

# Global Programme Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change (HMCCC II)

## Philippine Component

Project name	Global Programme Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change (HMCCC II)
Commissioned by	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Country components	Philippines, Fiji, ECOWAS region
Philippine lead partner	Commission on Population and Development (CPD)
Philippine areas	Tanay, Rizal and Buenavista, Agusan del Norte
Duration	2024 – Q1/2027

rural internal migration, gender, and climate change in the Philippines are particularly strong. Various policies and strategies in the country address the topics of internal migration, climate change, and gender separately, but its interlinkages are yet to be fully discussed within an overarching framework. With this, the importance of human mobility in the context of climate change (HMCCC), particularly internal migration, is the focus of the project in the Philippines.

*The more people arriving, the more social services and facilities will be required, such as for housing, health, food security, education, and employment.*

## Context and challenges

The negative impacts of climate change are increasingly driving different types of human mobility – internal migration, planned relocation, displacement, and in some cases, immobility – because of its effects on the wellbeing and livelihood of people. The World Bank reported that climate change impacts in the forms of rising sea levels, water scarcity, and declining farm productivity, among others, could trigger the internal migration of around 216 million people by 2050. Vulnerable groups, especially farmers and fisherfolks, women, children, elderly, people with disabilities, and gender diverse individuals are disproportionately affected.

*“The changing weather pattern is a factor for migration. People used to harvest four times a year. Now, they can only harvest once a year. This kind of challenges push people to migrate to urban centres.”*

— Male, (50) Labon, Sulop, Davao del Sur, from the IMPACT study

The Philippines is regarded as one of the places most at risk from climate change. About 50.3% of the country's land area and 81.3% of its population are generally vulnerable to the risks of climate-related disasters. Livelihoods are also at risk, particularly in the agricultural sector, which employs about 40% of Filipinos. These impacts of climate change influence the movement of people within the country. Thus, the links between rural-urban and rural-

On the other hand, according to the Internal Migration in the Philippines: Adaptation to Climate Change (IMPACT) Study by the United Nations University and Ateneo de Manila University, supported by HMCCC, internal migrants and destination areas are also facing different challenges. For internal migrants, shifting livelihood or employment is difficult as they require further training and skills that match the jobs available in destination areas. Without the necessary means, internal migrants also tend to reside in informal settlements and peripheral areas that are often prone to climate-related hazards. For destination sites, usually growing urban areas, it is becoming more of a challenge to provide social services and infrastructure to address the needs of the incoming population. This indicates the significance of integrating climate-induced internal migration and population trends in development planning at local and national levels.

## Objective

*To improve the implementation of climate-resilient and gender-responsive approaches for human mobility in the context of climate change at local, national, and regional levels*

Together with the Commission on Population and Development (CPD) and through the funding of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH is implementing the Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change II (HMCCC II) project with this overall goal.





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## Approach

The HMCCC II project is aligned with the Philippine Population and Development Plan of Action (PPD-POA 2023-2028) spearheaded by the CPD, which serves as the overall blueprint in managing the country's demographic situations and addressing interrelated population and development issues in support of the Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028. With this, the particular focus of HMCCC II in the Philippines in partnership with CPD is internal migration as influenced by climate change, integrating a strong lens on gender, climate-resilience, and conflict sensitivity. HMCCC II further works with the local governments of the municipalities of Tanay, Rizal and Buenavista, Agusan del Norte.

The project is essentially focusing on three main areas:

- Output 1: Capacity development to national and local partners together with civil society on HMCCC
- Output 2: Tools and approaches on climate-resilient and gender-responsive approaches in local context
- Output 3: Knowledge products on climate-resilient and gender-responsive HMCCC approaches

The project is influenced by international frameworks. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) recognises migration as a strategy for adapting to climate change. The Task Force on Displacement of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM) was also established to enhance cooperation and facilitation in relation to human mobility, including migration. The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM) also acknowledges climate change as a driver of migration and demands that we improve our understanding of and solutions for migration in the context of climate change. The Nansen Initiative's protection programme further outlines priority measures for dealing with climate change and disaster-related displacement, and the Platform on Disaster Displacement aims to implement this protection programme.

## Expected Impacts

### *A climate-resilient, gender-responsive, and conflict-sensitive management of internal migration as affected by climate change*

Human mobility and climate-related issues are inherently gendered, and gender-responsive, inclusive, and conflict-sensitive actions are essential in all facets of HMCCC. The project seeks to strengthen the capacities, approaches, and knowledge of national and local governments towards the climate-resilient, gender-responsive, and conflict-sensitive management of internal migration as affected by climate change. To support gender equality and social inclusion in human mobility processes, the project places emphasis on the perspectives of vulnerable groups, such as farmers, fisherfolks, women, youth, elderly, and people with disabilities, among others.

Important partners in the project include academia, international and regional organizations, national and sub-national institutions, and stakeholders from civil society. These collaborations with specific focus on vulnerable groups will ensure that no one is left behind in the endeavour of a climate-resilient and gender-responsive management of climate-induced internal migration.

### *With strengthened capacities and development planning, internal migration can be an effective adaptation strategy to climate change without exposing migrants to new hazards and risks.*

The IMPACT study and HMCCC knowledge products are accessible in the CPD Knowledge Portal:



[cpd.gov.ph/knowledge-management](https://cpd.gov.ph/knowledge-management)

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