UNFCCC (2022) Sharm El-Sheikh Implementation Plan. [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2022\\_11\\_04\\_ah.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2022_11_04_ah.pdf)  
<sup>2)</sup> UNFCCC (2022) Sharm El-Sheikh Implementation Plan. [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2022\\_11\\_04\\_ah.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2022_11_04_ah.pdf)  
<sup>3)</sup> The status of the SNLD is to establish the technical assistance of relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts, for the implementation of relevant approaches for averting, minimizing and addressing Loss and Damage at the local, national and regional level, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change (Decision 2/CMA.2, para. 4).

# “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 adaptive progress in place	4.2.1: Climate budget tagging applied to improve the accuracy of MAE and budget systems	Element D - Reporting, Monitoring and Review	D1 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 4: Mechanisms for Reporting, Monitoring and Review of		Reporting, and Review	D1 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
<b>Objective:</b> 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	
<b>Outcome 1:</b> 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 policy documents, 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.
<b>Output 1.1:</b> 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	
<b>Activities that lead to Output 1.1</b>					
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.				
<b>Output 1.2:</b> 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?

side under the ongoing NAP, develop a on plan.

During the updating of the NAP will help to synergy, coherence, and continuity, rity of practice.

Existing activities: ntities, UN agencies, which work on human files, and the dispora gh awareness raising,

his step?

ring MECC into existing activities: ral government entities, UN agencies, y' and workers' organizations, and ability, in the stakeholder consultations siderations are mainstreamed into the sider analysis) in migrants and their families, and the e next NAP implementation through assistance.

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

# Wrapping it up – a Technical Guide on Human Mobility

- Practical and **hands-on collection of tools**
- Considers a **broad range of human mobility dimensions**
- Mainstreaming of human mobility in **all stages of the NAP formulation process and NAP document**
- Inclusion of **relevant stakeholders on all levels**, emphasizing the local, and the diversity of needs
- Focus on **social equity and justice**, and on those who are most vulnerable

Thank you