

Country	Reference to Human Mobility in Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) as of 4 August 2016
Bahamas, The	Human Settlement / Relocation of communities from the shoreline. This has already proven effective. New coastal defenses have been built and existing ones strengthened. Building codes have been made more robust to mitigate against increase wind loadings; and adapted to a loss of freshwater by employing reverse osmosis facilities throughout our islands to provide access to potable water.
Burma	Observed changes iii) in the last decades include rain patterns variations that are causing climate-driven migration that affect, for instance, the socio-economic conditions of dry regions due to increased occurrences of drought.
Central African Republic	Adaptation option 3: Sustainable management of the agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry systems Objective 13. Sustainably manage transhumance corridors and conflicts between agriculturalists and pastoralists.
Chad	Current and planned initiatives to support adaptation: Improvement of intercommunity grassland areas, in order to reduce migratory movements due to climate change.
China	To proactively promote the development of hydro power, on the premise of ecological and environmental protection and inhabitant resettlement.
Colombia	Building peace in Colombia presents economic, social and environmental challenges for the country. Some of these challenges can be addressed through actions that at the same time have a potential to contribute to mitigation and adaptation to climate change. In the past, peace processes elsewhere in the world have been associated to negative impacts on the environment, due to, among other things, migration patterns that increase pressure on natural resources in the most vulnerable areas, often resulting in increased deforestation. These potential impacts have been taken into account in postconflict scenarios in different regions.
Comoros	Réduction des risques et catastrophes: 100% de la population située en zone vulnérable est déplacée ou bénéficie d'aménagements la protégeant des aléas climatiques et plus particulièrement des risques de submersion.
Egypt	Sea level rise by 50 cm leads to serious impacts on low-level lands in Delta and adjacent highly populated cities such as Alexandria and Port Said. Consequently, this will result in a more significant challenge, which is the migration of people from the affected areas to other areas , thus affecting the efficiency of different services and increasing the financial cost required for their development. / Develop systems, programs and policies to protect rural community and support its adaptive capacity to the expected trend in land use change, plant and animal production, and internal migration due to climate change.
Fiji	The planting of mangroves, construction of seawalls and the relocation of communities to higher grounds are part of ongoing adaptation initiatives. / Capacity building provided to communities for which vulnerability assessments have indicated that relocation is the long term adaptation strategy to minimise risks due to anticipated impacts of climate change. [Ratified: 22 Apr 2016]
Guinea	Finally, the Guinean diaspora could make a more active contribution to the country's low-carbon, climate change resilient development, namely by redirecting its financial flows (around US\$150 million per year) towards the formal sector.
Haiti	Réduction des risques de désastres dans les zones les plus vulnérables aux inondations, et intégration de migrations (internes et internationales) et réimplantation planifiée de communautés comme stratégie d'adaptation. Etudes coûts-bénéfices de la relocalisation et réimplantation planifiée de communautés. Production, communication et diffusion des connaissances liées aux changements climatiques, y inclus les migrations (écoles primaires, secondaires et Universités).Elaboration et mise en oeuvre de Plans d'urbanisme et de Développement Durable des villes à risques d'inondation, en incluant les mouvements et déplacements internes de la population et la réduction de risques de désastres dans les zones les plus vulnérables.
India	India has been able to establish a holistic disaster risk reduction and response apparatus at national, state and district levels with the aim of reducing existing levels of vulnerability, prevention, and mitigation of disasters and also to provide appropriate response, rehabilitation

	and reconstruction. Strategies include early warnings and communications, construction and sustainable maintenance of multi-purpose cyclone shelter, improved access and evacuation , enhanced capacity and capability of local communities to respond to disaster and strengthening disaster risk mitigation capacity at central, state and local levels.
Kiribati	Approximately 47% of the population lives in South Tarawa, and this is a magnet for internal migration from the outer islands. disparities between the different islands of Kiribati (resulting in internal migration , displacement, and urbanisation). Increase in conflict and stress due to loss of property and land, and forced migration. Population and resettlement – aim to reduce the vulnerability of Kiribati to increasing physical risks caused by climate change by establishing host country agreements to government-sponsored and self-sponsored emigration to resettle I-Kiribati overseas and assist the inevitable migration of the population, due to climate change as and when this eventually arrives.
Maldives	Malé Commercial Port that handles more than 90 percent of the imported cargo. To increase the capacity and reduce the impacts of high winds and seas to the operation of the port, the commercial port would be relocated to a different island called Thilafushi. [Ratified: 22 Apr 2016]
Mauritius	Adaptation: The Republic of Mauritius is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and climate variability which are seriously impacting on the sustainable development of the country and has, therefore, developed comprehensive action plans to adapt to these. However, the costs of such adaptation measures are so exorbitant that Mauritius can only achieve its targets if financial support in terms of grant and technical support from partners is made available to enable it to implement the plans to protect life and property and mitigate any propensity of migration of its population . [Ratified: 22 Apr 2016]
Mexico	Adaptation for the social sector: Relocate irregular human settlements in zones prone to disasters through land use regulations.
Nigeria	Sectoral Strategies F. STRATEGIES FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING : Strengthen rural settlements in order to reduce migration . J. STRATEGIES FOR DISASTER, MIGRATION AND SECURITY 1.Strengthen capacity to anticipate disasters and impacts on internal migration and security 4.Strengthen rural infrastructure and the availability of jobs to discourage out migration .
Papua New Guinea	The government of Papua New Guinea through the Office of Climate Change and Development has put its emphasis on identifying the specific nine (9) hazards prevalent in Papua New Guinea. 1. Coastal Flooding and Sea Level Rise 2. Inland Flooding 3. Food Insecurity caused by crop failures due to droughts and inland frosts 4. Cities and Climate Change 5. Climate Induced Migration 6. Damage to Coral Reefs 9. Landslides.
Rwanda	Rwanda will implement the following community based DRR activities: improved farming techniques that mitigate flood and landslide impacts; first aid training; and environmental and public health awareness for disease prevention, particularly following flood and storm episodes. In order to reduce locally-specific hazards, relocation from high risk zones is considered as one of the strategic actions. In addition to households previously relocated from high risk zones, Rwanda will relocate additional 30 000 households by 2030.
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Expected increases in the frequency or magnitude of certain weather and climate extremes (e.g. heat waves, droughts, floods, tropical cyclones) as a result of climate change will affect the tourism industry through increased infrastructure damage, additional emergency preparedness requirements, higher operating expenses (e.g. insurance, backup water and power systems and evacuations) and business interruptions. [Ratified: 29 Jun 2016]
Sao Tome & Principe	Reduce the number of people living in vulnerable areas at risk, by providing housing in safer areas .
Senegal	Protection des zones vulnérables et /ou déplacement des populations vulnérables .

Solomon Islands	The plan to relocate the provincial headquarters and town from Taro Island to the mainland area of Choiseul Bay is also a good adaptation strategy that needs to be complemented with an Integrated Water Resource Management strategy and programme.
Somalia	With existing pastoralist and farming systems and methods already under threat from poor land management, it was universally felt that existing climatic variability combined with longer term impacts of climate change would inevitably undermine the entire sector and result in increased rural to urban migration , increased conflict over natural resources and the continued loss of lives and livelihoods. Specific issues raised during consultations include the potential for increases in injury and death as a result of drought, increase in incidence of conflict over diminishing natural resources such as water and grazing land, significant migration and displacement of people, and loss of primary assets such as livestock. [Ratified: 22 Apr 2016]
Sri Lanka	Minimize the impact of sea level rise on coastal settlements and infrastructure. By 5.2. Shifting urban densification inward.
South Sudan	Adapting Vulnerable Communities to Climate Change 26. Actions to reduce vulnerability of the population to climate induced hazards are the following: ix. Create buffer zones and relocate vulnerable communities away from flood-prone areas. / Climate change threatens the existence of these livestock as well as the livelihoods of pastoralist communities due to the loss of pasture lands and reduced access to water resources.
Sudan	Establishment and rehabilitation of hand pumps and construction of water-networks in rural areas for provisions of drinking-water and achieving water security in order to discourage communities' migration from vulnerable areas /absence of unified legislation, absence of high-resolution land use maps, inadequate consideration of the socio-economic factors, and weak implementation of the existing legislation and policies by the sectors. This land use context has led to serious environmental problems such as overgrazing, over cultivation and reduced land productivity which in turn have led to rural poverty, and rural-urban migration patterns that cannot be sustained in the long-term.
Suriname	Moreover, recognizing the vulnerability of the coast and ever increasing impacts on a significant percentage of the population, Suriname's dilemma is whether to continue to invest heavily in adaptation or relocate and rebuild its entire economy away from the threat of the rising sea.
Togo	Impacts des changements climatiques : établissements humains (bâtiments et villes) et santé : l'augmentation des dépenses au niveau de l'Etat, des collectivités et des ménages en vue de construire de nouveaux habitats, des infrastructures socio-économiques et de reloger les sinistrés, l'exode rural massif , le développement de maladies comme le paludisme, les diarrhées, les affections cardio-vasculaires et respiratoires et autres nécessiteront des dépenses supplémentaires, entraîneront des famines et augmenteront l'insécurité alimentaire.
Tunisia	Population stabilization and prevention of rural depopulation.
Tuvalu	While longer term impacts such as sea level rise could result in the unavoidable out-migration of some of her people, they have a right to pursue any and all means to ensure their nation survives and the legacy remains, with future generations living productive lives on these islands. [Ratified: 22 April 2016]
Venezuela	Gran Misión Vivienda Venezuela: La Misión Vivienda surge en 2010 como respuesta a la emergencia generada por lluvias torrenciales que afectaron a cientos de miles de habitantes de las zonas más pobres del país. A través de esta Gran Misión se han construido y entregado más de 800 mil viviendas hasta Noviembre de 2015 y se plantea la construcción de tres millones de viviendas como meta acumulada para 2019. Esta misión significa una respuesta a pérdidas y daños por lluvias extremas para cerca de 150 mil personas afectadas y una reducción de vulnerabilidad frente a los efectos de Cambio Climático para más de 12 millones de personas.
Vietnam	Develop infrastructure and make plans for residential areas; relocate and resettle households and communities from areas affected frequently by, storm surges, floods, riverbank and shoreline erosion, or areas at risk of flash floods and landslides; (p10) Responding to sea level rise and urban inundation: Use sea level rise scenarios in urban and land use planning for infrastructure, industrial parks, coastal and island resettlement areas.