



Annex 2: Template for submission

The Adaptation Committee (AC) is inviting regional institutions and United Nations (UN) agencies to communicate their current support for adaptation in developing countries through the below template. Communications received will be compiled and synthesized in an information paper to assist the AC and eventually the Parties to the Convention in considering ways to strengthen the roles of regional institutions and UN agencies in supporting enhanced adaptation action in developing countries.

Please bundle information, to the extent possible, on current support provided by your organization through portfolios, programmes and projects, and provide links to additional information on such support. Please send the completed template by COB 5 August 2013 to the Adaptation Committee (ac@unfccc.int)

The Regional Institution/UN Agency	
Name	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Address	17 route des Morillons, CH-1211 Geneva 19 Switzerland
Number of staff	More than 7,800 staff members in more than 470 field offices
Annual budget	1.2 billion (2012)
Summary of the Support for Adaptation in Developing Countries	
Basic information	
Title of project, programme or portfolio	Migration, Environment and Climate Change Portfolio
Objective(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build capacity of member states on migration and environment (at policy, advocacy, research, international migration law, at operational and communication levels) in line with recommendations made at the IOM's International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) workshop on "Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration" held in 2011. (For more information, please refer to the publication "International Dialogue on Migration N°18 - Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration".) ▪ Contribute to the knowledge base of migration, environment, climate change and adaptation through enhanced research and data capacities
Countries and/or regions supported	Worldwide (more than 130 countries, for more details please refer to the page Coverage of IOM Regional Offices and IOM's main website)
Sectors addressed	
Timing and duration	
Contact person (<i>name, email address and telephone number</i>)	Dina Ionesco Email: dionesco@iom.int Address: 17 route des Morillons, 1211 Geneva 19 Switzerland Telephone number: +41 (0)22 717 94 81
Scope of support (<i>Please provide a description for each relevant category of support</i>)	
Planning, prioritizing and implementing adaptation actions identified in national/subnational plans and strategies, national communications, NAPAs etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Any details: IOM is dedicated to the development and implementation of the paragraph 14(f) of the Cancun Adaptation Framework, and is pursuing various methods and venues to build support of member states in order to integrate migration into the adaptation policies (including NAPs and NAPAs) of developing countries, especially engaging a number of champion countries to climate vulnerable countries. Pro-active partnership development and consolidation at international level as well as the private sector, academia and civil society is another way to efficiently advocate for human mobility to be included in adaptation

actions. Moreover, IOM has contributed to building the knowledge base for such development, listed in detail in the category “Understanding, coordinating and cooperating on climate related displacement”.

UNFCCC COP18 IOM’s Side-Event: “How to integrate migration into adaptation strategies and planning?” Doha, Qatar. 3 Dec 2012.

To directly contribute to the implementation of the paragraph 14(f) of the Cancun Adaptation Framework, the IOM hosted a side event at the COP18 in Doha, Qatar entitled: “How to Integrate Migration into Adaptation Strategies and Planning?” The side event brought together representatives from the IPCC; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh; Munich Re Foundation; UNU-EHS; CARE France; ADB; UNEP, WMO and the Centre for Global Change Bangladesh, etc.

The side event conveyed three main messages on appropriate and increased integration of migration in climate change adaptation strategies and planning:

- 1) Enhanced partnerships to jointly address human mobility within climate change adaptation, as human mobility in relation to CCA is a concern to local communities, national governments, private sector, civil society, academics, intergovernmental agencies, etc.;
- 2) Sharing evidence as to better understand how migration can be a possible adaptation strategy and to influence decision making;
- 3) Advocating for action for increased mainstreaming of migration in CCA strategies and planning in Doha and beyond. Migration and migrants are still absent in the adaptation debate and in actual adaptation planning. Parties to the UNFCCC should take further action on implementing para 14(f).

3rd Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum
Incheon, Republic of Korea. 20 March 2013

IOM held a panel session at the third Adaptation Forum, titled “Integrating Migration into Adaptation Strategies and Planning: Focus on Asia Pacific” and brought the human mobility dimension to the Climate Change Adaptation Forum. The objective of the session was to support the integration of migration into adaptation planning, took stock of the implementation process of the paragraph 14(f), and offered insights, practical ways (partnerships, funding, policy processes), and concrete examples on how countries in the Asia Pacific region vulnerable to climate change address migration as adaptation strategies.

IOM Info Sheet: 2013 Survey on Environmental Migration

In spring 2013, IOM conducted a survey on environmental migration among its missions worldwide, 1) to assess the relevance of the issue of migration related to environment and climate change across countries; 2) to measure the level of importance of environmental migration among other priorities in IOM offices worldwide; 3) to assess existing data on this topic available in IOM offices in the field.

The survey showed that migration related to climate change and environmental change is an established reality in many countries worldwide, however, environmental migration is generally absent from national legislation and national adaptation, disaster risk reduction, or disaster risk reduction plans and programmes.

Read the results of the survey [here](#).

	<p>Please see category "Strengthening institutional capacities" for information on trainings for policymakers on integrating migration into climate change adaptation strategies and planning.</p>
<p>Impact and vulnerability assessments <i>(including of financial needs)</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Any details:</p> <p><u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a tool that regularly captures, processes and disseminates complex information to provide a clear understanding of the changing location, vulnerabilities and needs of affected populations throughout a crisis.</p> <p>The DTM utilizes a modular approach to allow it to adapt to a variety of phases making it suitable for both response and recovery efforts. The DTM has proven to be a highly beneficial component of preparedness activities and has the capability to identify high risk areas and specific sectoral needs to inform contingency planning and prepositioning of resources in line with key population needs. The DTM responds in both natural disaster and conflict settings, and is currently active in sixteen high-risk countries including: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iraq, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, South Sudan, Sri Lanka and Sudan. It has been positively received and effectively used both by governments and as an inter-cluster resource by other actors on the ground.</p> <p>Through IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and strong relationships with government counterparts, IOM contributed displacement figures to IDMC's Global Estimates 2012: People displaced by disasters (2013) report for up to 17 countries.</p> <p>In January 2013, IDMC and IOM signed a Memorandum of Understanding of cooperation in the production of the global estimates. As global lead agency for Camp Coordination and Camp Management* in disasters, IOM works towards the improvement of data, knowledge and increased visibility of IDPs in natural disaster contexts. The use and analysis of IOM data by IDMC adds value to the data collected by IOM country offices operating in natural disaster situations. Detailed data provided by IOM field missions has strengthened IDMC's access to information and directly informed the selection of the estimates for many of the 2012 events identified, including smaller events on which information is harder to obtain. IOM has greatly facilitated access to data through closely collaborating with governments in countries where it has a presence (from IDMC's Global Estimates 2012: People Displaced by Disasters report).</p> <p>*IOM is the leading agency on Camp Coordination and Camp Management(CCCM). For details on CCCM, please see IOM's website and the Global CCCM website.</p> <p><u>Vulnerability Assessment Projects</u></p> <p><u>1. Cambodia</u> IOM's 2009 hazard assessments in Ratanakiri and Monduliri provinces revealed a large percentage of local communities are at high risk to flooding (65 to 69 per cent), drought (73 per cent) and insect infestations.</p> <p>IOM's recently concluded project, "Building Resilience to Natural</p>

	<p>Hazards in North-East Cambodia" aimed to decrease the vulnerability of Cambodia's north-eastern communities by enabling them to better prepare for, mitigate and respond to natural disasters. The project sought to increase the preparation and response capacities of communities for disaster management at the provincial, district and commune levels and will support community-based disaster risk management initiatives through Cambodian Village Disaster Management Teams.</p> <p><u>2. Indonesia</u> As a member of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) Network, IOM is committed to the goals of the Hyogo Framework for Action to work with the Indonesian government and communities to build resilience to natural disasters and promote adaptation capacity to environmental degradation, in a way that will prevent or reduce displacement, forced migration and rural-urban migratory pressures.</p> <p>In Indonesia, IOM has increased its disaster risk reduction programming for local government administrations and communities, making it an integral component of its post-crisis and recovery assistance project portfolio. Benefiting 25 project villages in Yogyakarta and Central Java provinces affected by the 27 May 2006 Java earthquake, IOM has since 2008 been undertaking a livelihood recovery project that is combined with community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM). The first stage of the CBDRM programme is Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA). For more details, refer to Community-Based Disaster Risk Management: Experiences from Indonesia.</p> <p><u>3. Kenya</u> IOM is organizing a risk assessment and mapping initiatives, in both rural and urban areas, which aim to inform land use planning across the country and reduce future flood-induced displacement, as well as prevent the creation of urban risk induced by displaced populations' unregulated settlements.</p> <p>The Organization is measuring the effects of drought and climate change on livelihood support mechanisms among pastoralist and mobile Communities in the North Eastern and Rift Valley Provinces. The assessment was completed in mid-2011 and its findings indicated the need to improve water supply and manage the pasture range, to sustain the pastoralists' livelihoods; support and strengthen the local governance systems, to maintain the peaceful movement of pastoralists; and prepare communities for environmental stresses, by strengthening the linkages with community-led groups and organizations and making better use of technology.</p> <p>Building on these findings, IOM Kenya has prepared the "Mini-strategy on Resilience" for regional activities that will support mobile communities in Kenya and, more generally, in East Africa.</p>
<p>Strengthening institutional capacities (<i>of national institutions</i>) and creating enabling environments</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <u>Yes</u> <input type="checkbox"/> No Any details:</p> <p>IOM applies its comprehensive migration management approach to the complex linkages between climate change, the environment and migration. Through its activities, IOM helps to reduce vulnerability of populations exposed to environmental risk factors; assists populations on the move as a result of environmental causes; and builds the capacities of governments and other actors to face the challenge of environmental migration.</p>

	<p>1. Asia-Pacific Training for Policymakers and Practitioners on Migration, Environment, Climate Change and Adaptation 21-23 March 2013, Ilsan, Republic of Korea</p> <p>IOM offered a three-day training course on the migration-environment nexus, in partnership with and the support of the Government Office for Science, United Kingdom (Foresight), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP) and hosted by the IOM Migration Research and Training Centre.</p> <p>The objectives of the training are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Build capacity of policymakers and practitioners in order to factor migration into environmental and development policies, climate change adaptation strategies (including NAPs and NAPAs), and to factor environmental change into the comprehensive migration management policies of each country; 2) Facilitate policy exchange among policymakers and practitioners on migration, environment and climate change. <p>The intensive training provided an up to date and comprehensive understanding of migration in the context of climate change and environmental degradation for 20 government officials from 15 countries in the Asia-Pacific region.</p> <p>A key training module was “Module 4: Migration and Adaptation” which discussed how migration and human mobility aspect can be integrated into NAPs and NAPAs.</p> <p>The pilot training on the migration-environment nexus offered valuable insights on the needs of policymakers in order to mainstream migration into climate change adaptation policymaking and to establish and replicate sustainable capacity-building training courses at the national, regional and global level.</p> <p>For more information on the training, please see the IOM Info Sheet.</p> <p>The MECC team will apply for the IOM Development Fund to conduct trainings globally in four countries through the course of 2014.</p> <p>In the pipeline: “Training Manual: Regional and National Training on Migration and Environment” (2014)</p> <p>2. Guidance on policies and practices through regional and international conferences, as well as direct work with States on mainstreaming migration into climate change adaptation and DRR programmes, development, and integration of DRR into climate change adaptation frameworks.</p> <p>IOM’s statement at the UNFCCC COP 16 Plenary session, 10.12. 2010</p> <p>Recent Activity in the Field Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workshop on Climate Change Adaptation and Migration in the Mekong Delta (IOM Viet Nam, 4-5 June 2012)
Economic diversification	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Any details:</p> <p><u>Disaster Management, Community Stabilisation and Development Initiative, Sri Lanka</u></p>

	<p>The project is designed to support DRR at the community level through the upgrading of income generating activities in natural disaster-prone areas; to strengthen local DRR response structures through improved risk management and planning; to establish climate resilient livelihood strategies and opportunities through diversification of income generation activities. In addition, the project envisages the development of strategic partnerships among Enhanced Humanitarian Response Initiative (EHRI) partners at district and national levels to reinforce the existing coordination mechanisms with particular focus to the communities targeted by the rehabilitation/construction of productive infrastructure projects.</p> <p><u>Livelihood and Shelter Recovery in the Ayeyarwady Delta, Myanmar</u></p> <p>The project's overall goal is to contribute to the medium term recovery plan proposed under the Post-Nargis Recovery and Preparedness Plan (PONREPP) in the sectors of shelter, livelihoods and disaster risk reduction. To achieve this, the project will address the immediate and acute needs of underserved communities in cyclone affected communities by building durable shelters, providing livelihood assets, and facilitating sustainable livelihood development. The intervention will target severely affected and underserved communities in the coastal areas of Bogale, Pyapon, Labutta and Mawlamyinegyun townships.</p> <p>Please see the Compendium of IOM Activities in Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience, for more IOM activities on livelihood diversification.</p>
<p>Climate change related disaster risk reduction strategies, early warning systems, risk management</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Any details:</p> <p>The IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF), developed at the request of States in 2012, to improve and systematize IOM's support to States and institutional partners in responding to the assistance and protection needs of populations affected by crises, including sudden or slow onset natural crises. The MCOF is intended to complement existing response systems and cover those patterns of mobility that are not covered by current regional, international and national frameworks. The MCOF covers all three phases of a crisis (pre-crisis preparedness, emergency response and post-crisis recovery) through interventions such as disaster risk reduction, disaster risk management and climate change adaptation.</p> <p>The MCOF addresses 15 sectors of assistance through IOM expertise in humanitarian activities and migration management services, including in particular: Camp management and displacement tracking; Shelter and non-food items; (Re)integration assistance; Disaster risk reduction and resilience building; Land and property support; Diaspora and human resource mobilization; Migration policy and legislation support.</p> <p>Furthermore, the MCOF, endorsed by IOM's Member States in November 2012, makes an explicit recognition of the links between disasters, climate change, loss and damage and human mobility: "A slow-onset natural disaster, which can be exacerbated by the impact of climate change on the environment, such as drought, rising sea levels or coastal erosion, results in the eventual destruction and loss of shelter, infrastructure and livelihoods. It leads to internal and/or cross-border movements of affected populations, such as from rural to urban areas or within urban areas."</p> <p>For more information on MCOF, please refer to</p>

	<p>http://www.iom.int/cms/mcof</p> <p>The following operational focus areas of IOM also take climate change adaptation into consideration in implementation of activities:</p> <p>Migration and Disaster Risk Management (DRM): As the Cluster Lead for Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) in natural disaster situations, IOM plays an essential role in the international coordinated humanitarian response system. IOM also provides humanitarian protection and assistance to affected populations by delivering shelter, logistics, health, WASH, protection and early recovery activities</p> <p>Migration and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): bridging humanitarian and development efforts to prevent, prepare, respond, mitigate and address the consequences of disasters on human mobility by addressing vulnerabilities and strengthening resilience.</p> <p>Migration and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA): efforts to adapt to the consequences of climate change and increase climate risk resilience, and to facilitate migration as an adaptation strategy;</p> <p>*For more information on DRM, DRR and CCA at IOM, please refer to IOM page on DRR www.iom.int/cms/drr and to the publication Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Environmental Migration: A Policy Perspective (IOM, 2010).</p> <p>From 2009 to early 2013, IOM has conducted 257 disaster-related projects in 31 countries for a total of over USD 720 million, supporting at least 23 million individuals exposed to, or affected by, natural hazards.</p> <p>Please see the Compendium of IOM Activities in Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience, for details on IOM’s work and extensive achievements.</p>
<p>Understanding, coordinating and cooperating on climate related displacement</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Any details:</p> <p>IOM's involvement and interest in the field of migration and the environment is long established, but has received renewed impetus due to the increasingly irrefutable evidence surrounding climate change and its impacts. One of IOM's first publications on the issue of migration and the environment dates back to 1992. In 1996, a symposium on "Environmentally-induced Population Displacements and Environmental Impacts Resulting from Mass Migrations" co-organized by IOM, UNHCR and the Refugee Policy Group, was pioneering in its comprehensive discussion of the cycle of environmental damage and mass migration and the measures and actions that can prevent, mitigate and reverse environmental degradation causing, and resulting from, population displacements.</p> <p>To enhance understanding on climate related displacement, IOM undertakes extensive research on various aspects of the migration–environment nexus including climate change adaptation, in particular with a view towards fostering interdisciplinary approaches, improving existing data and producing policy-relevant research.</p> <p>“Environmental migrants”: The IOM working definition “Environmental migrants are persons or groups of persons who, for compelling reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the</p>

environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their habitual homes, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move either within their country or abroad.” (IOM, 2008)

“Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy”

(MECLEP) is a three-year project funded by the European Commission subject to start in late 2013. The project aims to help policymakers understand better how migration can contribute to measures to promote adaptation to environmental and climate change. Activities of the MECLEP project include conducting national assessments, household surveys, trainings for policymakers in six pilot countries; environmental migration map development; and a global online knowledge platform.

Publication Highlights

- People on the Move in a Changing Climate: Comparing the Impact of Environmental Change on Migration in Different Regions of the World (Springer and IOM, forthcoming, 2013);
- Atlas of Environmental Migration (forthcoming);
- IOM Outlook on Migration, Environment and Climate Change (forthcoming, 2013)
- The State of Environmental Migration 2012 (IOM and IDDRI, forthcoming)
- [IOM Compendium on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience](#) (2013)
- [People on the Move in a Changing Climate: A Bibliography](#) (IOM and University of Neuchatel, 2012)
- [The State of Environmental Migration 2011](#) (IOM and IDDRI, 2012)
- [Environmental Degradation, Migration, Internal Displacement, and Rural Vulnerabilities in Tajikistan](#) (2012);
- [The Other Migrants Preparing for Change: Environmental Changes and Migration in the Republic of Mauritius](#) (2011);
- [Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Environmental Migration: A Policy Perspective](#) (2010);
- [Assessing the Evidence: Environment, Climate Change and Migration in Bangladesh](#) (2010);
- [Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration: Addressing Vulnerabilities and Harnessing Opportunities](#) (2009)
- [Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Assessing the Evidence](#) (2009)
- [Compendium of IOM’s Activities in Migration, Climate Change and the Environment](#) (2009)

Research Network and Partnerships

Asia-Pacific Migration and Environment Network (APMEN, www.apmen.iom.int): APMEN is an online information sharing platform on climate change, environment and migration issues created by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). APMEN brings together in one place the latest information on migration and environment in Asia and the Pacific. A key feature of APMEN is the publicly available research database which aims to gather all recent materials related to migration and environment. (APMEN is to be expanded to a global platform through the MECLEP project).

Climate Change, Environment, and Migration Alliance (CCEMA): The Climate Change, Environment and Migration Alliance (CCEMA) is a multi-stakeholder global partnership aiming to bring together actors representing a range of perspectives including environment, migration, development and humanitarian assistance. Its objective is to bring

	<p>migration considerations to the environment, development, and climate change agendas and vice versa. Members of the CCEMA are IOM, Munich Re Foundation (MRF), the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and United Nations University-Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), University of Sussex- The Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty (DRC), and World Wildlife Fund (WWF).</p> <p>Together with its partners, IOM works to mainstream migration into the adaptation agenda in the international negotiations scene:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in the UNFCCC COP as an observer organization, including joint submissions on adaptation and loss and damage with UNHCR, UNU, NRC, IDMC and the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs, • Participation in the ECOSOC Humanitarian Trade Fair; • Participation in other international conferences, including UNCCCDD and UN High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development. <p>In addition, IOM is part of the following external partnerships and frameworks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-Agency Standing Committee • United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) • United Nations Consolidated Appeals Process and Cluster Approach, in which IOM has the lead role in camp coordination and camp management in natural disasters • Global Migration Group (for more information, please refer to the Statement of the Global Migration Group on the Impact of Climate Change on Migration) • United Nations: work with UNCT at country level, and collaboration with UNHCR, UNEP, UNDP and UNESCO • Nansen Initiative Steering Committee • Other partnerships, including the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), Munich Re Foundation, DARA, the Government Office for Science of the UK (the Foresight Programme), the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP), Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI, Sciences Po, France), International Institute of Humanitarian Law (IIHL), etc. <p>In recent years, IOM has organized several conferences and workshops with partners to increase understanding on climate related migration and displacement :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researchers' Workshop on Climate Change and Migration in Asia and the Pacific (Sep 2011) • Policy Dialogues on Climate Induced Migration, Geneva and Bangkok (June 2011)
Technology transfer, research and development	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Any details:
Education and public awareness	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Any details: Climate Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Education

	<p>(CADRE) Programme, IOM Marshall Islands and Micronesia Utilizing IOM’s existing presence in the region and expertise in climate change adaptation and disaster preparedness, IOM aims to educate up to 3,200 students; primarily ninth graders over the next 2.5 years in climate adaptation and disaster preparedness with the Climate Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Education (CADRE) Programme. See the Info Sheet on the CADRE Programme.</p> <p><u>Mozambique</u> IOM activities have allowed 13 community radio stations to broadcast risk information and education programmes, reaching out to approximately 2,500,000 people in communities exposed to floods and cyclones. The Government, for its part, has approved a training manual in disaster-related radio broadcasting for journalists, with particular focus on floods, entitled “Training of Trainers for Radio Mentors through Community Radio Networks.” Thirteen journalists have already been trained in radio broadcast activities before, during and after disasters, and eight more are currently being trained.</p> <p><u>Colombia</u> IOM also collaborated with the Bogotá Municipality to design an educational strategy for disaster risk management in the city, with specific attention to building the capacities of vulnerable populations in reducing risk and responding to hazards (in particular, earthquakes, landslides and floods). In addition to training and awareness-raising activities, the project also aims at advancing understanding of mobility-based measures (such as relocation and resettlement) in reducing disaster risk, by promoting academic and policy dialogue on the topic.</p>
Systematic observation for climate data collection, archiving, analysis and modelling	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> <u>No</u> Any details:
Principles guiding support¹	
Any details on how the support provided ensures a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach; takes into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems; is based on and guided by the best available science, traditional and indigenous knowledge; and leads to the integration of adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions	<p>IOM’s mission statement and mandate: IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As the leading international organization for migration, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration management - Advance understanding of migration issues - Encourage social and economic development through migration - Uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants <p>Purposes and functions: The IOM Constitution gives explicit recognition to the link between migration and economic, social and cultural development, as well as to the right of freedom of movement of persons.</p> <p>IOM works in four areas of migration management: migration and development, facilitating migration, regulating migration, and addressing forced migration. Cross-cutting activities include the promotion of international migration law, policy debate and guidance, protection of migrants’ rights, migration health and gender.</p> <p>The IOM Strategy, adopted by the membership at the Ninety-third (Special) Session of the Council in June 2007, defines the Organization’s</p>

¹ For details, please see paragraph 12 of decision 1/CP.16 <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf#page=2>>.

	<p>strategic focus in the coming years. The Strategy outlines the following activities in relation to Environmental Degradation and Migration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To offer expert advice, research, technical cooperation and operational assistance to States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders, in order to build national capacities and facilitate international, regional and bilateral cooperation on migration matters. - To be a primary reference point for migration information, research, best practices, data collection, compatibility and sharing. - To promote, facilitate and support regional and global debate and dialogue on migration, including through the International Dialogue on Migration, so as to advance understanding of the opportunities and challenges it presents, the identification and development of effective policies for addressing those challenges and to identify comprehensive approaches and measures for advancing international cooperation. - To participate in coordinated humanitarian responses in the context of inter-agency arrangements in this field and to provide migration services in other emergency or post crisis situations as appropriate and as relates to the needs of individuals, thereby contributing to their protection. <p>IOM's Perspective on Migration and Environment</p> <p>Migration often seems to be misperceived as a failure to adapt to a changing environment. Instead, migration can also be an adaptation strategy to climate and environmental change and is an essential component of the socio-environmental interactions that needs to be managed. Migration can be a coping mechanism and survival strategy for those who move. At the same time, migration, and mass migration in particular, can also have significant environmental repercussions for areas of origin, areas of destination, and the migratory routes in between and contribute to further environmental degradation.</p> <p>IOM applies its comprehensive migration management approach to the complex linkages between climate change, the environment and migration. Through its activities, IOM helps to reduce vulnerability of populations exposed to environmental risk factors; assists populations on the move as a result of environmental causes; and builds the capacities of governments and other actors to face the challenge of environmental migration.</p> <p>IOM's central objectives in managing environmental migration are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First, to prevent forced migration resulting from environmental factors to the extent possible. - Second, where forced migration does occur, to provide assistance and protection to affected populations, and seek durable solutions to their situation. - Third, to facilitate migration as an adaptation strategy to climate change.
Resource(s) of support	
<p>Main source(s) of financial support, including volume/amount disbursed (provided by the reporting institution/agency)</p>	<p>IOM has two funding mechanisms which can be used for migration associated with climate change and disasters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IOM Development Fund (IDF), created in 2011 to assist developing and transition countries in capacity-building. 6.4 million USD in 2013. - IOM Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism, created in 2011 for emergency humanitarian response. Planned balance up to 30 million USD, based on voluntary contributions from Member States and external donors.

	Most IOM's funding is in the form of voluntary contributions to projects through external resource mobilization. The administrative budget is mainly funded from Member States contributions.
Other source(s) of financial support, including volume (includes support provided by collaborating donor agencies/ countries, as well as beneficiaries)	
Methods of delivery (e.g. direct access, concessional loans, etc.)	
Additional information (including description of the nature of financial sources: new and additional? ODA?)	
Other types of support, including technology transfer and capacity building	
Key stakeholders	
Beneficiaries (specify their number and nature, e.g. national / subnational level, institution, local authorities, civil society groups, vulnerable communities, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local, national and regional authorities and institutions - Migrants - Affected individuals and communities - Civil society - Institutional partners (UN and other intergovernmental organizations)
Key participants of the support initiative and their respective roles (list any other implementing agencies, government agencies, and donors to the initiative)	
Progress to date	
Progress, including results achieved so far and how progress is monitored and evaluated (How does the current situation differ from the situation present before support was given – i.e. has the action been effective and how?)	<p>IOM has over 20 year institutional track record on Migration, Environment and Climate Change and has held the pioneering role in bringing the topic into the international agenda. Since 2009, IOM has implemented around 257 projects related to disaster risk reduction and resilience building with CCA component in 31 countries in all continents, benefitting at least 23 million individuals and funding amounting to over 720 million USD. With research projects in the field, and with partnerships such as the MOU with IDMC to put a number to people displaced by natural disasters, IOM is filling in the gaps in the knowledge and evidence base.</p> <p>IOM has witnessed the growing interest and support from member states on the topic of migration, environment and climate change which is reflected in the topic choice of 2011's International Dialogue on Migration workshop. In addition, IOM received overwhelming number of participation requests for the recent Asia-Pacific Training for Policymakers and Practitioners on Migration, Environment, Climate Change and Adaptation and since the training, member states have requested for the training be replicated at national level and in other regions of the world. At the same time, IOM is frequently asked to participate in workshops and conferences in many parts of the world as the migration-environment nexus is gaining greater attention.</p>

	<p>However, greater support is needed from member states and various stakeholders to push forward the migration dimension into the climate change adaptation discussion and to integrate migration into practical climate change adaptation strategies and planning.</p>
<p>Best practices and lessons learned <i>(including barriers to effective delivery of support; ways of enhancing coherence and synergy across levels)</i></p>	<p>The Asia-Pacific Training for Policymakers and Practitioners on Migration, Environment, Climate Change and Adaptation was a huge success with high satisfactory feedbacks from all of the policymakers who have participated. The training was a showcase to IOM's efforts and work in the migration and environment nexus for the past 20 years, and also reflected that research and evidence must be delivered in a way that better suits the needs of policymakers.</p> <p>IOM plans to hold more trainings in various countries in the world. Also in the pipeline is the "Atlas on Environmental Migration" which will give policymakers and the general audience a visual sense of movements already happening today due to environmental changes. The APMEN platform will be expanded into a global platform where all climate change and migration related research, publications, news can be shared and distributed and will function as a one-stop resource depository.</p>
<p>Other relevant information <i>(including links to publications, documents, webpages, progress reports, videos etc.)</i></p>	<p>Newsletter IOM Environmental Migration Newsletter Released on World Environment Day, 5 June 2013</p> <p>Webpages For more information on IOM's work on Migration and Environment, please refer to http://www.iom.int/cms/envmig.</p> <p>For updates on migration and environment in the Asia-Pacific: Website - www.apmen.iom.int Facebook - www.facebook.com/APMEN.IOM Twitter - https://twitter.com/apmen_iom</p> <p>Videos Climate Studio</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - COP18: Climate change will cause more people to migrate Dina Ionesco, IOM - COP17: William Lacy Swing, Director General, IOM
Further Engagement in the Work of the Adaptation Committee	
<p>Would your organization be interested in continuing to engage in initiatives led by the Adaptation Committee? <i>(Please see AC work plan for reference)</i> If so, please provide details of a contact person.</p>	<p>IOM Migration, Environment and Climate Change Focal Point: Dina Ionesco, Policy Officer Migration, Environment and Climate Change International Cooperation and Partnerships Department Phone: +41 22 717 9481 Email: dionesco@iom.int</p> <p>Research on Climate Change Adaptation: Sieun Lee, Research Officer Migration Research Division International Cooperation and Partnerships Department Phone: +41 22 717 9553 Email: silee@iom.int</p>
<p>Please provide details of other organizations active in your region, which could contribute to the work of the AC.</p>	