

SCHEDULE OF REQUIREMENTS

Scope of Services:

Duty Station	New Delhi, Odisha and Telangana
Position title	Research Service Provider for undertaking <u>“A comprehensive gap assessment, analysis, and mapping exercise on climate mobility, including an assessment of existing systems, policies, institutions, data, and programmes for integrating climate mobility into relevant planning and policy frameworks”</u>
Duration of Contract	4 months in total; First draft deliverable at 3 months
Starting date	November 2026
Organisational Unit	IOM Team

- 1. About IOM:** The **International Organization for Migration (IOM)** is the leading intergovernmental organization working on migration within the **United Nations (UN)** system. IOM provides humanitarian assistance, policy expertise, and operational support to people on the move worldwide. It addresses climate-induced migration through the **Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)**. IOM promotes migration policies based on human rights, gender responsiveness, and evidence.
- 2. Background of the Research Study:** The **European Union (EU)**-funded sub-regional program, **“Comprehensive Approach to Climate Mobility in South Asia,”** addresses challenges related to climate mobility across Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. The program aims to strengthen data, adaptation, resilience, and policy responses; promote safe, orderly, and regular migration; and support integrated approaches to migration, displacement, and planned relocation. The project emphasizes generating reliable evidence and data to inform national dialogue, policy, and migration governance. A key challenge is the limited availability of context-specific, government-owned data on climate impacts and human mobility. Hence, the project has given focus on conducting assessments, research, gap analyses, and mapping exercises through a regionally coordinated and comprehensive approach. It advances the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) and aligns with EU priorities, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and national priorities such as NAPCC, while mainstreaming labour mobility, gender, disability, youth, and environmental considerations. In India and Bhutan, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) focuses on strengthening evidence and government-owned data to inform policy and migration governance. **In India, Odisha and Telangana** have been identified as pilot states, with research integrating local, district, state, and national data alongside stakeholder inputs. The study will combine local-level research with district, state, and national data and stakeholder inputs.
- 3. Scope and Rationale:** Climate change challenges increasingly affect human mobility. According to the latest Germanwatch Climate Risk Index (CRI) 2026, India ranks 9th globally among the countries most affected by extreme weather events, based on data for 1995–2024¹. Climate mobility is a major global challenge driven by conflict, violence, and disasters. In **India**, the Prime Minister’s Council on Climate Change has laid out a roadmap for setting up multi-ministerial working groups on different agendas under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. This is part of the government’s growing commitment to overcome bureaucratic barriers with shared knowledge and tools to prioritize and intervene on climate change issues and impacts. In addition, In India, similar approaches have been adopted in the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), and the National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change (NAFCC) to support concrete activities that reduce the adverse effects of climate change facing community and governments. The Government of India is implementing several programmes and schemes including the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) to address the impacts of climate change.

The scope for collective action on climate mobility in India is significant, as many populations, including farmers, fisherfolk, and various types of workers, depend on ecosystems that require greater attention. There is a scope

¹ Germanwatch (2025), *Climate Risk Index 2026: Who Suffers Most from Extreme Weather Events? Weather-Related Loss Events in 1995–2024 and 2024*. Germanwatch, Bonn.

to strengthen attention to people moving due to crop losses, recurrent natural hazards, and sudden or slow-onset events. Strengthening data, policies, and institutional mechanisms on climate mobility can help identify their needs and support government departments in protection, rehabilitation, adaptation, capacity building, skill development, and resilient livelihoods. Integrating mobility into existing climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction frameworks can further strengthen India's response.² These trends highlight the need to strengthen and disseminate existing policies and systems by integrating climate mobility and resilience into action plans and their implementation. Odisha faces frequent floods, cyclones, droughts, and salinity, affecting livelihoods and increasing economic pressures on vulnerable communities. Telangana experiences erratic rainfall, rising temperatures, drought, and groundwater depletion, particularly affecting small and marginal farmers. These climate-related pressures can reduce livelihood security and influence migration as a coping strategy.³

In this context, IOM is supporting efforts to generate evidence and data to support and complement the policies and development efforts of the government and civil society organisations. In addition, the study will complement the governmental interventions to better anticipate migration, support affected communities, strengthen resilience, and develop long-term solutions and to integrate climate mobility in the developmental policies and actions.

4. **Study Locations/State:** The study will cover the states of Odisha and Telangana, with a focus on districts and communities identified as highly vulnerable to climate-related human mobility. The study will also consider relevant evidence, policies, and systems at the national level to provide a broader country-level perspective and support policy integration.

5. Study Objectives (ToR)

Micro level-

- Identify locations (districts, blocks, Gram panchayat, villages) with high climate mobility rates, with critical labour mobility pattern and assess the nature, scale, and key drivers of climate-related human mobility in the states of Odisha and Telangana.
- Document current community-level climate adaptation strategies addressing human mobility arising from sudden- and slow-onset events, including climate shocks and stresses in the identified climate mobility hotspots identified
- Examine how climate variability influence vulnerability and migration decisions, including household perceptions, responses, labour mobility and other coping mechanisms.
- Assess the local development plans (egs: Village Development Plans, VDMPs, GPDPs etc) to identify existing strengths and gaps in addressing climate-related human mobility
- Assess the scope and skilling needs of people vulnerable to mobility due to the impacts of natural hazards
- Generate gender- and vulnerability-disaggregated evidence on the socio-economic, livelihood, health, protection, and other impacts of climate-related mobility including labour mobility, particularly on women, children, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.
- Analyse mobility patterns and destinations with special emphasis on labour mobility, including who moves, where and for how long, the nature of movement, and access to safety, protection, planned relocations, and livelihood opportunities.

Meso level-

- Map the social security, technology dissemination, and early warning services available to people vulnerable to mobility, including labour mobility, assess their reach and accessibility, and identify key service gaps.
- Identify public and private service providers supporting vulnerable communities through capacity building, safe mobility, relocation, and resettlement, and assess the adequacy of their support.
- Assess the methods and systems to map non-economic losses and damages (NELD) experienced by people vulnerable to climate mobility and identify strategies to reduce the associated risks.

² International Organization for Migration (IOM) (2024); United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (2023), on integrating human mobility into climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and policy frameworks.

³ Government of Telangana (2024); National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (2024).

- Assess the availability and accessibility of essential infrastructure and services for climate mobility - vulnerable populations, including healthcare, education, civil supplies, social protection, and other entitlements, and identify gaps in existing support systems.
- Review state, district-, and village-level disaster management plans to assess the extent to which climate mobility is integrated, identify policy and implementation gaps, and recommend strategies for strengthening integration at local, state, and national levels

Macro level

- Identify and assess national policy frameworks relevant to climate mobility, as well as the availability, gaps and stakeholders of climate mobility related data through a whole-of-government approach
- Assess existing data on climate change, disasters, and human mobility at district, state, and national levels and explore opportunities for improved data coordination and use.
- Study existing policies, institutions, and governance mechanisms, including the NDMP, NAPCC, and National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change, other policies related to climate change, labour mobility, disaster risk reduction, migration, and planned relocation, and assess their alignment with the Global Compact for migration (GCM).
- Map and examine the role of diaspora organisations in India and abroad in addressing climate mobility-related risks and impacts and identify potential strategies for their engagement and support.
- Develop evidence-based recommendations for strengthening climate mobility governance, focusing on disaster preparedness, anticipatory action, community resilience, safe and regular migration pathways, protection, livelihoods, and inclusive adaptation.
- Establish a project-specific baseline and key indicators to support needs identification, regional assessment of climate mobility data and policies, monitoring of progress, and capacity building of government stakeholders.

6. Methodology

The study will use a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data from primary and secondary sources. It will include stakeholder consultations, community participation, and data triangulation, while integrating gender and social inclusion (GESI) aspects. The service provider is encouraged to use participatory approaches wherever applicable.

7. Key Deliverables

The Service Provider shall complete the deliverables within 3 months starting on the date of the signing of the contract. In accordance with the following timetable the Service Provider will:

- 7.1. Sharing Inception Report and Study Methodology -approve it with IOM. The inception report will be due within four (4) calendar days after signing of the contract and its finalization will involve incorporation of feedback from the IOM Climate Mobily Project Team.
- 7.2. Develop the timeline for assessment process (desk review, data collection and reporting)-approve it with IOM
- 7.3. Collect data and evidence from the field, and stakeholders at local, state and national levels
- 7.4. Prepare research study Report, informed by:
 - Literatures review
 - Field data collection
 - Review of relevant policies, guidelines, action plans, reports, declarations etc
 - Meeting with stakeholders
 - Qualitative and quantitative approaches.
 - Analysis of information and data to establish baselines project indicators
- 7.5. Weekly updates to IOM team through virtual meetings
- 7.6. Draft report of the study with recommendations and present to IOM team
- 7.7. Final version (designed version) of the report to share with IOM for multi-stakeholders' consultation for content validation
- 7.8. Presentation of the draft report at a one-day state-level validation workshop in Odisha and Telangana with relevant stakeholders.

- 7.9. Derived Baseline targets for the required indicators as per the project log-frame
- 7.10. Concise policy briefs highlighting key findings, data gaps, and priority recommendations for policymakers and other stakeholders at the national and state levels
- 7.11. Final report after incorporating the suggestions and validation of the stakeholder consultation workshop. The final report will be finalized within 7 days after completion of the validation workshop.

8. Usability of the study findings for the project: The study will describe the links between human mobility, climate, and environmental change. It will generate evidence on mobility patterns, livelihood resilience, skilling needs, policies, and data gaps to support informed decision-making. The findings will guide awareness, capacity building, community interventions, and policy discussions, while supporting the integration of climate mobility into existing policies and frameworks. Besides, the study will generate the baseline for the project specific indicators.