



# Survey of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): UN-wide support towards National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

## International Organization for Migration (IOM) contribution

June 2021

As the leading intergovernmental agency working on migration, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) recognizes the necessity to step up multilateral, regional, national, and sub-national efforts to address human mobility challenges associated with environmental factors and climate change.

IOM welcomes the Survey of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): UN-wide support towards National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), as a significant step towards enhancing UN wide approach on the topic, raising ambition, promoting partnerships and accelerating support to countries vulnerable to climate change in their adaptation efforts.

IOM's work on migration, environment and climate change focuses on the implementation of the Paris Agreement, in line with the Organization's governance framework and mandate<sup>1</sup> and in line with IOM's role as the coordinator and secretariat of the [United Nations Network on Migration](#) that equally supports UN wide joint approaches to migration to support the implementation of the [Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration](#). The UNNM launched in May 2021 a new Work Stream on migration and climate change co-led by UNFCCC, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and IOM.

IOM's objectives in managing environmental migration are: *(a) To prevent forced migration that results from environmental factors to the extent possible; (b) To provide assistance and protection to affected populations when forced migration does occur, and to seek durable solutions to their situation; (c) To facilitate migration as a climate change adaptation strategy and enhance the resilience of affected communities.*<sup>2</sup>

IOM is in the process of finalizing its new Institutional Strategy on Migration, Environment and Climate Change: 2021-2030 (*For a comprehensive, evidence and rights-based approach to migration in the context of environmental degradation, climate change and disasters, for the benefit of migrants and societies.*)

Reference: <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/policy/iom-strategy-migration-climate-change-and-environment>

The International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) the main IOM dialogue on migration, offered a space to take stock of the progress made in terms of the state of knowledge, policy development and effective practices addressing key challenges around migration in the context of climate change and environmental

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<sup>1</sup> [IOM contributions to global climate negotiations - 22nd Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change \(UNFCCC\)](#)

<sup>2</sup> See the International Organization for Migration, [International Dialogue on Migration No 18: "Climate change, environmental degradation and migration"](#) (Geneva, 2012), pp. 17–18. The three objectives are reformulated in the new Institutional Strategy



degradation; to discuss specific challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic; and to highlight opportunities for joint action and for the implementation of relevant international, regional, national and sub-national frameworks. Reference: <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/policy/international-dialogue-migration-and-mecc>

IOM submitted several recent technical documents that emphasize the importance of bringing migration and displacement considerations into climate action with a particular focus on climate adaptation. Examples include the [Written Contribution to the Biden Administration in Response to the Executive Order on Climate Change and Migration](#) (4 February 2021) and the [Written Contribution to the 2020 European Commission \(EC\) Consultation on climate-induced displacement](#) (July 2020).

Several IOM active projects directly deal with migration and adaptation, [examples](#) include:

- Regional Dialogue to Address Human Mobility and Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean
- Climate Change Adaptation and Community Resilience in the Philippines (CARP)
- Central Asia: Climate Change Adaptation to Water Stress and The Role of Human Mobility
- Regional Project on Urbanization and Climate Change Adaptation in the Caspian Sea Region

#### **Areas of IOM's focus:**

**Adaptation:** Identify the adaptative dimensions of migration in the context of the adverse impacts of climate change, as well as disseminate guidelines to support the integration of migration related questions in national policies for adaptation, especially in the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and implement activities.

**Loss and damage:** Consider migration and displacement issues within the scope of the Doha Loss and Damage Agenda, the Warsaw International Mechanism with a view to implement activities and as a member of the [Task Force on Displacement](#) (TFD). The Conference of the Parties, at its 21st session in Paris, created a Task Force to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change. The Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (Excom) is entrusted by the COP to operationalize this Task Force on Displacement.

**Mitigation:** Mitigate the impacts of migration on environmental degradation and climate change, reduce the environmental impacts and strengthen the sustainability of IOM activities. <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/environmental-sustainability-0>

**Financing:** Recognize and facilitate the potential of migrants and diasporas financial transfers to developing countries vulnerable to climate change and facilitate access to the Green Climate Fund for human mobility-related actions.

**Technological development and transfers:** Include migrants and diaspora knowledge, know-how, contributions and investments to adaptation and mitigation efforts.

**Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs):** Understand how human mobility is included in the INDCs and NDCs and support countries in implementing INDCs and NDCs accounting for migration related issues.



<b>1. Name of the Organization:</b>	
<p><b>International Organization for Migration (IOM)</b>  <a href="https://www.iom.int/">https://www.iom.int/</a> and <a href="https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/">https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/</a></p>	
<b>2. Details of focal point:</b>	
<p>Name: Dina IONESCO  City/Town: Geneva  Country: Switzerland  Email Address: <a href="mailto:dionesco@iom.int">dionesco@iom.int</a></p>	
<b>3. Details of alternate focal point:</b>	
<p>Name: Mariam Traore CHAZALNOËL  City/Town: Geneva  Country: Switzerland  Email Address: <a href="mailto:mchazalnoel@iom.int">mchazalnoel@iom.int</a></p>	
<b>4. Please indicate areas of expertise related to adaptation under your purview. (This is a non-exhaustive list and can be updated at any time in the future.) Please select all that apply from the indicative list below.</b>	
X	<p>Research and systematic observations in support of adaptation assessment, planning and implementation.  Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">Making mobility work for adaptation to environmental changes</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP)</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="#">IOM submission to the UNFCCC concerning draft decisions 23 and 24 of -/CP17 of the NAPs</a></li> </ul>
X	<p>Enabling activities for initiating and/or launching the NAP formulation i.e., formulating a mandate; stocktaking process etc.  Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">Integrating human mobility issues within national adaptation plans</a> (UNU-EHS publication series)</li> <li>▪ Ongoing work on developing guidance to integrate migration in NAPs as part of the project <a href="#">Implementing Global Policies on Environmental Migration and Disaster Displacement in West Africa</a></li> <li>▪ A number of IOM's publications address the links between migration and adaptation to climate change as for instance <a href="#">Migration as Adaptation to Environmental and Climate Change: The case of Kenya</a> and <a href="#">Adapting to Climate Change through Migration: A Case Study of the Vietnamese Mekong River Delta</a></li> </ul>
	Capacity building and readiness support in submitting a proposal to the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme



X	<p>Technical assistance and advice in the process of drafting the NAP</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ IOM offers technical guidelines for incorporating migration issues into NAPs. Developing guidelines to mainstream migration into national adaptation planning is an activity that emerged from over ten years of experience acquired by IOM and its partners in bringing human mobility into the climate negotiations' framework and IOM's intergovernmental work.<sup>3</sup></li><li>▪ Examples of a regional strategy framework and model national action plans (NAP's) based on a consultative process and linked to existing action plans/policies: <a href="https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/environmentalmigration/files/Research%20Database/project%20flyer.pdf">https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/environmentalmigration/files/Research%20Database/project%20flyer.pdf</a></li><li>▪ Capacity-building and awareness-raising among policymakers are essential in laying the groundwork for integrating migration into the NAP process. IOM developed a three-day training course for policy makers and practitioners on the migration-environment and climate nexus with a module on "migration and adaptation". The first training workshop was held in March 2013 for policymakers in the Asia-Pacific region, and the second training was held in March 2014, for the Sub-Saharan Africa region. The trainings confirmed the high demand and need of practical guidance on linking migration and adaptation strategies.<sup>4</sup></li></ul>
X	<p>Analysis of past climate and future climate change scenarios</p> <p>IOM work is focused on the understating of migration and displacement patterns, dynamics and future scenarios that take into account climate change scenarios.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <a href="#">Human Mobility in the Context of Environmental and Climate Change - Assessing current and recommended practices for analysis within DTM</a></li><li>▪ <a href="#">Climate Change and Migration: Improving Methodologies to Estimate Flows</a></li></ul>
	<p>Development of social-economic pathway scenarios for the future</p>
X	<p>Assessing climate risk and vulnerability at appropriate levels and in different sectors</p> <p>As part of its global mandate on migration, IOM has developed institutional capacity in transition and recovery programming to address root causes driving forced and irregular displacement, linked to both natural hazard and conflict-induced crises.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <a href="#">IOM and the Sendai Framework: A Global Review of IOM's Contributions to Strengthening Disaster Resilience</a></li></ul>
X	<p>Applying best available science in practice of assessment, planning and implementation of adaptation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ IOM closely collaborates with IPCC and WMO (yearly State of Climate report) and with a wide range of academic partners and think tanks to provide evidence for policy and operational work.</li></ul>

<sup>3</sup> For further details, see **International Dialogue on Migration (2011)**.

<https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/microsites/IDM/workshops/climate-change-2011/Report-EN.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/sbi/eng/misc01.pdf>



X	<p>Integration of adaptation into national development plans</p> <p>IOM's work on mainstreaming migration into sustainable development includes work on climate change and adaptation.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">Migration and the 2030 Agenda - A Guide for Practitioners</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development</a> (MMICD)</li> </ul>
X	<p>Integration of adaptation into subnational and local development plans</p> <p>IOM works on the integration of migration considerations into local sustainable development planning that also consider migration and climate change adaptation dimensions.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">White Paper: Mainstreaming Migration into Local Development Planning and Beyond</a> (2015)</li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Toolbox and E-Course on Migration and Local Development</a></li> <li>▪ IOM supports the work of the Global Mayors Task Force on Climate and Migration to advance action on migration and climate change at local level and in collaboration with local governments.</li> </ul>
X	<p>Advocacy &amp; Education on climate change and adaptation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The <a href="#">Environmental Migration Portal</a> is the knowledge platform on people on the move in a changing climate that provides up-to-date information on key policy processes and developments, capacity building efforts, research and publications, and operational projects addressing the migration, environment and climate change (MECC) nexus. The Portal highlights IOM's and partners efforts, working together towards addressing one of the biggest challenges of our times, migration in the context of environmental and climate change.</li> <li>▪ The <a href="#">Environmental Migration Newsletter</a> is a bi-monthly e-letter dedicated to information on migration, environment and climate change.</li> <li>▪ To respond to the increasing urgency to address human mobility and climate change, IOM has published a standardized <a href="#">Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Training Manual (Facilitator's Guide)</a> in 2016. The Training Manual dedicates an entire module on Integrating Mobility into National Policies (with focus on integrating mobility into national adaptation policies)</li> <li>▪ IOM has been organizing <a href="#">regional and national</a> training workshops since 2013 in response to the needs and requests of Member States. To date, IOM has built capacity of over 711 policymakers from 82 countries.</li> </ul>
	<p>Technological Support in accessing information and experience of other countries in applying different adaptation technologies to facilitate the selection, installation and operation of appropriate technologies for local problems</p>
	<p>Design of implementation strategies for adaptation using a mix of climate and risk financing</p>
x	<p>Technical advice and support in developing projects and proposals to the GCF and other funding sources.</p> <p>Examples:</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Development of guidance as per the <a href="#">Task force on displacement: plan of action for 2019–2021</a> (commitment 20)</li> <li>▪ IOM develops projects for access to numerous different funding sources, to note the new instrument available for migration focused projects : <a href="#">Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund</a> <a href="https://migrationnetwork.un.org/mptf">https://migrationnetwork.un.org/mptf</a></li> <li>▪ IOM supports in particular migration and adaptation activities via its <a href="#">Development Fund</a> including capacity building pilot projects such as: “Support Malian national and local institutions in managing environmental migration within the framework of their strategy for reducing vulnerability to climate change”; “Pilot Project - Assessment and Strategy Development to Respond to the Impact of Rising Sea Level on Human Mobility in Egypt”; The Other Migrants - Cause and Prevention of Migration of Gradual Environmental Change - Environment and Sustainable Development in Mauritius” and “Senegal: Promotion of youth labour in environmental sector in Senegal (as a way to combat irregular migration)”</li> <li>▪ Since 1998, more than 1,000 projects have been funded and implemented worldwide by IOM to respond to and address environmental migration and disaster displacement.</li> <li>▪ As per June 2021 there are more than 57 active projects implemented worldwide by IOM that directly address environmental migration.</li> </ul>
X	<p>Development of national knowledge and information systems to support adaptation planning, implementation and reporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">Training Manual on Migration, Environment and Climate Change with an entire module on Integrating Mobility into National Policies</a> (with focus on integrating mobility into national adaptation policies)</li> </ul>
X	<p>Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation outcomes and impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IOM’s monitoring and evaluation work at project level can include in some project cases adaptation outcomes.</li> <li>▪ IOM just completed the overall <a href="#">External Evaluation of its Migration, Environment and climate change work</a></li> </ul>
X	<p>Managing coherence between adaptation and relevant frameworks including SDGs, Sendai Framework and others</p> <p>Building on three decades of policy, research and operational work, a new institutional Strategy on Migration, Environment and Climate Change aims to guide IOM efforts to strengthen its capacity to develop and implement a comprehensive approach to migration in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters due to natural hazards, in line with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Nansen Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change. Moreover, the Strategy emphasizes that IOM approach on this issue is anchored in human rights norms and principles, and relevant across the Humanitarian, Development and Peace Nexus (HDPN).</p>
X	<p>Use and application of frontier technologies to advance adaptation assessment, planning and implementation.</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The <a href="#">Displacement Tracking Matrix</a> (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route. The DTM is increasingly working at developing tools and approaches to better integrate climate change and environment factors.</li> <li>▪ The <a href="#">Migration Data Portal</a> aims to serve as a unique access point to timely, comprehensive migration statistics and reliable information about migration data globally and features an <a href="#">Environmental migration page</a></li> </ul>
X	<p>Engagement of multiple stakeholders including indigenous peoples, women, youth, private sector, and others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Migrants</li> <li>• “Identifying and documenting local indigenous knowledge related to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in PNG”: <a href="#">Indigenous Knowledge on DRR</a></li> </ul>
X	Other (please specify)
<p><b>5. What sectors are under your purview? Please check all that apply from the indicative list below (please note the list is not exhaustive).</b></p>	
x	Agriculture & Food Security/Food Systems
x	Water Resources
x	Coastal Zones & Oceans
x	Early Warning & Disaster Management
	Economic Planning
x	Ecosystems/Biodiversity/Conservation
	Forestry
x	Health Services
	Infrastructure
x	Land Management
x	Human Settlements/Living Spaces
	Tourism
	Transport
x	Cultural Heritage
x	Gender
	Other (please specify) IOM activities are all framed with a migration and displacement focus given the institutional mandate and connect through this prism with the sectors ticked in the above list
<p><b>6. Advice and guidance can also be organized according to specific climate hazards, what climate hazards are under your purview?</b></p>	
X	Drought
X	Floods
X	Tropical cyclones/typhoons
	Storm surges
X	Glacial retreat



X	Increasing temperatures
X	Extreme heat
	Wildfire
	Extreme cold
X	Ocean acidification
X	Sea level rise
	Shift of growing seasons
X	Shifting precipitation patterns
	Vector and water-borne diseases
X	Salinization
X	Land and forest degradation
X	Loss of biodiversity
X	Desertification
	Other (please specify): IOM activities are all framed with a migration and displacement focus given the institutional mandate and connect through this prism with the sectors ticked in the above list
<b>IOM Resources:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Addressing the Land Degradation – Migration Nexus: The Role of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">IOM Environmental Migration Portal: Human Mobility in the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Contributions to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Extreme heat and migration</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">MECC and Oceans Portal</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">MECC Info sheet Oceans</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">IOM Migration and Water</a></li> </ul>	
7. Advice and guidance can also be organized based on a target group, which specific groups apply to you?	
X	National government including ministries
X	Local government and municipalities
	Private sector: major corporations
	Private sector: SMEs
X	Community groups
X	Special demographics: women, youth, elderly, etc.
X	Regional authorities/commissions
X	Other (please specify): Policy makers; Migrants; Civil Society;
8. Which region do you work in?	
IOM Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC) are world-wide. More details are currently available on: <a href="#">Asia and the Pacific</a> <a href="#">Caribbean/the Americas</a>	





[East and Horn of Africa](#)  
[Europe and Central Asia](#)  
[West and Central Africa](#)

#### **UNFCCC /COP IOM relevant Submissions**

- [IOM Submission - Capacity-building under the Convention and Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol Information from Parties on the activities they have undertaken pursuant to decisions 2/CP.7 and 29/CMP.1. Decisions 4/CP.12, paragraph 1 \(a\) and 6/CMP.2, paragraph 1 \(a\) and \(b\)](#)
- [IOM Submission on Climate Change, Migration and Gender](#)
- [Recommendation from the Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility](#)
- [Human Mobility, a resilience solution COP21](#)
- [Human Mobility in the context of climate change. Elements for the UNFCCC Paris Agreement \(March 2015\)](#)
- [Human Mobility in the context of climate change - Recommendations from the Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility COP20 Lima, Peru](#)
- [Climate change, migration, and displacement: impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation options](#)
- [Stocktaking of organizations working on slow onset events and the scope of their current efforts](#)
- [IOM Submission - Climate change, migration, and displacement: impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation options](#)

#### **Other IOM RESOURCES with a focus on migration, environment and climate change and adaptation dimensions**

- [IOM Environment Series Flyer](#)
- [The Atlas of Environmental Migration](#)
- [IOM Outlook on Migration, Environment and Climate Change](#)
- [IOM International Dialogue on Migration](#)
- [IOM World Migration Report 2020 Chapter 9 Human Mobility and Adaptation to Environmental Change](#)
- [Climate Change and Migration in Vulnerable Countries: A snapshot of least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States](#)
- [IOM Mapping Human Mobility \(Migration, Displacement and Planned Relocation\) and Climate Change in International Processes, Policies and Legal Frameworks](#)
- [IOM Mapping Human Mobility and Climate Change in Relevant National Policies and Institutional Frameworks](#)
- [Migration as Adaptation to Environmental and Climate Change: The case of Kenya](#)
- [Migration as adaptation? A comparative analysis of policy frameworks on the environment and development in MECLP countries](#)
- [Too much, too little water: Addressing climate risks, no-analog threats and migration in Peru](#)
- [Relocation as an adaptation strategy to environmental stress](#)



- [Migration as an Adaptation Strategy to Climate Change](#)
- [Four A's for Small Islands: Adaptation, Abilities, Alliances and Action](#)
- [European Adaptation Agenda](#)
- Chapter [The role of the International Organization for Migration in the international governance of environmental migration](#), By Dina Ionesco and Mariam Traore Chazalnoël in Organizational Perspectives on Environmental Migration, Routledge, 2015
- [Migration as a climate change adaptation strategy: a gender perspective](#)
- [A climate crisis and a world on the move: implications for migration management](#)
- [Migration and the climate crisis: the UN's search for solutions](#)
- INTERVIEW: 'It is important to let the positive side of migration be told' – IOM Director-General
- [COP22 Info Sheet](#)