

NAP EXPO
CHILE 2023



CHILE
GLOBAL
ADAPTATION
WEEK 2023

NAP Expo 2023

Scaling up adaptation

3.2.1 Advancing human mobility in national adaptation plans: where we are and how to scale up ambition (Government of Chile, IOM, PDD)

LOCATION: **Gran Aysen**

DATE: **March 29, 2023**

TIME: **11:00 am - 12:30 pm**



PLATFORM
ON DISASTER
DISPLACEMENT
FOLLOW-UP TO THE NANSEN INITIATIVE



(f) 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.

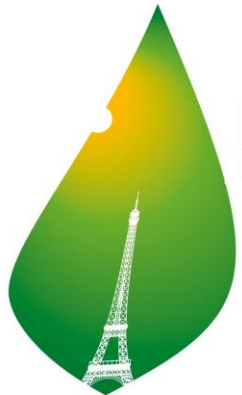
CANCUN ADAPTATION FRAMEWORK 2010



Migration as an **adaptation** strategy.



Migration in the context of the **loss & damage** discourse.



COP21 • CMP11
PARIS 2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

Establishment of the Task Force on Displacement

The Conference of the Parties (COP), at its 21st session in Paris, established the Task Force on Displacement to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change. ([Decision 1/CP.21](#))

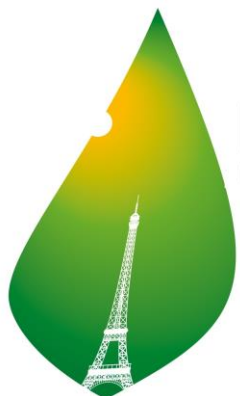
The Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM Excom) is entrusted by the COP to operationalize the Task Force on Displacement.

Task Force on Displacement within the UNFCCC process:



Approach

Through an inclusive approach, the Task Force on Displacement complements, draws upon the work of and involves, as appropriate, existing bodies and expert groups under the United Nations Climate Change Convention, as well as relevant organizations and expert bodies outside the Convention.



COP21 · CMP11
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Outcomes of the first phase of the Task Force

in the context of averting, minimizing and addressing displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change:



Inventory of existing policies



Synthesizing the state of knowledge



Coordination of processes within the UN system



Mapping of data sources and methodologies



Increasing awareness



Identifying gaps



Delivering recommendations

Integrating human mobility in NAPs: **An overview**

Pablo Escribano - @pescribanoIOM
International Organization for Migration



Why is migration important for climate change adaptation?



- Adaptation can help to avert, minimize and address climate displacement as a potential negative impact of climate change.
- At the same time, well-managed forms of migration (e.g. evacuations, planned relocation, labour migration) can contribute to increasing adaptation.
- Displaced persons and migrants are often amongst the most vulnerable categories to the impacts of climate change

“Outcomes of climate-related migration are highly variable with socio-economic factors and household resources affecting migration success (high confidence). The more agency migrants have (i.e. the degree of voluntariness and freedom of movement), the greater the potential benefits for sending and receiving areas (high agreement, medium evidence). Displacement or low-agency migration is associated with poor health, wellbeing and socio-economic outcomes for migrants, and returns fewer benefits to sending or receiving communities (high agreement, medium evidence).”

Climate Change 2022

Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability

Summary for Policymakers



Migration pathways in contexts of climate change

Disaster displacement	Migrants in vulnerable situations	Evacuation	Labour migration	Planned relocation	Immobility
<p>“The movement of persons who have been forced or obliged to leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of a disaster or in order to avoid the impact of an immediate and foreseeable natural hazard”.</p> <p>(Adapted from the Nansen Initiative, 2015)</p>	<p>Due to their precarious situation, migrants, internally displaced persons and other people on the move are vulnerable to hazards. The Paris Agreement for instance mentions the impact of climate change on migrants.</p>	<p>“Facilitation or organization of transfer of individuals or groups from one area/locality to another in order to ensure their security, safety and well-being” (Global Protection Cluster Working Group)</p>	<p>Labour migration is an established and traditional risk management strategy for families and households, including to manage climate risks.</p> <p>Remittances can allow families of migrants to stay in communities and better adapt.</p>	<p>“A planned process in which persons or groups of persons move or are assisted to move away from their homes or place of temporary residence, are settled in a new location, and provided with the conditions for rebuilding their lives” (Georgetown, IOM, UNHCR)</p>	<p>Situation of populations who do not want or cannot move despite being affected or exposed to climate hazards.</p>



THE WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM FOR LOSS AND DAMAGE
ASSOCIATED WITH CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Mapping Human Mobility and Climate Change in Relevant National Policies and Institutional Frameworks

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Task Force on Displacement
Activity I.1



IOM,
2018



Slycan
Trust,
2023

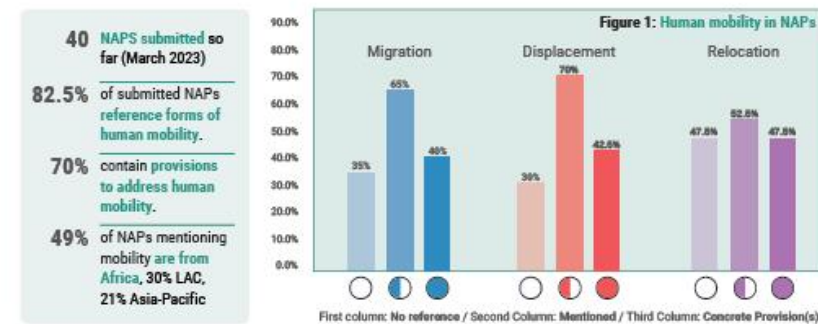


Human mobility increasingly takes place in the context of climate change. Accordingly, climate action and policy processes need to incorporate human mobility and acknowledge the different ways in which it can become relevant: as an adaptation strategy, as an obstacle to long-term resilience, as maladaptation, or as a form of climate-induced loss and damage (L&D).

National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) are a key part of the national adaptation planning process and connected to both global and domestic policy frameworks.

Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement are currently in various phases of the NAP process, including readiness, stocktaking, development, implementation, M&E, updating, and reporting.

Therefore, it is important to consider the central role of NAPs for adaptation action as well as for managing human mobility in safe, orderly, and adaptive ways through inclusive, participatory, gender-responsive, and equitable approaches which could prevent harmful forms of mobility.





THE WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM FOR LOSS AND DAMAGE
ASSOCIATED WITH CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

**Mapping Human Mobility and Climate Change
in Relevant National Policies and
Institutional Frameworks**

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Task Force on Displacement

Activity I.1



2018:

“National adaptation policies:

39 out of the 50 documents reviewed from 37 Parties, 30 Parties (or 81 per cent) mention human mobility in the context of climate change. Parties developed their climate change adaptation policies between 2005 and 2017, with a peak in 2012 and 2013. This is a significant proportion that seems to indicate that greater awareness of human mobility in national climate policy has been achieved, although it should also be mentioned that only 43 Parties (out of 197) have submitted a national adaptation policy to UNFCCC registries”.



THE WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM FOR LOSS AND DAMAGE
ASSOCIATED WITH CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Mapping Human Mobility and Climate Change in Relevant National Policies and Institutional Frameworks

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

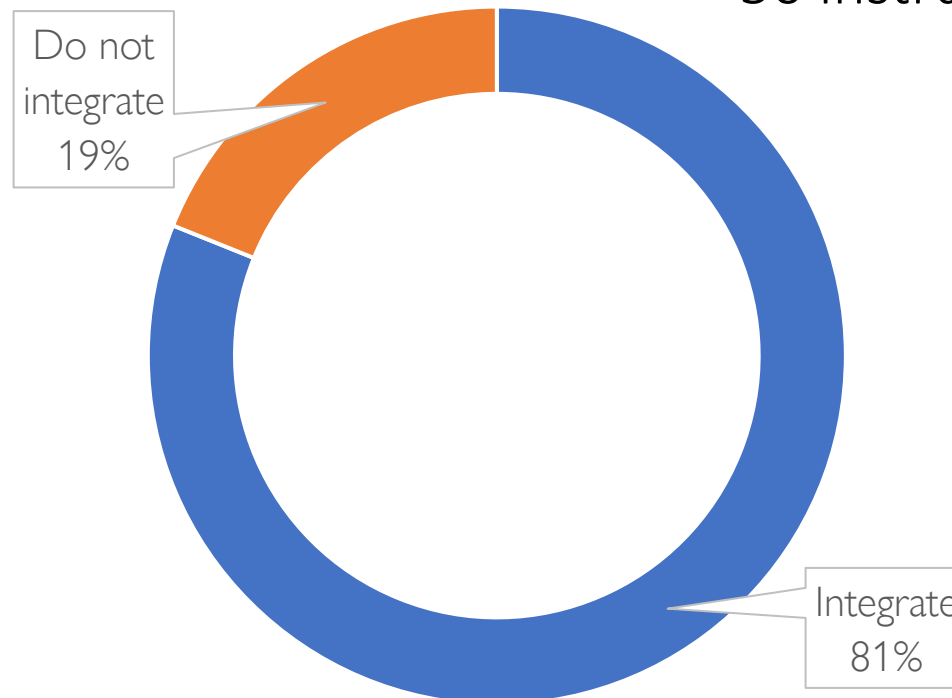
Task Force on Displacement
Activity I.1



2018:

Adaptation policies

Total:
50 instruments



INTEGRATING CLIMATE-RELATED HUMAN MOBILITY into NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS and NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS



1. INTRODUCTION

Climate change increasingly influences and shapes the patterns of human mobility across the world.

From internal or international migration to disaster displacement and planned relocation, the impacts of climate change create new push and pull factors, exacerbate underlying vulnerabilities, and alter the interaction of aspirations, perceived opportunities, and decision-making related to human mobility.



Migration

Permanent or temporary movement of persons away from their place of usual residence within a country or across an international border.



Disaster displacement

The movement of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their home or place of habitual residence due to a disaster.



Planned relocation

Permanent relocation of persons, infrastructure, or assets away from places exposed to climate hazards or prone to related disasters.



The interlinkages between climate change, different forms of human mobility, and sectoral processes are complex and diverse. On the one hand, the patterns of human mobility differ based on distance (short- vs. long-distance, internal vs. international), direction (urban-rural, rural-urban, rural-rural), duration (temporary vs. permanent, short- vs. long-term), choice (voluntary vs. forced), and motivation (work, education, agricultural seasons, marriage, family, safety etc.). On the other hand, climate impacts also vary in their nature, intensity, and frequency, from sudden-onset extreme weather events to slow-onset or long-term processes.

With regard to the integration of human mobility considerations into climate policies and processes, it is therefore critical to understand the context and multi-causal, multi-directional nature of these linkages between different forms of mobility and different impacts of climate change.

RESEARCH GOAL

This paper aims to identify key aspects, elements, and considerations for enhancing the integration of safe and orderly human mobility into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAP), and other climate-related policies, processes, and documents.

As of March 23rd, 2022, 33 countries have submitted their NAPs to the UNFCCC, mainly from Africa (12), Latin America (10), and the Asia-Pacific (10). Many of the NAPs submitted refer to human mobility in the context of climate change adaptation. However, in many cases, there are no concrete goals or actions to address migration, disaster displacement, or planned relocation.

The majority of these NAPs share a number of priority sectors for adaptation, such as food systems (100%), human health (88%), water resources and sanitation (88%), natural ecosystems and biodiversity (79%), infrastructure, land use, and transport (70%), and human settlements (52%). Other recurring sectors include tourism (45%), coastal and marine (45%), disaster and climate risk management (42%), and forestry (39%).

It is therefore important to identify and understand the linkages between different forms of human mobility and these priority sectors for adaptation.

BRIEFING NOTE HUMAN MOBILITY in NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

Developed by SLYCAN Trust

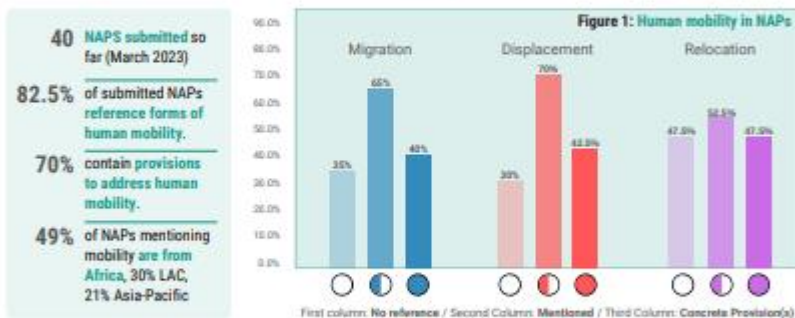
March 2023

Human mobility increasingly takes place in the context of climate change. Accordingly, climate action and policy processes need to incorporate human mobility and acknowledge the different ways in which it can become relevant: as an adaptation strategy, as an obstacle to long-term resilience, as maladaptation, or as a form of climate-induced loss and damage (L&D).

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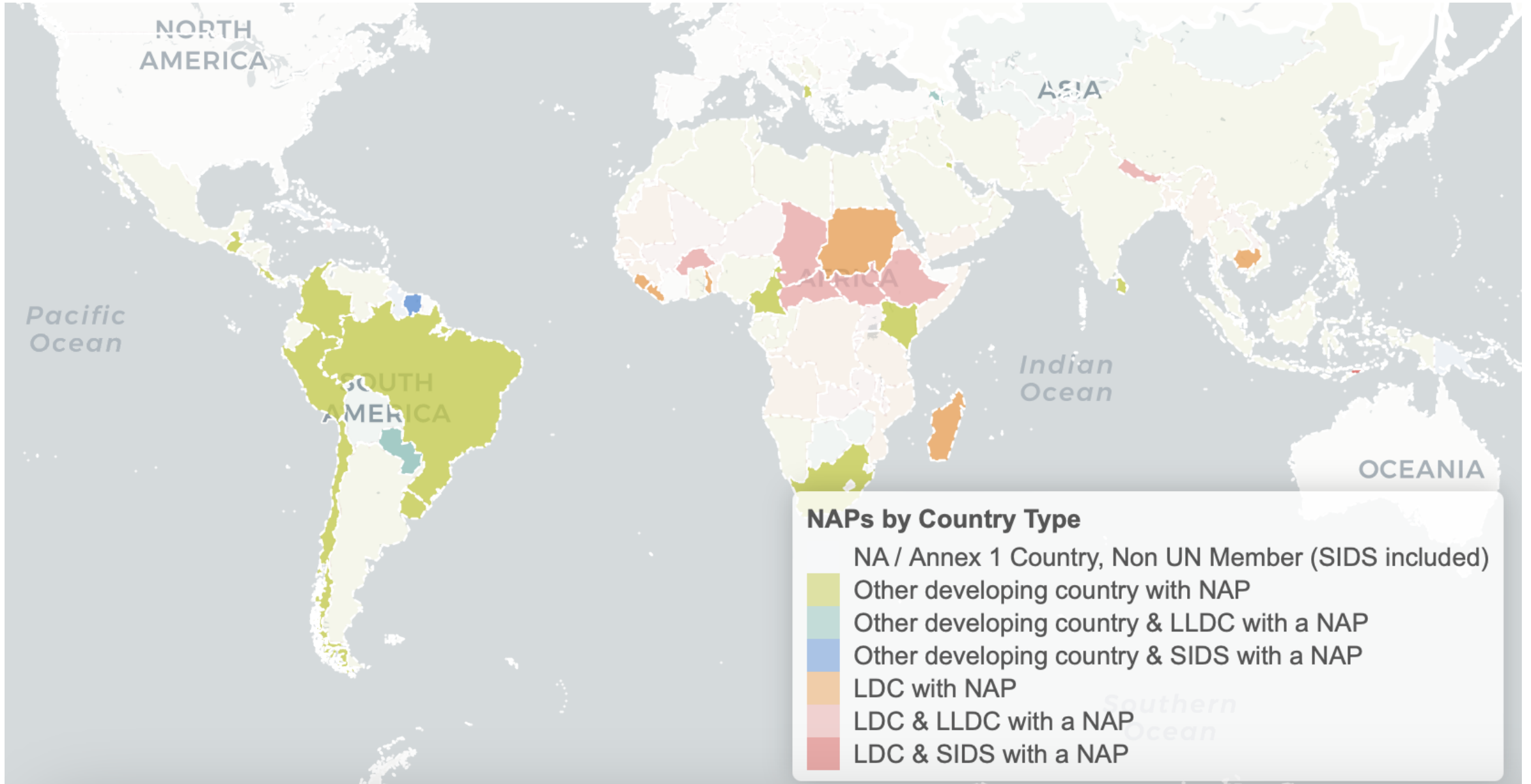
Citation: SLYCAN Trust (2023). Briefing Note: Human Mobility in National Adaptation Plans. Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change #07. Colombo, Sri Lanka: SLYCAN Trust.

“Out of 40 NAPs submitted to the UNFCCC and NAP Central (as of March 2023), 82.5% reference one or more forms of human mobility. However, only 70% of NAPs contain concrete provisions or commitments to address mobility in some way.

Out of these 33 NAPs, 49% come from countries in Africa, 30% from Latin America and the Caribbean, and 21% from the Asia-Pacific region. The most referenced forms of human mobility in them are displacement (70%) and migration (65%), followed by relocation (52.5%).”

NAP Central: March 2023

NAPs from 42 Parties



Recent additions: Ecuador and Argentina



M5	Crear líneas de trabajo vinculadas a migraciones climáticas y fortalecer las existentes (Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible)	Profundización de las líneas de investigación asociadas a migraciones climáticas, impulsando tanto trabajos de tipo cualitativo —en particular, consideración de aquellos trabajos sobre migraciones internas desde la ruralidad y los desplazamientos vinculados a la agricultura con un enfoque de historias de vida— como de tipo cuantitativo, procurando identificar y analizar patrones generales.	PyD
M6	Crear matrices migratorias de origen-destino a nivel de radio censal o municipio y superponer con capas generadas por el Sistema de Mapas de Riesgo del Cambio Climático (SIMARCC) (Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible)	Armonización de los datos sociodemográficos a nivel censal con las bases de datos climáticos disponibles. Esto permite detectar patrones globales y, en función de estos, considerar la posibilidad de realizar estudios de caso cualitativos (como historias de vida) en zonas que se identifiquen como prioritarias en función de la evolución temporal. Luego, supone adicionar las capas migratorias al sistema actual SIMARCC.	PyD



Ministerio del Ambiente, Agua y Transición Ecológica

PROYECTO

PLAN NACIONAL DE ADAPTACIÓN AL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO

(PLANACC)

Anexo 8. Medidas de adaptación por sector provenientes de iniciativas, programas y proyectos implementadas en el país, información secundaria e instrumentos de política pública.

Sector	Medidas de adaptación recomendadas
Asentamientos Humanos	Generar estudios relacionados con bioindicadores y proxys climáticos que permitan identificar la fragilidad del medio ante la acción antrópica de los asentamientos humanos.
	Desarrollar e implementar proyectos de infraestructura natural o verde que actúen como alternativas de adaptación para los asentamientos humanos existentes y sus proyecciones.
	Desarrollar estudios relacionados a migración climática temporal o permanente de la población debido a condiciones climáticas actuales y las proyectadas a futuro.
	Desarrollar estudios de las variaciones climáticas y los eventos extremos y su impacto en las localidades, en lo que respecta a fenómenos migratorios internos y transfronterizos.
	Determinar la vulnerabilidad de los asentamientos humanos —formales e informales— frente a los impactos negativos generados por las amenazas hidrometeorológicas, con la finalidad de plantear políticas de reubicación.
	Desarrollar una base de indicadores nacionales que permitan aportar al monitoreo de la reducción de riesgo climático en zonas de asentamientos humanos.

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