

RESEARCH | Human Mobility in Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)

Country	Reference to Human Mobility in Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) as of 13/11/2015
Burma	Observed changes 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 (p1)
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. (p10)
Chad	Current and planned initiatives to support adaptation: Improvement of intercommunity grassland areas, in order to reduce migratory movements due to climate change (p5)
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 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 post conflict 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.
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.
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.
Mexico	Adaptation for the social sector: Relocate irregular human settlements in zones prone to disasters through land use regulations.
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. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (p.7)
Sao Tome & Principe	Reduce the number of people living in vulnerable areas at risk, by providing housing in safer areas (p4)
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. (p12)
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 (p6)
Tunisia	Population stabilization and prevention of rural depopulation
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;