



# Integrating human mobility in National Adaptation Plans: **Available resources**

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# 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

# 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>

# Mainstreaming Migration into National Adaptation Plans: Introducing The Supplement on Migration

## What is the Supplement?

- The supplement is a **step-by-step guide** for relevant stakeholders to mainstream migration into the adaptation planning.
- It provides **concise, operational, and user-friendly information and tools**
- It is designed for the use by **stakeholders interested and active** in mainstreaming migration into the adaptation planning.

## Where does it come from? How does it work?

- **Based on the experiences** of mainstreaming migration into the NAPs of Moldova and Tajikistan.
- It has **several parts**: An **introduction** to the topic, and **key steps** for mainstreaming migration into NAPs.
- Flexibility: **No one-size-fits-all approach**; entry points and approaches of the supplement need to be adapted to the specific contexts and institutional needs.

## Third rolling plan of action of the task force on displacement for 2022–2024

The table below sets out the third plan of action of the TFD, covering 2022–2024, which identifies activities that will assist in implementing the recommendations, based on the work of the TFD, on integrated approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change<sup>1</sup> (referred to in the table as “recommendations”) and contributing to the implementation of the functions of the WIM related to human mobility associated with the impacts of climate change, including by maximizing synergies among relevant stakeholders and processes, and utilizing the value of the TFD as a convening body well positioned to bring together a broad range of stakeholders seeking to address issues pertaining to climate change and mobility.

Supporting Parties with practical user-friendly tools for implementing the recommendations (para. (c), (e), (f), (g)(iv), and (h)(iii))

4. Developing a technical guide, jointly with the expert group on non-economic losses, on averting, minimizing and addressing non-economic losses in the context of human mobility (including impacts on indigenous or local knowledge, societal identity and cultural heritage)

ILO, IOM and  
UNHCR

By September 2023

Developing a technical guide on integrating linkages between human mobility and climate change into relevant national climate change planning processes, such as the process to formulate and implement NAPs, in collaboration with the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, and nationally determined contributions

IOM,  
ILO and  
UNHCR

By September 2023

# Who is the supplement for?

This Supplement is designed for the use by all relevant stakeholders involved in the process of developing and implementing NAPs:

- The nodal government agency that is coordinating the NAP development process.
- The sectoral government entities involved in the NAP development process.
- Policy stakeholders (e.g., UN agencies, international organisations, academics, think tanks, civil society organisations, private sector entities, etc.) aiming at integrating migration into the NAP.
- Consultants involved in the NAP development process, including drafting the NAP document.



# How does the supplement look like?

The supplement has four parts:

1. Introduction
2. Background
3. Mainstreaming Migration into National Adaptation Plans.
4. Key Steps for Mainstreaming Migration into NAPs.

# Establishing Coordination, Steering Mechanisms and Institutional Arrangements

Readiness Proposal Outcomes	Readiness Proposal Sub-Outcomes	UNFCCC Element	UNFCCC Title	
<b>Outcome 1: National Coordination, steering mechanisms and institutional arrangements for adaptation planning are established, clarified and strengthened, and knowledge gaps are identified.</b>	1.1 Legal and institutional frameworks are defined, and coordination mechanisms and institutions are established and operationalized.	Element A - Laying Groundwork and Addressing Gaps.	A1	Initiating and Launching the NAP Process.

## Why is migration important at this step of the NAP process?

Under this sub-outcome, key NAP activities often include:

1. An analysis or review of the existing institutional frameworks for adaptation.
2. Design of steering and (horizontal/sectoral and vertical) coordination mechanism for the NAP process.
3. Establish a stakeholder participation process.
4. Develop key documents (e.g., plans, conceptual notes, etc.) for implementing the NAP process.
5. Awareness raising and improved understanding of key stakeholders at a national level.

In each of these, the migration perspective should be included, as effective mainstreaming depends on an early inclusion of the topic and relevant stakeholders.

## How are migration aspects mainstreamed in this step?

- Activity 1: List of stakeholders.
- Activity 2: Initial briefings and awareness-raising sessions for relevant stakeholders.
- Activity 3: Bilateral briefings for senior officials from relevant sectoral ministries and UN agencies.



# Stocktaking: Systematize Existing Knowledge and Identify Gaps

Readiness Proposal Outcomes	Readiness Proposal Sub-Outcomes	UNFCCC Element	UNFCCC Title	
<b>Outcome 1: National Coordination, steering mechanisms and institutional arrangements for adaptation planning are established, clarified and strengthened, and knowledge gaps are identified.</b>	1.4 Identity and systematize available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, and assess gaps.	Element A - Laying Groundwork and Addressing Gaps.	A2	Stocktaking: identifying available information and assessing gaps.

## Why is migration important at this step of the NAP process?

Under this sub-outcome, key activities often include:

- Compile and synthesize available analyses of current and future climate scenarios in the priority sectors.
- Compile and synthesize available socio-economic information in the priority sectors, at the national and regional levels.
- Compile and synthesize the existing vulnerability assessments for priority sectors and key industries and develop a work plan/strategy to address gaps.
- Prepare an inventory of sectorial, territorial and international adaptation projects, and NGO-driven adaptation activities to analyse lessons learned.
- Compile existing sectorial strategies and identify existing adaptation programmes/projects, to detect synergies.
- Develop a comprehensive knowledge management strategy.

*(Source: NAP readiness proposals of Armenia and Moldova)*

## How are migration aspects mainstreamed in this step?

- **Activity 1:** Stocktaking of mainstreaming migration into NAP.
- **Activity 2:** Situation analysis of types of migration in the context of climate change.
- **Activity 3:** Policy analysis to identify existing mechanisms and gaps.

# Capacity Building of Coordinating Bodies

Outcomes	Sub-Outcomes	UNFCCC Element	UNFCCC Title	
<b>Outcome 1: National Coordination, steering mechanisms and institutional arrangements for adaptation planning are established, clarified and strengthened, and knowledge gaps are identified.</b>	1.5 Assess and address capacity gaps of leading institutions.	Element A - Laying Groundwork and Addressing Gaps.	A3	Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses.

## Why is migration important at this step of the NAP process?

Under this sub-outcome, key NAP activities often include:

- Assess capacity gaps of the coordinating bodies.
- Develop technical capacity-strengthening strategy and implement it for key stakeholders.
- Establish a capacity development programme, a helpdesk and technical outreach program at the coordinating body.

## How are migration aspects mainstreamed in this step?

- Activity 1: Training on migration, environment and climate change nexus.

# Monitoring and Evaluation: Climate Budget Tagging (CBT)

Outcomes	Sub-Outcomes	UNFCCC Element	UNFCCC Title	
<b>Outcome 4 Mechanisms for Reporting, Monitoring and Review of NAPs and adaptation progress in place.</b>	4.1: Climate change indicators and reporting methodology for climate change adaptation planning and implementation are developed.	Element D - Reporting, Monitoring and Review.	D1	Monitoring the NAP process.

## Why is migration important at this step of the NAP process?

Under this sub-outcome, key activities often include:

- Develop capacities of the Ministry of Finance and other key line ministries at the national, sectoral and sub-sectoral levels on the implementation of the CBT guidelines.
- Review the use of the CBT indicators in the recent budget and evaluate needs and applications for decision-making purposes.

*(Source: NAP readiness proposal from Moldova)*

## How are migration aspects mainstreamed in this step?

- Action point: Consider leveraging contributions from migrants, their families and the diaspora as part of the mobilization of domestic and international finance through awareness raising, financial incentives, technical assistance, enabling laws and institutional mechanisms.



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