



EN

THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX I

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the multiannual action plan in favour of Asia-Pacific for 2024-2025 covering ASEAN, and migration, forced displacement and mobility

Action Document for “Comprehensive approach to Climate Mobility in South Asia”

MULTIANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the multiannual work programme within the meaning of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, within the meaning of Article 23 of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	Comprehensive approach to Climate Mobility in South Asia OPSYS number: ACT-62705 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)
2. Team Europe Initiative	No
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The Action shall be carried out in South Asia (Indicatively Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka).
4. Programming document	Regional Multiannual Indicative Programme Asia-Pacific for the period 2021-2027 (RIP)
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	The Action responds to the priority area “Migration, Forced Displacement and Mobility” of the Regional Multiannual Indicative Programme for Asia-Pacific 2021-2027.
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Migration, Forced Displacement and Mobility (RIP Priority area 3)
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	<p>Main SDGs:</p> <p>SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries SDG 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.</p> <p>SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. SDG 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries. SDG 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning. SDG 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising, and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.</p>

	<p>SDG 13.B: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing states, including focusing on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities.</p> <p>Other significant SDG Targets:</p> <p>SDG 1.5: Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.</p> <p>SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; incorporate gender sensitivity across the interventions.</p> <p>SDG 5.A Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.</p> <p>SDG 5.C Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.</p> <p>SDG 11.B Substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.</p> <p>SDG 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.</p> <p>SDG 17.16: Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology, and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.</p>			
8 a) DAC code(s)	15190 – Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel	Multilateral organisation – 40000			
9. Targets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance			
10. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11. Internal markers and Tags:	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Digitalisation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship digital skills/literacy digital services	YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Connectivity @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity energy transport health education and research	YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line(s): 14.020131(NDICI South and East Asia) EUR 5 000 000 Total estimated cost: EUR 5 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 5 000 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				

13. Type of financing	Indirect management with the entity(ies) to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.1.
------------------------------	--

1.2 Summary of the Action

The proposed action “Comprehensive Approach to Climate Mobility¹ in South Asia” is a sub-regional programme aiming to address the significant challenges posed by climate change-related migration and displacement in seven countries—Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. The action seeks to increase options for affected individuals, communities, governments, and stakeholders through enhanced data availability, adaptation, resilience, and policy responses. Specific objectives include improved data collection and dissemination, capacity building, awareness raising, and mainstreaming human mobility in the context of climate change and climate adaptation into regional policy and cooperation frameworks.

The action is part of AAP 2024-2025 on Migration under the Regional Multiannual Indicative Programme for Asia-Pacific 2021-2027 and will contribute to Priority 3 - Migration, forced displacement and mobility. Under the South Asia regional priority sector “Sustainable and Resilient Environment”, it will also contribute to the main objective: “to promote impactful and inclusive regional cooperation at all levels, in tackling climate change, environmental and biodiversity protection and promoting sustainable natural resource management and to contribute to regional stability” in relation to degradation and its effects on population movements. Further, it will advance the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

The cross-cutting areas of human rights, gender, disability, climate change and environment will be mainstreamed and will align with related Sustainable Development Goals, specifically Goals 1, 5, 10, 11, 13, 16, and 17. The interventions aim to reduce inequalities and promote safe, orderly migration while engaging civil society, climate-induced migrants & displaced persons, and vulnerable groups in policy discussions. The linkages between **human mobility (encompassing migration, displacement², and planned relocation)** and climate and environment change will be addressed, emphasizing the need for comprehensive, integrated approaches to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, sustainable development, and migration governance in relevant policy frameworks.

Lessons learnt underscore the importance of multi-stakeholder engagement, adherence to the "do no harm" principle, sustainability, social cohesion with host communities, and inclusion, taking into account gender in particular. Risks and challenges are recognized, emphasizing proactive measures to address complex issues effectively.

Overall, the action will work to foster resilience, inclusivity, and sustainable development in South Asia, addressing urgent challenges posed by climate-related migration and displacement, both from sudden-onset and slow-onset disasters/processes.

The Overall Objective (Impact) of this action is to increase the scope of options available to the individuals, communities, governments, and other stakeholders affected by climate induced migration and displacement.

The Specific Objectives of this action are as follows:

¹ Under the scope of the programme, climate mobility refers to displacement, which is a form of forced migration that can be internal or cross-border; migration undertaken primarily voluntarily, for example labour migration undertaken to increase resilience; and planned relocation of communities or individuals, which implies moving communities and their assets to another location on a permanent basis.

This is drawn from the focus outlined in relevant provisions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, especially the Cancun Climate Change Adaptation Framework Decision (decision 1.CP/16 paragraph 14 (f)), which refers to ‘Measures to enhance understanding, coordination and cooperation with regard to climate change induced displacement, migration and planned relocation’.

² Including internal displacement.

1. **DATA:** Increased availability and coordination of climate mobility data for evidence-based policymaking and implementation.
2. **ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE:** Enhanced adaptation and resilience of governments, communities, and migrants to climate-induced migration and displacement.
3. **POLICY:** Improved policy and institutional responses to climate risks and climate mobility.

To achieve these specific objectives, the action will take a comprehensive approach to addressing the climate and environmental dimensions of human mobility which includes providing safe and dignified solutions for people to move; people on the move; and people to stay.

1.3 Zone benefitting from the Action

The Action shall be carried out in South Asia (Indicatively Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka).

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

Across the entire Asia Pacific region, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) reports that weather-related hazards triggered some 213.5 million internal displacements from 2010 to 2021.³ Of these, floods (113.6 million) and storms (98.2 million) were responsible for the majority of displacements. In the same period, more than 760,000 internal displacements resulting from slow-onset processes were identified in 17 countries and territories across the region, with this figure understood to be a significant undercount given ongoing data gaps.

Increased climate variability and extreme weather events across the South Asia subregion are driving human mobility patterns and IDMC reports internal displacement of 61.4 million persons across the region due to weather-related hazards in 2021, representing the third-largest share of the total 213.5 million internal displacements across the region⁴. This is further exacerbated by high population density, poverty, and limited resources for adaptation, including access to services and resilient livelihoods, and issues of human security, corruption and governance. Increasing displacements occur within and across borders, driven by adverse climatic events and stressors, including environmental degradation and land dispossession, further compounded by socio-economic, political, and demographic challenges.

Climate change adaptation strategies are frequently experienced differently by men and women. Women typically face increased risks and vulnerabilities because of limited and unequal access to resources, information and participation in decision making and planning. Due to gender norms and traditional roles, women are more vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. For example, typical household chores may expose women to increased risk of climate disasters, and diminished agricultural productivity may lead to reduced household income and a weakened food supply for family needs. Disproportionate climate vulnerabilities are especially visible among affected populations with women having reduced access to alternative livelihoods when the primary household income is threatened. With increased stressors on affected households, women are at a higher risk of gender-based violence, child marriage, early withdrawal from education, and human trafficking. There is also a need to increase the understanding of the unique health needs of women when affected by climate mobility. Furthermore, the specific vulnerabilities of climate-induced migrants and displaced persons with diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics have not been adequately researched and further study is needed to ensure policies and programmes are adequately responsive and address needs.

3

http://www.dmc.gov.lk/index.php?option=com_dmcreports&view=reports&Itemid=273&report_type_id=1%E2%8C%A9%3Den&lang=en;

4

http://www.dmc.gov.lk/index.php?option=com_dmcreports&view=reports&Itemid=273&report_type_id=1%E2%8C%A9%3Den&lang=en;

Adverse climate and environmental impacts often transcend national borders and every country in the South Asian sub-region bears the negative impacts. Yet, despite the pervasive alarming statistics and assessments, national and regional responses remain inadequate. Human mobility is inconsistently integrated in national adaptation plans and climate change and disaster-related frameworks, and at the regional level, efforts to translate policy principles and commitments into actionable responses on the ground remain limited. Initiatives to promote regional cooperation through regional frameworks are largely missing and not currently being undertaken by any regional, global bodies, leaving space to convene member states and facilitate such dialogue at the regional level. The proposed action will draw from the best practices across the globe to address protection concerns of the displaced persons, including any efforts under the Platform for Disaster Displacement framework and the UN Action Agenda on Solutions to Internal Displacement.

Despite the challenges, and while each target country (India, Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, and Pakistan) has its unique foreign policy priorities and regional alliances, there is a clear and strong inclination among all of them to increase collaboration on common agendas such as regional climate action, the mitigation of negative impacts of environmental change, and coordinating adaptation measures including reduction of disaster risk and displacement. As there is shared growing interest and unified commitment among these nations to advocate for climate just solutions, the proposed action aims to mobilise governments, communities, and investments to effectively address and facilitate collaboration to address the challenges of climate induced migration and displacement in the South Asia region.

The overall objective is to increase the scope of options available to the individuals, communities, governments, and other stakeholders affected by climate change related human mobility. This will be achieved through the establishment of a comprehensive approach across South Asia that encompasses: (i) Improving institutional response and providing assistance/facilitating access to existing services to those who are displaced building as much as possible support towards self-reliance, taking actions to reduce forced displacement while bolstering options to stay in a dignified manner. (ii) Ensuring that those who choose to move can do so in a safe, orderly, and regular manner whilst promoting the positive impacts of their mobility for themselves, their families and communities of origin and destination. (iii) Building resilience, making migration a choice and not a necessity including taking efforts to minimize the potential fall-out of migrant influx on conflicts/disputes over scarcity of natural resources such as water for cultivation provoked by environmental degradation.

Further, South Asia holds a crucial position within the EU Strategy for Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific and the Global Gateway Strategy. The proposed action will contribute to the implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change, and climate resilience. The proposed intervention is in full alignment with the bilateral, sub-regional and regional level EU strategic priorities and commitments.

The action will contribute to:

- The implementation of the **EU Strategy for Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific**. It includes addressing global challenges such as displacement, climate change, environmental degradation and disaster risk reduction.⁵
- Enhancing **multilateralism** to address global challenges, such as addressing the adverse effects of climate change on human mobility. The EU took over the Chair of the State-led Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) from 1 July 2022 – 31 December 2023. The PDD includes countries from both donor and affected countries, involving also other actors. PDD is one of the main platforms where climate-induced displacement is discussed. The EU Chair was a key opportunity to convene like-minded, encourage awareness, and yield global impact on the nexus between mobility, climate change and disaster risk reduction.
- **Regional integration and cooperation** with a particular focus on promoting cooperation between the countries of the region to tackle climate change and environmental degradation and its effects on population movements.

⁵ Notably the Council Conclusions on the Indo-Pacific: EU Strategy for Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific (19 April 2021) and the Joint Communication, the EU-Asia Connectivity Strategy (2018), the European Council Conclusions from May 2018 on “Enhancing EU Security Cooperation in and with Asia”, as well as the EU Strategy on Central Asia (June 2019), full list of documents in annex.

- **Reaffirming and deepening EU commitments** to fulfil its 10% spending target on migration of the NDICI-Global Europe to **support safe, orderly and regular migration and mobility**, through rights-based, gender and child-sensitive policies and practices, as called for by the new **EU Pact on Migration and Asylum**, the EU Regional Multi-annual Indicative Programme for Asia and the Pacific (2021-27), the priorities set out by the EU strategy on combating trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, the 2022 Commission Staff Working Document on “Addressing displacement and migration related to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation”, The EU “Lives in Dignity: from Aid-dependence to Self-reliance” 2016 Communication, the EU strategy on the rights of the child, the EU communication on the protection of children in migration (EU/COM2017/211), and the EU Gender Equality Strategy.
- Addressing the mobility, **climate, and disaster risk reduction nexus** in order to reduce migration and forced displacement from areas affected by climate change and environmental degradation.
- Sustainable Development of the South Asia region, which is home to 2 billion people, and has high levels of poverty and migration.

2.2 Problem Analysis

This action seeks to address the impacts of climate and environmental change on human mobility **across the South Asia Region**, the most populated sub-region on the planet. This occurs from rural/coastal to urban peripheries, and in some instances across borders, exacerbating further the environmental degradation in the urban/destination areas and increasing the pressure on service provision and safety⁶. The entire sub-region is significantly impacted by a range of hazards that are increasing in both frequency and intensity.

Together with a range of other socio-economic, political, and demographic challenges, these climatic and environmental factors are amongst the diverse processes driving human mobility patterns across the region, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities. In February 2022, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 6th Assessment Report gave an alarming, comprehensive analysis of the best available evidence between climate change, migration, and displacement. Further, significant gaps exist at national and regional levels, both in terms of policy response and regional cooperation. South Asia lacks regional pathways to collectively address climate-mobility related challenges.

Unusual and unprecedented spells of extreme heat with drought and changing rainfall patterns are affecting the Himalayan region and the plains’ groundwater sources, resulting in, paradoxically, both water shortages and potential for increased flood and landslide risk. Studies on glacial melt in the Himalayas highlight the possible impacts for the millions of people who depend on seasonal runoff from Himalayan glaciers for irrigation, hydropower and drinking water.⁷ As the majority of these economies are agriculture dependent, they are more vulnerable to various climatic extremes and environmental hazards, which have adverse impacts such as changing crop patterns, crop failures, destruction of livelihoods, saline intrusion, ground and fresh water shortages, potential disputes for access to natural resources, and unusual outbreaks of diseases and pests. In the small island state of the Maldives, the lowest-lying country in the world, communities are especially vulnerable to the impact of sea level rise and coastal storm surges, with the looming threat of inundation of their capital city and atoll islands. The frequent occurrence of storm surges further severely impacts critical infrastructure and freshwater reserves.⁸

⁶http://www.dmc.gov.lk/index.php?option=com_dmcreports&view=reports&Itemid=273&report_type_id=1%E2%8C%A9%3Den&lang=en;

-Study on Rural – Urban Climate Migration in Bangladesh, IOM Bangladesh 2023

-Event Tracking Report, Displacement Management Cluster and IOM Displacement Tracking matrix Bangladesh, 2021

-Displacement Mapping Report for Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat, Displacement Management Cluster and IOM Displacement Tracking matrix Bangladesh, 2022.

-India | IDMC - Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (internal-displacement.org)

⁷ <https://srilanka.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1601/files/documents/2023-05/assessment-report-on-linkages-between-climate-change-and-migration.pdf>

⁸ President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, UNGA, New York, 1987.

Studies by IOM in Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka alongside independently conducted research in India⁹, highlight **several critical priority areas** across the region that require attention to respond effectively to the human mobility-climate change nexus. Further, a study in Bhutan (2018) highlights that the trend of internal migration from rural to urban peripheries will exacerbate the environmental degradation in the urban areas increasing the pressure on service provision and safety, threatening sustainable inclusion and social cohesion.

The research identifies climate mobility as multi-causal, requiring a multi-pronged and coordinated approach, at national and regional levels. The proposed action advocates for a comprehensive approach to address the priority areas below:

(1) Enhanced data collection, research, and data dissemination

While recent research has contributed to a greater understanding of the climate change and human mobility nexus, significant knowledge gaps remain, including a lack of data on the impacts of slow-onset processes of climatic and environmental change on human mobility; the absence of harmonized data sets and of disaggregated data to inform responses catering to individual needs; and data on the longer-term socio-economic and health impacts on vulnerable communities, especially in the context of protracted displacement. Within the Asia Pacific region, existing evidence also tends to focus predominantly on displacement, with other forms of mobility including planned relocation, voluntary migration (including labour migration), as well as immobility, receiving less attention. Additionally, most current research adopts a risk-centric analytical approach, focusing more on the role of climate and environmental factors as drivers of human mobility, and less on the movement itself, the outcomes of that movement, and the implications at origin and destination.¹⁰ Further, there is a lack of data not only on the number of people who migrate due to climate change or environmental degradation, but also on the families left behind. Women and children become more vulnerable to social protection issues such as poverty, human trafficking and other forms of exploitation.

These issues are seen as being key gaps in terms of advancing knowledge of and action on the issue amongst governments in the region and is linked to the understanding and capacity that governments and communities have to respond. At the same time, many countries do not possess the requisite statistical tools to track internal population movements. And when they do exist, these statistics are rarely compatible: for example, environmental and climatic phenomena, and demographic and mobility data, are often measured on different scales.¹¹ Further, when communities experience a climate related event there is a lack of centralised and shared data and information to deliver targeted community response, often compounded by governments' reluctance to disclose the actual number of people affected by sudden onset of events such as cyclones – which can reflect ineffectiveness of the early warning systems in place in the country concerned.

Evidence from the recent research “Linkages between Climate Change and Migration in **Sri Lanka**” also shows that, despite the vast literature on the climate-migration nexus globally, a lack of government owned, context specific research and data is a barrier to more thorough government engagement and policy making on the topic.

Pakistan also faces the negative impact of data gaps as experienced with the National Hazard and Risk Assessment (2011), which is a key document in sensitive demographic and development planning in the country. While the assessment provided ample data on hazard and climate change risks in Pakistan, it lacked baseline data and risk profiles for various geographic areas which is vital for human movement and displacement management as well as climate change risk-informed holistic policy development.

In **India**, the National Disaster Management Authority maps disasters and their consequences, and the National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy (2007) aims to integrate rehabilitation concerns into development planning.

⁹ CANSA (December 2020) *Costs of Climate Inaction: Displacement and Distress Migration* ActionAid CANSA - South Asia Climate Migration - Dec 2020 -Final.pdf ; CANSA et al. (January 2021) *Climate-induced displacement and migration in India: Case studies from West Bengal, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttarakhand & Bihar* https://cansouthasia.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Migration_India_20_02_2021.pdf

¹⁰ [A Bibliometric Analysis of Research at the Nexus of Climate Change, Human Mobility, and Human Rights - World | ReliefWeb](#)

¹¹ [The Atlas of Environmental Migration | IOM Publications Platform](#)

Yet, in both, climate related mobility concerns remain absent, even while migration is emerging as a complex socio-environmental and economic phenomena.

In **Bangladesh**, the gaps on data related to climate mobility at local and national levels, particularly displacement and internal climate migration, have increased the burden on urban planning. These gaps have also contributed to a situation where urban planning authorities do not have the necessary overview, and have led to congested urban areas forcing poor vulnerable climate-induced migrants and displaced to live in urban informal settlements in precarious conditions that limit their capacities to cope with the climate risks and to escape poverty. Even where data is available, lack of resources and political will have led to inefficient governance. It is also worth noting that, almost a third of the population, 50 million people, live less than 5 metres above sea level, where sea levels are expected to rise by 3.8–5.8 mm per year. The impacts of climate change will displace one in seven people in Bangladesh by 2051¹².

In **Nepal**, the Ministry of Labour Employment and Social Security (MoLESS), the Ministry of Forest and Environment (MoFE) and the National Risk Reduction and Management Authority deal with migration, environment, and disaster issues. However, data gaps exist, particularly in cross-sectoral themes of migration as each of these government authorities collect data according to their own mandates and defined priority areas. This has resulted in lack of data especially on climate mobility due to disasters, environment degradation and climate change and issues arising from these areas remain unaddressed. Nevertheless, the new governance system in Nepal provides an opportunity to work on the interrelated issue of migration, environment and climate change at all levels of the government and assess the existing evidence.

The action will support research on these identified gaps and efficient dissemination of existing and emerging data to a wide stakeholder group in all supported countries and strive to work closely with the governments for their support and acceptance of the data outcomes. This action will complement the EU-funded global project “Enhancing prevention, risk reduction and response to disaster and climate-related displacement worldwide” led by IDMC. The project is seeking, inter alia, to support the capacity of governments to monitor, report on, prevent and adapt to the consequences and resolve disaster displacement in several countries throughout Asia (including Vietnam and Bangladesh), Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America

(2) Improved understanding and resilience of governments, vulnerable populations and other stakeholders

One major obstacle in developing effective responses to climate change and human mobility is the complex nature of the issues involved. Migration in the context of adverse climate impacts is mostly multicausal, as the decision to migrate is often shaped by a combination of different factors, including climate drivers. Compounding the complexity is the wide range of environmental and climate factors that can influence the decision or the necessity to migrate, from sudden-onset disasters such as typhoons and floods, to slow-onset processes like sea-level rise, land degradation, river erosion and salinity.

As a result, to be effective, responses must also be drawn from a variety of thematic perspectives, institutional approaches and mandates, and levels of governance. Policy areas such as climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, sustainable development, border management, consular services, planned relocation, returns and diaspora engagement, amongst others, can all provide entry points to address challenges and seize opportunities. However, whole-of-government and whole-of-society responses are often lacking, owing to limited understanding of the issues and siloed responses across portfolios that do not traditionally deal with human mobility, on the one hand, or climate change on the other, or simply because of a lack of capacity.

At the community level, local, national, and global surveys, as well as diverse field experience, consistently reveal that communities and individuals often lack awareness or understanding of climate change, especially with regard to the slow onset processes, and in the context of its implications for human mobility. Improved understanding and ability to effectively identify climate risks, and develop appropriate responses and adaptation strategies, is critical to building community resilience. In cases where local communities have experience in building resilience, lessons

¹² https://www.iccad.net/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Bangladesh_Final_Covers_26-Jan-2024_ONLINE_compressed.pdf, p. 9.

learned should be drawn upon, and the action should aim to tap into the potential of local actors who are familiar with the context and the resources available.

It is also important to treat and mainstream climate change induced problems in communities (e.g. migration) together with aspects related to environmental degradation more broadly (pollution, natural resource depletion, collapse of natural ecosystems, etc) as both are intimately related. A comprehensive approach allows to identify opportunities for synergies (co-benefits) and also to avoid maladaptation.

(3) Enhanced policy and institutional responses to human mobility and environment and climate change

In response to the challenges posed by current climatic and environmental challenges, governments in the South Asian sub-region have advanced global action on human mobility linked to climate change and disasters including by developing principles such as those articulated under the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, and through recommendations under instruments such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Task Force on Displacement.

At the national level, there are some positive examples of countries adopting policies to address the mobility dimensions of climate change and disasters. For example, governments in the Maldives, India and Bangladesh have developed policies addressing aspects of the climate crisis, some of which also address human mobility. The Government of Bangladesh has taken a leading role in promoting attention to and action on the links between climate and environmental change and human mobility, including through its role in the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) and Platform on Disaster Displacement.

The issue of climate mobility is also increasingly mentioned in the policy fora of different regions around the globe, such as the Pacific Regional Framework on Climate Mobility endorsed in 2023, the Eastern Caribbean States Ministerial Declaration on Migration, Environment and Climate Change in 2023, the Regional Kampala Ministerial Declaration on Migration, Environment, and Climate Change (KDMECC) from 2022 and the 2023 Continental Kampala Ministerial Declaration on Migration, Environment, and Climate Change (KDMECC-AFRICA).

However, in the South Asia sub-region, global policy advances have not been translated into common, agreed approaches or priorities, and the region remains one of the world's least integrated in terms of trade and human mobility. As such, overarching regional frameworks to guide state action on human mobility linked to climate and environmental change, including migration, displacement and planned relocation, could foster integrated regional level responses.

Overall, however, much more is needed to develop necessary institutional and policy arrangements and funding mechanisms to address the human mobility dimensions of climate change.¹³ Efforts to translate policy principles and commitments into actionable responses on the ground remain limited. The frameworks developed to assist are hampered by issues with enforcement, infrastructure, governance, and funding.¹⁴ Mainstreaming human mobility into development, climate change and disaster risk reduction policy frameworks contributing to effective anticipatory action and early warning systems is crucial, as has been highlighted in IOM's 2023 published research in Sri Lanka and other countries.

Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities) to be covered by the action:

The main stakeholders will be national, state and district level government actors, private sector, civil society, academia, climate-induced migrants & displaced persons, left behind families, communities affected by sudden and slow onset climate events, disaster displaced population, youth and UN agencies (IOM, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators, ILO, UNDP, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNHCR) and IDMC (International Displacement Monitoring Centre). The action will engage local authorities and local civil society organisations working in the

¹³ See, for example, IDMC, 2022.

¹⁴ Wilson Centre, 2020.

domain of migration, environment, disaster risk reduction and climate change through various outreach events, capacity development programmes, diaspora engagement and in research as key informants.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective of this action is:

To increase the scope of options available to the individuals, communities, governments, and other stakeholders affected by climate induced migration and displacement in South Asia.

The Specific Objectives of this action are to:

1. **DATA:** Increased availability and coordination of climate mobility data for evidence-based policymaking and implementation.
2. **ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE:** Enhanced adaptation and resilience of governments, communities, migrants to climate-induced migration and displacement.
3. **POLICY:** Improved policy and institutional response to climate risks and climate mobility.

The Outputs to be delivered by this action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objectives are:

1.1: contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1) Improved capacities of government stakeholders on gender and socio-economic sensitive climate related data collection and analysis.

1.2 contributing to Outcome 1 (Specific Objective 1) Increased dissemination of quality, timely, disaggregated, and comparable climate mobility data for policy advocacy.

2.1: contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2) Enhanced capacities, knowledge, skills, and tools of government and other stakeholders for effective gender responsive, rights-based preparedness and response to country-specific disaster/climate risks including health, ensuring inclusion of the most vulnerable groups.

2.2: contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2) Enhanced awareness and engagement of communities, diaspora populations, and climate-induced migrants and displaced persons on improved climate adaptive strategies and responses to the impact of climate change.

3.1: contributing to Outcome 3 (or Specific Objective 3) Strengthened rights-based mainstreaming of human mobility in the context of climate change into national multisectoral policies, strategies, frameworks, and guidelines.

3.2: contributing to Outcome 3 (or Specific Objective 3) Strengthened State efforts and commitment to establish sub-regional and cross-regional cooperation frameworks on climate mobility and displacement.

3.2 Indicative Activities

The following activities are proposed and will be confirmed during the inception phase:

Activities relating to Output 1.1: Improved capacities of government stakeholders on gender and socio-economic sensitive climate related data collection and analysis.

The planned activity relating to this output will facilitate technical and academic partnerships that will produce effective data collection based on gap analysis and gender and socio-economic sensitive, rights-based research.

The research will support strengthening data and evidence to formulate recommendations on mobility related to climate change into existing national policies, strategies, frameworks, and guidelines as well as to produce policy briefs in all project supported countries. The disaggregated quantitative and qualitative data derived from the research and assessments and the dissemination of such data to government, humanitarian actors and development partners will contribute to improved capacities of all stakeholders in all project supported countries to find gender and vulnerability-based solutions to protection, basic services, housing, employment, and environment issues related to climate mobility of affected and vulnerable communities during climate emergencies and disasters.

1.1.1: Facilitate technical and academic partnerships to enhance data methodology, research, gap analysis, and mapping exercises in a regionally coordinated and comprehensive approach in close coordination with country offices.

Regional: It is planned to develop a standard set of regionally aligned and comparable research and data analysis tools; Conduct and disseminate Country Analyses on Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Assessing Key Risks, Policies and Data Gaps. The research will identify and assess national policy frameworks relevant to human mobility, as well as the availability, gaps and stakeholders of climate mobility related data through a whole-of-government approach. These products will serve as a regionally comparable baseline that enables needs identification and further regional assessment on climate mobility data and policy, as well as the basis for capacity building for governments.

Country-Level: In all target countries, data collection based on a gap analysis will be undertaken, including data on the number of climate-induced migrants and displaced. The data related activities will build on existing mechanisms and linkages across data systems to foster collaboration and avoid duplication. Where relevant, the action may undertake studies of national diasporas as potential key stakeholders for reskilling programmes and for channelling remittances to climate-adaptive investments.

Across project supported countries, efforts will be made to enhance inter-operability of data and increase analytical cooperation among organisations from multiple sectors linked to climate induced migration and displacement.

The action will avoid duplication and ensure synergies with ongoing initiatives in the target countries through adequate mapping and coordination. The action will ensure synergies with GiZ in Pakistan and Bangladesh; with the EU funded global project led by IDMC on ‘enhancing prevention, risk reduction and response to disaster and climate-related displacement worldwide’; with ECHO on early warning systems and disaster risk reduction in Bangladesh and Nepal; and with the EU funded Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programme for South Asia.

Additionally, following country specific activities are planned:

Nepal: Research with focus on promoting technologies and traditional practices that are climate smart and disaster resilient and contribute to climate change adaptation and sustainable and inclusive development.

Maldives: Strengthen climate data collection to facilitate the usage and utilization of said data to be incorporated into and inform island level planning for climate emergency plans, island development plans, and island disaster management plans.

India: Conduct research study, piloting a data collection exercise in two of India’s climate vulnerable states at the intersection of displacement and migration, in partnership with a government entity. The gender, age, socio-economic status, disaggregated data will be used to inform policy recommendations, and refine interventions to facilitate safe, orderly, and regular migration as a climate adaptation strategy.

Bangladesh: Conduct an assessment on the implications of Bangladesh’s graduation from least developed country status on its climate change response and capacities. The results will be shared to facilitate regional cooperation. A data methodology and community-based planning tool will be developed and implemented for government, humanitarian actors, and development partners to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to climate related risks. Conduct research on the impact of climate migration and displacement on health, particularly its differential effects on gender, then subsequently disseminating the results to relevant stakeholders. Coordination with the IDMC data collection and government capacity building project will also be ensured.

Sri Lanka: Support operationalization of the official roadmap developed in 2023 to mainstream climate mobility into government’s climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development policy and programmes. Information dissemination and advocacy based on IOM and Ministry of

Environment's joint assessment report, *Linkages between Climate Change and Migration in Sri Lanka*¹⁵. Support the establishment of a Climate Change University of Sri Lanka, which will be the first of its kind and a hub for postgraduate studies and advanced research in the sub-region. This support will further contribute to the establishment of a research network on climate induced human mobility dimensions through a civil society and academia partnership to popularise knowledge and dialogue on climate mobility among targeted communities.

Bhutan: Support findings on the nexus between climate impacts and rural-to urban migration. The assessment will focus on various climate variables, including Glacial Lakes Outburst Floods (GLOFs), and their impacts on crop yield, production quality, soil fertility, and pest outbreaks. The findings of this assessment will be used to make recommendations aimed at improving resilience through early warning systems, community-based disaster preparedness, technology transfer, and livelihood diversification.

Pakistan: Conduct a climate mobility survey, using a holistic methodology and data collection tool, for mainstreaming findings and recommendations into policy development on climate change and human mobility. The survey will be conducted in close collaboration with the Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (MoCC) of Pakistan, in addition to other key governmental counterparts such as National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) in targeted provinces.

Activities relating to Output 1.2: Increased dissemination of quality, timely, disaggregated, and comparable climate mobility data for policy advocacy to address the needs of climate-induced migrants & displaced persons.

The data and analysis generated from the action on past migration patterns related to climate events, population demographics and potential migration flows, will be further utilised to inform humanitarian and development programming in all the target countries, and also to serve forecasting and modelling of climate induced migration movements and to plan circular migration programmes.

1.2.1 Disseminate existing and emerging data and research findings on migration and climate change to government, humanitarian actors, and development partners.

For instance, the action will contribute to strengthening the capacity of stakeholders to develop adaptation plans and to support concrete activities that reduce the adverse effects of climate change facing communities, sector and states, in line with country specific National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), Strategic Knowledge Missions and Funding Instruments on Climate Change.

In all project intervention countries, data and research findings will be disseminated to different stakeholders across selected local governments, provincial, state and federal governments.

Activities relating to Output 2.1: Enhanced capacities, knowledge, skills, and tools of government and other stakeholders for effective gender responsive, rights-based preparedness and response to country-specific disaster/climate risks including health, ensuring inclusion of the most vulnerable population groups.

The activities relating to this output will comprise capacity building through trainings, workshops, and exchange programmes for government officers and other stakeholders, thus contributing to increased knowledge and/or skills to understand the links between climate change and migration and the analysis of climate projections and potential early warning and adaptive measures. As well as utilisation of the newly acquired knowledge, skills and capacities when responding to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of the affected and vulnerable communities. Further, enhanced technical knowledge and skills of these government officers will contribute to integrating climate mobility into the government's work and climate-induced costs in government's planning. The project will ensure women's participation and strive for gender balance in the trainings.

For instance, in Pakistan, it is planned to provide comprehensive capacity building to national and provincial level government officers, with an emphasis on provincial levels, covering topics such as national and international laws and legal frameworks related to climate migration; drafting and advocating for policies and solutions on climate migration; project management including relocation planning, infrastructure development, and community support; scenario planning; impacts of climate change in the different regions of the country, focusing on their

¹⁵ [Assessment Report on Linkages Between Climate Change and | IOM Sri Lanka](#)

proneness to disasters such as droughts, floods, sea level rise and others that could trigger migration; and data collection on climate mobility, population demographics and potential migration flows.

Similarly, in Nepal, it is planned to conduct training programmes at provincial headquarters for key line ministries mandated with the responsibilities of environment, migration management, and climate adaptation issues, and in the Maldives, awareness will be promoted on the impacts of climate change on migration among affected or vulnerable island communities.

2.1.1. Build capacities of government, civil society, academia, non-governmental organizations and other relevant counterparts on climate mobility, climate change and disaster risk reduction nexus, related policy and data engagement and capacity building, project management and climate-induced cost planning for the government.

2.1.2. Strengthen capacities of government stakeholders to report on climate induced human mobilities in their reports to Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Voluntary National Reviews on the SDGs, and on the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) for the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change as relevant.

2.1.3. Strengthen capacities to leverage innovative financing, including climate linked financing and diaspora funding to support actions linked to addressing climate mobility facilitating the use of (green) remittances in adopting sustainable technologies and practices in the communities of origin through renewable energy, energy efficiency, climate-resilient farming and climate-proofing infrastructures.

Activities relating to Output 2.2: Enhanced awareness and engagement of communities, diaspora populations, and climate-induced migrants and displaced persons on improved climate adaptive strategies and responses to the impact of climate change.

This output is two-pronged as its activities contribute to reaching diaspora populations of all project support countries to leverage support for national climate migration initiatives in their countries of origin, as well as reaching affected and/or climate vulnerable communities through media programmes and trained community mediators to promote climate adaptation and responses.

Diaspora mapping of select countries will be undertaken to reach diaspora populations and establish linkages with locally led adaptation plans.

Tools and coordination mechanisms as well as a framework for diaspora engagement in climate action will be developed.

The planning and promotion of safe migration channels for those wanting to move will form part of the adaptation strategy, though priority will be given to the development of adaptive strategies and building resilience for those wanting to stay.

In selected countries, climate vulnerable populations, aspiring climate migrants will be assisted in climate adaptation through linguistically inclusive, migrant-responsive initiatives, including digital apps, to mitigate climate risks and promote regulated and safe migration channels. The scope of activities will be determined based on needs assessments in the target countries, and will be used to build resilience, for instance, through Early Warning Systems (EWS), community-based disaster preparedness, technology transfer, livelihoods diversification, climate resilient agriculture (pest outbreaks, crop yields, soil fertility etc).

2.2.1 Promote awareness among vulnerable communities and affected populations on climate change impacts and their choice for mobility, adaptation mechanisms, early warning systems, and resilience through awareness programmes and mobile apps.

2.2.2 Facilitate diaspora engagement to leverage support and contributions for locally led climate action aiming at developing pro-poor, environmentally sensitive programmes in countries of origin through awareness raising initiatives, and country-specific tools, coordination mechanisms and frameworks for diaspora engagement.

2.2.3 Assess and advocate to ensure inclusion of displaced in access to basic services, livelihood and employment opportunities according to vulnerabilities in Bangladesh.

Activities relating to Output 3.1: Strengthened rights-based mainstreaming of human mobility in the context of climate change into national multi-sectoral policies, strategies, frameworks, and guidelines.

The activities under this output will support project-supported countries at various stage of development with their national policies, strategies, frameworks, and guidelines/roadmaps to mainstream climate mobility into key documents. Once implemented, these will ultimately improve the lives of community members affected by climate

change. During development the action will ensure inclusive and participatory decision making involving the voices of all groups disaggregated by sex, age group, disability status, population group, income level, level of education, rural/urban. The action will support linking to regional/global frameworks such as the 'Asia-Pacific Action Plan 2021-2024 for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030'.

In the Maldives, for example, it is planned to include a review of the *National Framework for Managing Internally Displaced People* under the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), to support integration of climate mobility issues into action plans and adaptation strategies; At the island level, the action will support undertaking a review of the NDMA document Community Disaster Risk management 2.0, to support better preparedness and crisis response.

In Nepal, based on the research, joint sharing and learning workshops for stakeholders including GOs, I/INGOs, CSOs and community led organisations where a comprehensive discussion on MECC Nexus and the way forward will help identify the benefits and challenges posed by climate-induced migration to the families left behind, in the context of each province. Further, a recommendations paper for each province would be produced through this event, for the provincial government to integrate those into evidence-based policy making and policy revision. The support will also include drafting of documents to mainstream climate mobility recommendations from research/ study into local level plans and policies.

In India, the action will contribute to the State Action Plan on Climate Change in line with National Action Plan on Climate Change taking into account the State-specific issues relating to climate change. This will be achieved through a cross-sectoral approach by including environmental, climate change, migration, rural development, urbanisation, agriculture, irrigation, water management and disaster management.

In Sri Lanka, the support would include operationalization of the official roadmap developed in 2023 to mainstream human mobility into government disaster policy and programmes. This will involve reviewing policy gaps and providing recommendations through policy briefs on integrating human mobility in the context of climate change into national climate and environment-related sectoral policies, plans, strategies, and frameworks.

3.1.1 Support whole-of-government, whole-of-society participation to review existing and develop new policies, strategies, frameworks to mainstream human mobility in the context of climate change, such as the post 2025 national plan/strategy for disaster management for Bangladesh.

3.1.2 Providing technical support and training to national governments for evidence-based policy drafting and development and implementation of country-specific roadmaps and action plans.

Activities relating to Output 3.2: Strengthened State efforts and commitment to establish subregional and cross-regional cooperation frameworks on climate mobility and displacement.

The activities under this Output will support a regional consultation, contributing to development of a sub-regional framework to lay the foundation for coherent action to address climate mobility in South Asia and Southeast Asia. This would be the first time such support has been provided for a cross regional collaboration on climate mobility and adaptation. Indicative activities include:

- Convene regional dialogue meetings to build common narrative and action pathways for South Asian nations, in collaboration with government authorities. The regional dialogues would agree on key principles of cooperation and actionable recommendations to manage human mobility in the context of climate change in South Asian region.
- In collaboration with government agencies, co-organise side events with like-minded organizations around UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP) 29, 30 and 31, to build consensus surrounding climate-induced migration and displacement.
- An assessment of the graduation impact of Least Developed Countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan) on climate change will be conducted and findings will be disseminated among relevant stakeholders to facilitate greater regional and global cooperation.
- In Sri Lanka, the action will strengthen the Government's vision for climate action through assistance to operationalise the Climate Prosperity Plan specially through strengthening the Climate Vulnerable Forum. Further, the activities will assist the UNFCCC focal agency: Ministry of Environment to address technical

gaps and improving their skills in climate change negotiation skills at future UNFCCC COPs (2024 – 2027) to fully harness comparative advantages in this area.

- In the Maldives, it is expected to develop a framework on internal and external climate emergency resettlement, relocation planning, through avenues and platforms, with the longer-term objective of working towards establishing a funding framework. Further, capacities of the Government of Maldives will be strengthened to effectively engage in climate negotiations at UNFCCC COP.

3.2.1. Support dialogue, address technical gaps, strengthen negotiation skills of stakeholders, exchange and raise awareness across South Asia to promote a common sub-regional (and, where relevant, a regional) approach to climate mobility and addressing climate stressors.

3.2.2. Identification of local policies with cross-border implications.

- Provide technical support to member states of the sub-region to develop capacities on addressing regional migration and climate change dynamics.
- Facilitate regional dialogue at the government-to-government level.
- Support governments in development of sub-regional frameworks on climate vulnerability and climate mobility through national and regional level consultations, focusing on climatic stressors (such as coastal erosion, and Glacial Lake Outburst Floods).
- Facilitate climate-mobility advocacy at regional and global levels through strengthening capacities of relevant stakeholders.

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

Assessment) concluded that a SEA is not required but key environment and climate-related aspects will be addressed during the design of the action.

The outcome of the **EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) screening** classified the action as [Category C (no need for further assessment)].

The Outcome of the **CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) screening** concluded that no or low risk (no need for further assessment)

The action focuses on technical and strategic assistance to governments to address the dimensions of human mobility resulting from climate and environmental changes in the country. Support will be provided for evidence and data collection and management, capacity development of State counterparts and other stakeholders and awareness raising of communities regarding to climate mobility dimensions. Consequently, the proposed interventions are closely interconnected and have been carefully crafted with full recognition of the adverse effects these activities may have on each country's climate adaptation endeavours. Specific work to develop and operationalize roadmaps and action plan will involve reviewing policy gaps and providing recommendations through policy briefs on integrating human mobility in the context of climate change into relevant sectoral policies, plans, strategies, and frameworks, including those addressing climate and environmental change. Thus, the core of the work will be addressing key environment and climate-related aspects during the design of the action. Activities will strictly adhere to the do-no-harm principle and adopt a rights-based approach. Therefore, the policy-level changes and shifts, as well as the common regional approach envisioned aim to improve the climate and environmental conditions in the country.

Efforts will also be undertaken towards ensuring that migration programmes, where possible, link to opportunities for green transformation while upholding the principle of 'do no harm' to the natural environment and climate change efforts.

The interventions do not foresee contributions towards significant emissions of greenhouse gases or the degradation of carbon sinks.

The proposed policy, strategy, guidelines, and programme framework related interventions aim to contribute to low carbon development and to building climate resilience and are aligned to the relevant nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and national adaptation plans (NAPs), and to contribute towards disaster risk reduction through adaptation and resilience building.

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per the OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1.

This Action will integrate gender equality and empowerment of women, girls, and diverse gender groups by:

- Designing interventions and risk assessments which promote gender equality and gender sensitivity in environment and climate change-related policies, strategies, programme frameworks, and actions.
- Including gender disaggregated data ensuring equal participation of women in the activities and thus contributing towards the gender equality and women's empowerment. The logical framework matrix will include indicators at outcome and output levels, applying a human rights-based approach to gender equality and integration of gender analysis.
- Developing and strengthening data management and research to better generate data and evidence on the gender dimensions of mobility to inform climate adaptation policies and ensure inclusion of steps to empower women and girls and vulnerable groups.
- Engaging governments, private sector, academia, and civil society on gender equality in climate adaptation through advocacy and capacity building components.
- Ensuring participation of women and men in the design of the ground level actions and decision making.

Human Rights

The action will contribute to enhancing the protection of human rights, including the rights of individuals, communities, and other stakeholders affected by climate change in South Asia. The proposed action will apply a human-rights based approach that aims at empowering rights-holders to enjoy and claim their rights and strengthen the capacity of duty bearers in their obligations to protect and fulfil those rights. The design and implementation of the action will give attention to those women, men and child climate-induced migrants and displaced persons living in the most difficult situations, excluded, or discriminated. It will encompass all human rights, whether civil and political or economic, social, and cultural in order to integrate human right principles in the action. The approach will be guided by the principle of “leaving no one behind”, equality and non-discrimination on any grounds.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D1.

The proposed action will contribute to accessibility and inclusion of persons living with disabilities and mainstreaming of related interventions into policies, strategies and country level, regional, and inter-regional frameworks. Disabilities are often accompanied by lack of accessibility and compromised health which can make people more vulnerable to extreme climate events or infectious disease. Due to lack of accessibility, persons with disabilities would not be able to displace in case of need. Moreover, displacement reduces access to inclusive and accessible services including essential health care. As persons living with disabilities are frequently an underserved population at risk of being 'left behind' and disproportionately affected by poverty they face increased vulnerability during climate change events, emergencies and resulting evacuation or migration.

Therefore, the proposed action will further explore and address the linkages between disability and climate mobility by incorporating disability disaggregated data in research. In particular, the research component studying the impact of climate mobility on health in Bangladesh will consider disabilities among climate vulnerable populations, key to understanding the needs of these individuals. Learnings and recommendations as a result will be disseminated to stakeholders, as well as mainstreamed into adaptation plans and policy-level provisions promoting access to social protection for persons living with disabilities.

Reduction of inequalities

As per the Inequality Marker, this action is labelled as an I-1. Reduction of inequalities is a significant objective of the action. The action will contribute to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10, Target 10.7.2 Reduced Inequalities through its focus on responding to the needs of climate change vulnerable countries. It will further contribute to SDG 5 Gender Equality and will incorporate gender perspective across the interventions. The climate vulnerable communities of focus are among the most socioeconomically disadvantaged and the proposed programming seeks to address these inequalities by increasing the scope of opportunities available to and for climate vulnerable populations, on the central level through policy advocacy and capacity building as well as on the community level by assessing and contributing to livelihoods pathway for displaced individuals. Stateless persons and people at risk of statelessness will also be taken into consideration. Moreover, the action will also ensure that specific inequality data will be collected so that policy decisions can be made taking the most vulnerable population groups into account.

Democracy

Civil society, climate-induced migrants and displaced persons, and vulnerable groups will be engaged in the action through accessible and inclusive consultations and capacity building concerning policy development to ensure the voices of the most vulnerable and affected are heard. The activities which work towards country level policy development and a regional approach to address climate change mobility will include a wide stakeholder group encouraging participation and collaboration on decisions concerning future policy and frameworks. This is essential to ensuring ownership of governments and eventual policy implementation.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

Through policy development and capacity building, the action aims to strengthen the **resilience of communities, society, and the state** to adapt, respond to future shocks and stresses, of climate change. It builds on existing resilience capacities and ongoing programmes and where possible will address the complex humanitarian-development-peace nexus in the South Asia sub region through evidence-based policy formulation, capacity development and partnerships. A do-no-harm and conflict sensitive approach will be ensured.

Countries experiencing conflict are less able to cope with the adverse effects of climate change largely because of weakened adaptation strategies. Further, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change identifies that climate change can increase the risk of armed conflict in certain circumstances. The multiplier effect as identified by the European Union demonstrates how environmental pressures and disaster risk, contribute to the displacement of people.

Risk assessments will take into consideration the negative impacts that may arise for example due to geopolitical tensions, fragilities in refugee situations, and where community and ethnic tensions may ignite due to thinly shared or perceived thinly shared resources. This is especially so in post-conflict situations such as Sri Lanka and in situations where large refugee populations are hosted such as Bangladesh.

Where relevant, the humanitarian, development, peace nexus will be fostered.

Disaster Risk Reduction

At the policy level, there has been growing acknowledgement and integration of the migration environment, climate change and risk reduction (MECR) nexus in relevant national policies related to climate change and disaster risk reduction. This is evidenced in the recent revisions of National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) approved by the Government of Sri Lanka which has a dedicated section on protection of migrants during disaster situations. Recent research evidence shows that human mobility in the context of climate change is both a coping mechanism and an adaptation strategy and has an impact on how communities can adapt to climate change. National, sectoral and local policies and planning need to consider integrating the MECR nexus to ensure a coherent and consistent approach across different development sectors. To move towards this objective, through

this action, policy frameworks will be strengthened significantly, and capacity building of the stakeholders will be supported.

Programming will also contribute to disaster risk reduction through designing tools, frameworks and planning aimed at enhancing climate adaptation and resilience, adherent to the principles of the Sendai Framework. Namely, the recognition that responsibility for this required incorporation of other stakeholders outside of local and central government. In Bangladesh, the private sector can be key in collaborating towards skills partnerships and providing alternative livelihood pathways for groups subject to climate mobility.

Other considerations if relevant

Mainstreaming SDGs

The action objective will primarily be aligned with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10 through **Target 10.7** which calls on countries to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies and **SDG 13** which calls for urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts through the following targets:

SDG 13 - Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

The action will contribute to this target through a variety of measures that assist communities, climate-induced migrants and displaced persons, development partners and governments of target countries with the successful adaptation to climate change and resilience.

SDG 13 - Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning.

The action will primarily contribute to this target through enhanced data collection, dissemination of findings to all stakeholders for policy development/revision, and research on identified gaps. This will in turn strengthen coordination, provide institutional support, build rapport between vulnerable communities and their governments, and help mainstream migration into climate change, sustainable development and disaster risk reduction related policies, strategies, action plans and interventions.

SDG 13 - Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising, and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

The action will contribute to the awareness-raising component of this target from grass-root level to government awareness on the effects of climate change.

The establishment of a Climate Change University in Sri Lanka, as a hub for postgraduate studies, advanced research, and industrial training as well as provision of technical assistance for the effective development of Sri Lanka's inputs to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction will further align the action to this target.

SDG 13 - Target 13.B: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing states, including focusing on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities.

The action will align its interventions to this target, through its work in the least developed countries of Bangladesh and Nepal and small island developing state of Maldives. The low and low middle income countries of Sri Lanka, Bhutan, and Pakistan share the impacts of climate change. These countries will receive assistance for building their capacities to effectively manage climate induced migration including training for government officials on country-specific needs.

The following are some other significant SDGs to which the proposed interventions are aligned to:

SDG 1 - Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

The comprehensive approach that allows individuals, their families and communities on the move, the positive impacts of mobility through safe, orderly, and regular migration, aligns the Action to this target. Further, it contributes to reduce displacement while bolstering options to stay in a dignified manner.

SDG 5 – Target 5.A Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.

SDG 5 -Target 5.C Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

Commitment to SGD 5 on “gender equality” will support action to address the gender-specific vulnerabilities linked to environmental change and climate adaptation through more inclusive policies and practices as well as an international framework of reference to evaluate the possible benefits of migration, climate change adaptation and DRR policies and programmes.

SDG 11 – Target 11.B: The action will contribute to substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](#) 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

SDG 17 - Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

Leveraging support of diaspora population through awareness to enhance effective climate actions in their countries of origin will align the action with this target.

SDG 17 - Target 17.16: Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology, and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.

Regional dialogues such as the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC that will bring forth actionable recommendations to manage Climate change in South Asia align the action with this target as well as target 13.3.

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
1-Related to the external environment	Risk 1: Political instability/changes in target countries negatively impact the government’s stance on regional climate dialogues.	Medium	Medium	- Convening high level discussions at country levels for regional coordination.
1-Related to the external environment 2- Related to planning, process and system	Risk 2: Government stakeholders do not support climate-change related policy recommendations or regional dialogues.	Medium	Medium	- Allocate sufficient time and resources for consultations and political buy-in; - Promote government leadership by leveraging existing regional or national policy commitments such as National Action Plans as relevant. - Promote the establishment of national and regional advisory committees to guide implementation and promote ownership.

5-to communication and information				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ascertain level of government motivation to engaging with regional government cooperation prior to proposal development process. - Maintain consistent support for government partners to address issues which may arise during regional dialogues.
1-Related to the external environment 2- Related to planning, process and system	Risk 3: Related line ministries do not support a cross-sectoral approach to mainstreaming climate change-induced migration.	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocate sufficient time and resources for consultations and political buy-in. - Strengthen inter-ministerial coordination committee mechanism. - Establishment of governance structures (steering committees) to guide the activities representing all line ministries.
2- Related to planning, process and system 2- Related to communication and information	Risk 4: Individuals/Communities are not open and willing to engage in interventions (data collection).	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designing research tools to maximize community participation in research work. - Establish partnership with CSOs for community level interventions. - Create data collection tools which accommodate requests for participant anonymity. - Enforce the adherence to comprehensive data protection guidelines for research participants. - Link with EU's efforts with partner countries to support legislation on personal data in line with international standards.
1-Related to the external environment 2- Related to planning, process and system	Risk 5 Delay in government approval process for starting implementation.	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Factor time to carry out preparatory activities in the workplan. - Use established government partnerships productively to streamline communication related to the government approval process.
2- Related to planning, process and system	Risk 6 Lack of local partner's operational capacity to implement activities, provide support and employ a migrant-centred participatory approach at the local level.	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure a robust and comprehensive selection process is undertaken for local partners considering requirements of implementation – showing a proven track record in similar activities. - Maintain consistent support and lines of communication with local partners to address any issues which may arise during implementation.
Lessons Learnt:				

1. **Importance of whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach:** Experience shows that engagement of government partners, academia, other development partners, CSOs, private sector actors and affected communities play an important role to influence and advocate for inclusive policies, strategies, programme frameworks and actions to incorporate human mobility dimensions in the context of climate change into development plans.
2. **Do-No-Harm principle:** Previous interventions show that employing the do no harm principle in all actions from policy-level to grass roots by mainstreaming gender and disability perspective while ensuring their human rights, has harnessed sustainable and positive impact in policy environments and the lives of the people affected.
3. **Sustainability:** Previous actions show the integration of human mobility dimensions into policies and programmes dealing with disasters and climate change has contributed to long-term resilience and adaptive capacity. For example, a roadmap developed by Government of Sri Lanka and IOM indicates strong commitment to sustaining the Outcomes and incorporating human mobility in the context of climate change in future programme frameworks.
4. **Inclusion of gender dimensions in climate mobility:** A recently completed regional programme on Governance and Labour Migration in South and South-East Asia (GOALS) through IOM showed the importance of indicators and targets disaggregated by gender in the programme design as an important aspect, because such data sources are scarce and fail to cover key aspects linked to women's migration experience. Therefore, it is important to include parameters relating to gender disaggregated data in tools developed to fill the existing gaps.
5. **The multistakeholder and partnership approach:** Recent projects showcased the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships to create mutual dependence and expectation; and therefore, accountability to continue the work set in motion under those projects. For example, the regional programme, (GOALS) worked with over 20 national partners either directly or indirectly and has strengthened the ecosystem of stakeholders involved and committed to advance labour migration governance in the region.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is that:

IF government stakeholders are capacitated with relevant skills for the collection analysis and dissemination of migration data for policy advocacy has increased (Outputs 1.1 & 1.2) **BECAUSE** technical and academic partnerships have strengthened data methodology, research, gap analysis and mapping exercises, and collected data and research findings are disseminated to government, humanitarian actors, and development partners, **THEN** increased availability and coordination of climate mobility data will contribute to evidence-based policy review and development, **ASSUMING THAT** communities, government and other stakeholders engage fully in data collection, research and dissemination.

IF governments and other stakeholders have improved capacity, knowledge, skills and tools for effective preparedness and response to country-specific disaster/climate risks including health (Output 2.1), **BECAUSE** government officers and other stakeholders have been capacitated on climate mobility related policy engagement, project management, reporting skills for global frameworks, leveraging innovative financing, and technical support, and **IF** awareness and engagement of communities, diaspora populations and climate migrants on climate adaptation and responses to climate and environmental change is enhanced (Output 2.2), **BECAUSE** community awareness is strengthened, and diaspora populations' support and contributions are leveraged for climate action in countries of origin, **THEN** governments, communities, and climate migrants will have enhanced adaptation and resilience to climate-related risks, **ASSUMING THAT** government officers, communities and climate-induced migrants and displaced persons effectively participate and that national stakeholders are supportive towards engaging diaspora.

IF human mobility in the context of climate change is mainstreamed into multisectoral policies, strategies, frameworks, and guidelines through a rights-based approach, (Output 3.1) **BECAUSE** existing policies, strategies and frameworks are reviewed, and new ones developed to mainstream human mobility in the context of climate change through a whole-of-government, whole-of-society approach, and **IF** state efforts and commitment to promoting subregional and cross-regional approaches on climate mobility are supported, (Output 3.2) **BECAUSE** dialogue, exchange and awareness raising across South Asia on climate mobility and addressing climate stressors is supported, local policies with cross-border implications are identified, member states and other stakeholders are capacitated to address regional migration & climate change dynamics, and advocate climate mobility at regional and global levels **THEN** policy and institutional response to climate risks and climate mobility will improve and will contribute to increasing the scope of options available to affected population and other stakeholders, **ASSUMING THAT** internal and external political stability results in government stakeholders' support.

3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

This indicative logframe constitutes the basis for the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the intervention.

On the basis of this logframe matrix, a more detailed logframe (or several) may be developed at contracting stage. In case baselines and targets are not available for the action, they should be informed for each indicator at signature of the contract(s) linked to this AD, or in the first progress report at the latest.

New columns may be added to set intermediary targets (milestones) for the Output and Outcome indicators whenever it is relevant.

- At inception, the first progress report should include the complete logframe (e.g. including baselines/targets).
- Progress reports should provide an updated logframe with current values for each indicator.
- The final report should enclose the logframe with baseline and final values for each indicator.

The indicative logical framework matrix may evolve during the lifetime of the action depending on the different implementation modalities of this action.

The activities, the expected Outputs and related indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the Financing Decision.

Results	Results chain (a): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (a): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	To increase the scope of options available to the individuals, communities, governments, and other stakeholders affected by climate induced migration and displacement.	<p>1 Number of consultations convened to discuss a regional framework.</p> <p>2 Number of countries that agree to work towards establishing a sub-regional framework promoting a comprehensive approach to climate mobility in South Asia and Southeast Asia.</p> <p>3 Percentage of climate change affected communities who express that climate change related policies and programmes have improved inclusive and responsive decision-making (disaggregated by sex, age group, disability status, population group, income level, level of education, rural/urban)</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>1</p> <p>6</p> <p>70%</p>	<p>1 Sub-regional Framework Corporation Agreement signed by governments</p> <p>2 Meeting minutes</p> <p>3 Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention.</p>	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	1. Increased availability and coordination of climate mobility data for evidence-based policymaking and implementation.	<p>1.1. # of national policies/strategies/frameworks/guidelines reflecting the recommendations of research on climate mobility supported by the EU funded intervention.</p> <p>1.2. # of policy briefs produced based on recommendations of the research on climate mobility and displacement supported by the EU funded intervention.</p>	<p>1.1 0</p> <p>1.2 0</p>	<p>1.1 7</p> <p>1.2 7</p>	<p>1.1 Research reports published by the EU funded intervention.</p> <p>Policy briefs produced by the research supported by EU funded intervention.</p> <p>Revised policies/strategies/ frameworks/ guidelines</p> <p>1.2 Research reports published by the EU funded intervention.</p> <p>Policy briefs produced by the research supported by EU funded intervention.</p> <p>Revised policies/strategies/frameworks/ guidelines</p>	

Outcome 2	2 Enhanced adaptation and resilience of governments, communities, and migrants to climate induced migration and displacement.	2.1. # of government authorities that utilize the new knowledge and skills in responding to climate mobility.	2.1 0	2.1 14	2.1 Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention.	
		2.2. # of diaspora persons expressing willingness to support climate change adaptation interventions in their countries of origin.	2.2 0	2.2 TBD	Budget allocations of relevant government authorities. 2.2 Digital diaspora engagement platform MOUs signed	
Outcome 3	3 Improved policy and institutional response to climate risks and climate mobility.	2.1 # coordination and cooperation mechanisms established at local, national, and regional levels to govern climate migration.	2.1 0	2.1 7	2.1 Provincial adaptation plans	
		2.2 # of climate change and disaster risk reduction policies, strategies, frameworks and guidelines mainstreaming human mobility dimensions of climate change including planned relocation, both at national and regional levels.	2.2 0	2.2 7	2.2	
Output 1 relating to Outcome 1	1.1 Improved capacities of government stakeholders on gender and socio-economic sensitive climate related data collection and analysis.	1.1.1 Status of availability of quantitative and qualitative data provided by the EU-funded intervention on the impact of climate mobility.	1.1.1 No	1.1.1 Yes	1.1.1	
		e.g. with regard to perspectives for solutions, protection, basic services, housing, employment, income generation and environment.				
		1.1.2 # of stakeholders received a training on collecting and/or analysing climate related data through a gender and socio-economic inclusion lens.	1.1.2 0	1.1.2 7	1.1.2	
		1.1.3 # of published research reports on climate mobility supported by the EU funded intervention.	1.1.3	1.1.3	1.1.3	

		1.1.4 # of technical and academic partnerships facilitated on data methodology, research.	1.1.4	1.1.4	1.1.4	
	1.2 Increased dissemination of quality, timely, disaggregated, and comparable climate mobility data for policy advocacy to address the needs of climate-induced migrants and displaced persons.	1.2.1 # of published research reports on climate mobility supported by the EU funded intervention. 1.2.2 # of dissemination workshops organised.	1.2.1 0 1.2.2	1.2.1 7 1.2.2	1.2.1 1.2.2	
Output 1 relating to Outcome 2	2.1 Enhanced capacities, knowledge, skills, and tools of government and other stakeholders for effective gender responsive, rights-based preparedness and response to country-specific disaster/climate risks including health, ensuring inclusion of the most vulnerable population groups.	2.1.1 Number of government officers and other stakeholders trained by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and/or skills on responding to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of displaced persons, disaggregated by gender, sector (OPSYS core indicator). 2.1.2 Number of trainings/workshops conducted by the EU-funded intervention for increased knowledge and/or skills on responding to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of displaced persons. 2.1.3 Funding leveraged for climate actions.	2.1.1 0 2.1.2 0 2.1.3	2.1.1 TBD 2.1.2 TBD 2.1.3	2.1.1 Training attendance register Pre and post evaluation forms 2.1.2 Training registers Training curricula 2.1.3	
Output 2 relating to Outcome 2	2.2 Enhanced awareness and engagement of communities, diaspora populations, and climate-induced migrants and displaced person on improved climate adaptive strategies and responses to the impact of climate change.	2.2.1 Number of people reached through media programmes with support of the EU-funded intervention aiming to promote knowledge on climate adaptation and responses. 2.2.2 Number of community mediators trained by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and/or skills on climate adaptation and responses disaggregated by gender. 2.2.3 Number of Diaspora members/groups engaged.	2.2.1 0 2.2.2 0 2.2.3	2.2.1 TBD 2.2.2 TBD 2.2.3	2.2.1 Google analytics 2.2.2 Training registers Pre and post evaluation forms 2.2.3	

		2.2.4 Number of climate migrants assisted in accessing basic services, livelihoods.	2.2.4	2.2.4	2.2.3	
		2.2.5 Number of adaptation actions undertaken.	2.2.5	2.2.5	2.2.4	
Output 1 relating to Outcome 3	3.1 Strengthened rights-based mainstreaming of human mobility in the context of climate change into multisectoral policies, strategies, frameworks, and guidelines.	3.1.1 GEF 2.21/ EURF 2.18 – Number of climate mobility strategies, policies, frameworks and guidelines/roadmaps a) developed/revised, or b) operationalized with EU support, disaggregated by category (OPSYS core indicator) 3.1.2 Number of roundtables/workshops/conferences organized by the EU-funded intervention to promote debate on a draft policy addressing climate mobility.	3.1.1 0 3.1.2 0	3.1.1 TBD 3.1.2 TBD	3.1.1 (a) Revised policies/ frameworks /strategies b) Operationalized guidelines/roadmaps 3.1.2 Meeting minutes Attendance records	
Output 2 relating to Outcome 3	3.2 Strengthened state efforts and commitment to establish sub-regional and cross-regional cooperation frameworks on climate mobility and displacement.	3.2.1 GEF 2.21/ EURF 2.18 – Number of climate mobility strategies, policies, frameworks and guidelines/roadmaps a) developed/revised, or b) operationalized with EU support, disaggregated by category (OPSYS core indicator) 3.2.2 Number of roundtables/workshops/conferences organized by the EU-funded intervention to promote dialogue on a draft policy addressing climate mobility. 3.2.3 Number of regional/sub-regional cooperation frameworks established.	3.2.1 0 3.2.2 0 3.2.3	3.2.1 TBD 3.2.2 TB 3.2.3	3.2.1 (a) Revised policies/frameworks/strategies b) Operationalized guidelines/roadmaps 3.2.2 Meeting minutes Attendance records 3.2.3	

4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with the partner countries.

4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

4.3 Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures¹⁶.

4.3.1 Indirect Management with an entrusted entity

This action may be implemented in indirect management with an entity, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria:

- Demonstrated experience and capacity in policy advice/design, capacity building and technical assistance in the area of Migration, with particular focus on the climate-change mobility nexus.
- Demonstrated experience in the South Asia regional context, with the ability, capacity and organizational set up to manage a regional intervention which encompasses a range of topics i.e., data and research, policy and legal framework support, regulatory reform, building capacity of Government and CSO entities in countries and international set up.
- Previous experience in managing similar interventions at a regional/multi-country level.

The implementation by this entity entails all Outputs and Outcomes for this Action.

4.3.2 Changes from indirect to direct management mode (and vice versa) due to exceptional circumstances (one alternative second option)

In case of exceptional circumstances outside of the Commission's control, the implementation modality described in section 4.3.1 could be changed from indirect management with a pillar assessed entity/entities to direct management through grants for the full amount indicated in section 4.5.

The objective of the Grants would be the same as the objectives set out in this Action Document: to increase the scope of options available to the individuals, communities, governments, and other stakeholders affected by climate induced migration and displacement in South Asia, with specific objectives to (i) Increase availability and coordination of climate mobility data for evidence-based policymaking and implementation (ii) Enhance adaptation and resilience of governments, communities, migrants to climate-induced migration and displacement. (iii) Improve policy and institutional response to climate risks and climate mobility.

Target beneficiaries would be International Organisations, International/Regional NGOs and Research Institutions.

¹⁶ www.sanctionsmap.eu. Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

4.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

4.5 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)
Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.3	
Objective 1 Increase availability of climate mobility data for evidence-based policymaking and implementation	1 000 000
Objective 2 Enhance adaptation and resilience of governments, communities, migrants to climate-induced migration and displacement.	2 000 000
Objective 3 Improve policy and institutional response to climate risks and climate mobility.	2 000 000
Indirect management with pillar assessed entity	5 000 000
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	May be covered by another Decision
Totals	5 000 000

4.7 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

A **Regional Steering Committee** will be established, which will be the governing body of the project. The RSC will provide strategic leadership, general policy and overall guidance and oversight on the project; it will also assess and, if necessary, adapt the activities of the project. The RSC will be a multi-stakeholder committee, comprised of the European Commission, EU Delegations, representatives of the beneficiary countries, and the Implementing Partner (IP) and its country representatives. Where relevant, the Commission will also invite and/or consult the EEAS and other Directorate-Generals. At individual country level programme advisory groups or other similar mechanisms will be established to advise and guide on implementation.

A whole of government and whole of society approach will be adopted to ensure meaningful participation of stakeholders including civil society, government, climate-induced migrants and displaced persons and communities.

The implementing partner will be responsible for project management, organisation of project steering committee meetings (including the Commission and representatives of the beneficiary countries) to provide strategic guidance and ensure overall coordination and coherence of activities, monitor deliverables, and drafting reports. The IP will maintain regular consultations with the EU delegations/representations at the local level on work programmes and progress made. The Commission will be directly involved in the monitoring and steering of the Action.

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the

action and may sign or enter into joint declarations or statements, for the purpose of enhancing the visibility of the EU and its contribution to this action and ensuring effective coordination.

5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1 Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) and the partner's strategy, policy or reform action plan list (for budget support).

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

The Implementing Partner (IP) will be responsible for regular financial and programme monitoring and reporting on programme results. Using a results-based management approach, data will be regularly collected via surveys and other monitoring tools, aggregated and reported to the donor at agreed regular intervals through interim reports and a final report. The narrative reporting will provide details of the action progress towards the expected outcomes and outputs as measured by the corresponding indicators as presented in the logframe matrix. Challenges and deviations will also be reported. Monitoring and reporting will be conducted by a specialised team responsible for data collection and analysis. Indicators shall be disaggregated at least by income (whenever possible). Monitoring and reporting shall assess how the action is taking into account inequality reduction to the extent possible.

The implementing partner will cooperate with the relevant government and CSO stakeholders of different countries to provide a decentralised simple and practicable M&E system. The implementing partner will conduct baseline, midline and endline surveys/reports in close cooperation with the EU. Furthermore, the EU conducts regularly fields Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) missions. The project formulation mission will further refine the performance monitoring system as well as its indicators (see Logframe).

The monitoring and reporting will incorporate and assess the application of gender equality, human rights-based approach, and rights of persons with disabilities including inclusion and diversity. Data will be disaggregated at a minimum by sex.

5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the action, a mid-term and/or final evaluation may be carried out for this action via independent consultants contracted by the Commission /or implementing partner.

The possible mid-term and final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes, in particular with respect to informing policy and programming at various levels.

Evaluations will assess to what extent the action is taking into account inequality reduction as well as how it impacts the most vulnerable (bottom 40% and socio-economically disadvantaged individuals) to the extent possible. Expertise on inequality reduction will be ensured in the evaluation teams.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 60 days in advance of the dates envisaged for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation

experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports may be shared with the partners and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, apply the necessary adjustments.

The financing of the evaluation may be covered by another measure constituting a Financing Decision.

5.3 Audit and Verifications

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

6 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The 2021-2027 programming cycle will adopt a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

In line with the 2022 “[Communicating and Raising EU Visibility: Guidance for External Actions](#)”, it will remain a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to inform the relevant audiences of the Union’s support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. This obligation will continue to apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states.

However, action documents for specific sector programmes are in principle no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned. These resources will instead be consolidated in Cooperation Facilities established by support measure action documents, allowing Delegations to plan and execute multiannual strategic communication and public diplomacy actions with sufficient critical mass to be effective on a national scale.

Appendix 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

A Primary Intervention¹⁷ (project/programme) is a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Identifying the level of the primary intervention will allow for:

Articulating Actions or Contracts according to an expected chain of results and therefore allowing them to ensure efficient monitoring and reporting of performance;

Differentiating these Actions or Contracts from those that do not produce direct reportable development results, defined as support entities (i.e. audits, evaluations);

Having a complete and exhaustive mapping of all results-bearing Actions and Contracts.

Primary Interventions are identified during the design of each action by the responsible service (Delegation or Headquarters operational Unit).

The level of the Primary Intervention chosen can be modified (directly in OPSYS) and the modification does not constitute an amendment of the action document.

The intervention level for the present Action identifies as (tick one of the 4 following options);

Action level (i.e. Budget Support, blending)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
Group of actions level (i.e. top-up cases, different phases of a single programme)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of actions	Actions reference (CRIS#/OPSYS#): <Present action> <Other action(s)>
Contract level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract)>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract)>
	(...)	
Group of contracts level (i.e. series of programme estimates, cases in which an Action includes for example four contracts and two of them, a technical assistance contract and a contribution agreement, aim at the same objectives and complement each other)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts 1	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) 1> <foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) 2> <foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) #>

¹⁷ For the purpose of consistency between terms in OPSYS, DG INTPA, DG NEAR and FPI have harmonised 5 key terms, including 'Action' and 'Intervention' where an 'Action' is the content (or part of the content) of a Commission financing Decision and 'Intervention' is a coherent set of activities and results which constitutes an effective level for the operational follow-up by the EC of its operations on the ground. See more on the [concept of intervention](#).

Appendix 2 COMMISSION DECISION & TECHNICAL and ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

	Project modality (Incl. thematic and regional programmes, as well as calls for proposals)		Budget support		No activities to be implemented by, and no funds to be transferred to, the Partner country, with signature of a Financing Agreement based of the 'simplified' template	
Action Document	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)
1. SYNOPSIS						
1.1. Action Summary Table	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
1.2. Summary of the Action	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2. RATIONALE						
2.1. Context	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
2.2. Problem Analysis	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
2.3. Additional Areas of Assessment [For Budget Support Actions only]	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.3.1. Pre-condition on Fundamental values (for a SDG contracts only)	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.3.2. Public Policy	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.3.3. Macroeconomic Policy	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.3.4. Public Financial Management	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.3.5. Transparency and Oversight of the Budget	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION						
3.1. Objectives and Expected Outputs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
3.2. Indicative Activities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
3.3. Mainstreaming	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
3.4. Risks and Lessons Learnt	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
3.5. The Intervention Logic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
3.6. Logical Framework Matrix	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS						
4.1. Financing Agreement	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
4.2. Indicative Implementation Period	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A

	Project modality (Incl. thematic and regional programmes, as well as calls for proposals)		Budget support		No activities to be implemented by, and no funds to be transferred to, the Partner country, with signature of a Financing Agreement based of the 'simplified' template	
Action Document	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)
4.3. Implementation of the Budget Support Component (and subsections)	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
4.4. Implementation Modalities (and subsections)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
4.5. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
4.6. Indicative Budget	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
4.7. Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	If applicable and relevant	If applicable and relevant
4.8. Pre-conditions [only for project modality]	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	If relevant and applicable
5. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT						
5.1. Monitoring and Reporting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
5.2. Evaluation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
5.3. Audit and Verifications	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
6. STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY						
6. Strategic Communication and Public Diplomacy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
APPENDICES						
Appendix 1 Reporting in OPSYS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Appendix 2 Commission Decision and TAPs	Delete and replace with Appendix for Blending if applicable	N/A	N/A	Delete and replace with Appendix for Budget Support if applicable	N/A	N/A
Other: Appendix only for Blending: List Lead Finance Institutions	To be added	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other: Appendix only for Budget Support (Disbursement Arrangements, Conditions and Performance Indicators)	N/A	N/A	N/A	To be added	N/A	N/A