

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

**Written Contribution to the 2020 European Commission (EC)
Consultation on climate-induced displacement**

Submitted on 3 July 2020

This paper features IOM's contribution to the call for submissions of the 2020 EC Consultation on climate-induced displacement. It is submitted with a document entitled "Migration, climate change, environment, and disaster displacement, Update on IOM's frameworks and activities" (15 June 2020) developed by IOM to brief EU counterparts on IOMs engagement on the topic.

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List of acronyms

AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CADRE	Climate Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction, & Education
CADRI	Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CMC	Caribbean Migration Consultations
COP	Conference of the Parties
CoP	Community of Practice
CSM	South American Conference on Migration
DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DLDD	Desertification, Land Degradation & Drought
DPPA	Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DRD	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EC	European Commission
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EU	European Union
GCM	Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
GM	Global Mechanism
GPA	Global Plan of Action
HDPN	Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus
HDPN	Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus
IBC	Issue Based Coalition
IDMC	International Monitoring Centre
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
IOM	International Organization of Migration
ISCMs	Inter-State Consultative Mechanisms on Migration
KAS	Konrad Adenauer Foundation
KAS	Konrad Adenauer Stiftung
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LLDCs	Landlocked Developing Countries
MECC	Migration, Environment and Climate Change
MECLEP	Migration Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy
MEND Guide	Comprehensive Guide for Planning Mass Evacuations in Natural Disaster
MFAT	New Zealand Ministry of Foreign and Trade

MFF	Multiannual Financial Framework
MPTF	The Start-Up Fund for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
MPTFs	Multi-Partner Trust Funds
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PCCM	Pacific Climate Change and Migration
PCD	Policy Coherence for Development
PDD	Platform on Disaster Displacement
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
RCM	Regional Conference on Migration
RCPs	Regional Consultative Processes
RESAMA	The South American Network on Environmental Migration
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
ST-CSM	Technical Secretariat of CSM (South American Conference on Migration)
TCLM	Temporary and Circular Labour Migration
TFD	Task Force on Displacement
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-ECA	United Nations Economic Community for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNTFHS	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
Excom - WIM	Executive Committee - Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated to Climate Change Impacts

Highlights

This written contribution identifies three general areas where the European Union (EU) could enhance its support to ensure that climate change and migration, including displacement dimensions are considered throughout the EU internal policies and the EU external action:

1. **Enhancing policy coherence** between the EU internal and external action on climate change and across the different ongoing initiatives that consider climate change and migration, including displacement, outside of the EU;
2. Integrating migration, displacement and climate change issues to the **European Green Deal and a post COVID-19 Green Recovery**; and
3. Integrating migration, displacement and climate change concerns to **the Green Transition and the Just Transition Mechanism**.

In addition, the submission identifies six suggested priority areas for enhanced engagement of the EU with relevant partners, including the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on migration, including displacement, in the context of climate change. The submission builds on insights from IOM's thirty years of experience on migration, displacement, climate change and the environment. The contribution briefly presents IOM's overall operational framework and highlights several good practices that can inform the development of future activities. The identified priority areas of engagement are:

1. Supporting policy and operational action at the **regional** level on migration, including displacement, in the context of climate change;
2. Enhancing **capacities** of policy makers and practitioners on migration, including displacement, in the context of climate change, with a focus on countries most vulnerable to climate change;
3. Supporting the **clean energy transition in displacement** settings, as part of EU environmental sustainability efforts;
4. Supporting innovative activities focusing on the **impacts of climate change, slow-onset processes, and ecosystem and biodiversity loss** on migration;
5. Supporting activities related to the **Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN)** and the human security nexus with a focus on climate change and migration, including displacement;
6. Supporting the integration of environmental and climate concerns across different areas of **migration policy and practice**.

I. Background Information

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) welcomes the opportunity to provide inputs to the 2020 European Commission (EC) Consultation on climate-induced displacement.

The European Union (EU) is a global leader in climate action. The EU strategic processes – in particular the European Green Deal, the new Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), the new Pact on Migration and Asylum and the new EU-Africa strategy - provide an opportunity to develop responses to climate change that include migration dimensions and put people first, in line with commitments made under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

To be most effective, such responses should encourage greater coherence between migration, including displacement, climate change action and sustainable development and promote greater alignment between the migration, humanitarian and development sectors and the COVID-19 pandemic recovery planning. Migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons and their host communities are explicitly recognised by the European Commission as part of vulnerable groups that should be the focus of the EU global COVID-19 response in its partner countries, as announced on 8 April 2020.

This submission is aligned with the recommendations made by IOM to the Croatian Presidency of the Council of the EU¹ on 15 January 2020 to promote a comprehensive approach to migration governance, to budget long-term to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and to promote a just transition in the roll-out of the European Green Deal that addresses the complex nexus of climate change and migration.

IOM recognizes the importance of the European Commission Communication for the European Green Deal, released on 11 December 2019, that outlines a package of measures to address climate change and highlights that the EU will work with all partners to increase climate and environmental resilience to prevent population displacement and forced migration.

The Commission Staff Working document “General Guidelines on Operational Priorities for Humanitarian Aid in 2020”² and the Commission Staff working document “Action Plan on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: A disaster risk-informed approach for all EU policies”³ also offer relevant insights to address some of the pressing challenges related to displacement in a changing climate.

IOM stands ready to support EU action on climate-induced displacement and related areas and takes the opportunity of this consultation to set out some recommendations on areas of priority for action and enhanced partnership.

¹ IOM’s recommendations to the Croatian Presidency of the Council of the European Union (EU), 15 January 2020.

² https://ec.europa.eu/echo/sites/echo-site/files/1_en_ggopha_2020.pdf

³ EU Strategy for Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction in Developing Countries with the Communication on a Community Approach on the Prevention of Natural and Man-Made Disasters addressing disaster risk within the EU, as well as “Action Plan on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030”

1. The EU-IOM Partnership on Migration, Environment and Climate Change

In the last decade, IOM has worked in close cooperation with EU partners on climate change and migration issues. IOM contributed to the 2013 Consultation that led to the release of the Commission Staff Working Document on Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration⁴ through an institutional Submission, the coordination of the UN system common submission and engagement in expert meetings. IOM also benefited from the support of the European Union to develop and implement one of the first large-scale projects dedicated to environmental migration: the “Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy” (MECLEP) project implemented between January 2014 and March 2017. IOM is currently supported by the EU to manage two large projects, both funded by DG DEVCO: “Understanding and enhancing preparedness and response to risks of disaster displacement in the Pacific”⁵, implemented with the Internal Monitoring Centre (IDMC) and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD); and “Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development”⁶ that aims to strengthen the process of integrating migration into international cooperation and development policy, including in the target sector of environment and climate change. In addition, many IOM projects on climate and environmental migration are supported by individual EU Member States.

2. Development of the 2020 IOM institution-wide strategy on Migration, Climate Change and the Environment

Climate change and environmental degradation are profoundly shifting contemporary migration patterns. In that context, IOM must continuously adapt and expand its expertise on the topic to anticipate and respond to the requests of its Member States and address the needs of migrants. This includes providing more and better evidence, support policy development at global, regional and national levels and develop adequate operational activities, including in countries most vulnerable to climate change impacts.

In that context, IOM has committed to develop a new institutional Strategy on Migration, Climate Change and the Environment, as part of the IOM Director General’s Strategic Vision 2019-2024 for the Organization. This strategic development responds to the demand of IOM Member States to invest more deeply in understanding and responding to the emerging drivers of migration, notably environmental degradation and climate change.

To achieve these objectives, the Strategy aims to take stock of existing knowledge and establish institution-wide priorities and processes, in line with the three pillars articulated in the Director General’s strategic vision: resilience, mobility and governance. The Strategy will be rooted in the current institutional engagement and capacities of the Organization and aligned with United Nations’ instruments, policies, processes and core values.

The Strategy will define a roadmap for enhanced engagement in policy discussions and their follow-up and review processes where IOM is already actively involved, such as the implementation of the

⁴ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52013SC0138&from=EN>

⁵ <https://www.internal-displacement.org/pacific-disasters>

⁶ https://eea.iom.int/sites/default/files/documents/Mainstreaming_Migration_Infosheet.pdf

Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), the climate negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Finally, the Strategy will also examine how IOM’s current development and humanitarian portfolios can better integrate long-term climate and environmental perspectives and be more mutually reinforcing.

The Strategy’s development is conducted through a consultative process to meet the needs expressed by IOM’s Member States, including European States. Consultations are and will be held with European States to collect their views on IOM’s strategic orientations.

In that context, IOM welcomes the timely opportunity to contribute to the EC Consultation on climate-induced displacement, building upon its extensive years of experience on the topic. The outcomes of the EC Consultation will also feed into IOM’s own strategic process of development its new Strategy on Migration, Climate Change and the Environment.

3. Insights on terminology use

As part of these written inputs, IOM would like to take the opportunity to highlight that effective policy development and programme implementation benefit from the consistent use of technical terminology among all actors involved. IOM defines and differentiates between the various types of human mobility which occur in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters.

The following definitions are extracted from the IOM’s Glossary on Migration (2019) and aligned with the Glossary of terms on human mobility in the context of environmental and climate change (2014), prepared within the framework of the EC-funded “Migration, environment and climate change: Evidence for policy” (MECLEP) project. Other key concepts are highlighted in the 2020 World Migration Report, in Chapter 9 “Human Mobility and Adaptation to Environmental Change”.

- **Environmental migrant:** A person or group(s) of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are forced to leave their places of habitual residence, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move within or outside their country of origin or habitual residence. There is no international agreement on a term to be used to describe persons or groups of persons that move for environment related reasons. This definition of environmental migrant is not meant to create any new legal categories. It is a working definition aimed at describing all the various situations in which people move in the context of environmental factors. *Sources: Council of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Discussion Note: Migration and the Environment (November 2007) MC/INF/288; IOM, International Dialogue on Migration (no. 18) Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration (2012); IOM, Outlook on Migration, Environment and Climate Change (2014).*
- **Climate migration:** The movement of a person or groups of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive change in the environment due to climate change, are obliged to leave their habitual place of residence, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, within a State or across an international border. This is a working definition of the International Organization for Migration with an analytic and advocacy purpose which

does not have any specific legal value. Climate migration is a subcategory of environmental migration; it defines a singular type of environmental migration, where the change in the environment is due to climate change impacts. Migration in this context can be associated with greater vulnerability of affected people, particularly if it is forced. Yet, migration can also be a form of adaptation to environmental stressors, helping to build resilience of affected individuals and communities. *Source: Warsaw International Mechanism, Executive Committee, Action Area 6: Migration, Displacement and Human Mobility - Submission from the International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2016);*

- **Displacement** The movement of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters. *Source: Adapted from Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, annexed to United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr Francis M. Deng, Submitted Pursuant to Commission Resolution 1997/39, Addendum (11 February 1998) UN Doc. E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, para. 2 of the introduction. Note: Unlike the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, the above definition is meant to cover both internal and cross-border displacement.*
- **Disaster displacement:** The movement of persons who have been forced or obliged to leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of a disaster or in order to avoid the impact of an immediate and foreseeable natural hazard (...) (*Source: Adapted from The Nansen Initiative, Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change (Vol. 1, December 2015) p. 16.*). Disaster displacement may take the form of spontaneous flight, an evacuation ordered or enforced by authorities or an involuntary planned relocation process. Such displacement can occur within a country (internal displacement), or across international borders (cross-border disaster displacement) (*ibid.*).
- **Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs):** Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. *Source: Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, annexed to United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Francis M. Deng, Submitted Pursuant to Commission Resolution 1997/39, Addendum (11 February 1998) UN Doc E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, 6.*
- **Human mobility:** A generic term covering all the different forms of movements of persons. Note: The term human mobility reflects a wider range of movements of persons than the term “migration”. The term is usually understood as also encompassing tourists that are generally considered as not engaging in migration. For example, the international organizations member of the Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility are using the term human mobility to refer to the broad range of types of movements that can take place in the context of climate change. *Source: Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility, Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change UNFCCC - Paris COP21 (2015).*

IOM uses and recommends the use of terminology that has been agreed upon by States in the context of the negotiations under the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The UNFCCC first recognized the **growing** importance population movements in the context of climate change with the adoption of the 2010 Cancun Adaptation Framework (Decision 1/CP.16⁷, paragraph 14(f)) calling for “**cooperation on climate change-induced migration, displacement and planned relocation**”, and the 2012 Doha Decision on Loss and Damage (Decision 3/CP.18⁸, paragraph 7 (a) (vi)). The Paris Agreement refers to the need to **protect migrants** in the Agreement’s Preamble, and to “**integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change**, in Paragraph 50 of the COP21 Decision referring to Loss and Damage⁹.

The 2015-2017 work plan of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM EXCOM) features an Action area 6, entitled “Enhance the understanding of and expertise on how the impacts of climate change are affecting patterns of **migration, displacement and human mobility**; and the application of such understanding and expertise”. A number of technical submissions and a technical meeting in¹⁰ organized by IOM on behalf of UNFCCC, contributed to shaping the content of this strategic area and led to the adoption of a five-year rolling (2017-2021) workplan of the WIM EXCOM with a stream on human mobility.

In 2017, IOM was invited to join the UNFCCC Task Force on Displacement (TFD) established under decision 1/CP.21 of the Paris Agreement¹¹ and led the implementation of several activities of the Task Force work plan. The Task Force produced in 2018 “Recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change” (Decision 10/CP.24.)¹². The recommendations went beyond a narrow understanding of displacement and addressed all forms of migration linked to climate change, from facilitating regular migration to planned relocation. This highlights the multiple dimensions of population movements at stake in climate migration.

Additionally, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), the first intergovernmental negotiated agreement on international migration, contains multiple references to environmental migration, including a section specifically dedicated to addressing the drivers of migration linked to natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation. The GCM also mentions developing coherent approaches to address the challenges of **migration movements in the context of sudden-onset and slow-onset natural disasters**.

IOM’s work on migration, environment, climate change and disasters, encompasses all forms of migration, and not only forced forms such as disaster displacement. Climate change impacts lead to multiple types of mobility and are often combined with a wide range of other economic, social or political factors, hence the difficulty to define a “climate displacement” category. The Organisation

⁷ <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf>

⁸ <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/cop18/eng/08a01.pdf>

⁹ <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/technical-meeting>

¹¹ <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf>

¹² https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp24_auv_1cp24_final.pdf Decision -/CP.24 Preparations for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

aims to address all these numerous forms of migration, including displacement in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters.

IOM recommends utmost clarity in terminology choices in order to capture the multiple issues at stake in terms of migration including displacement, climate change and environmental degradation.

II. General recommendations on migration, including displacement and climate change to enhance EU internal and external action

The following section highlights three general areas where the EU could enhance its support to ensure that migration, including displacement and climate change dimensions are considered throughout EU internal and external action: i) enhancing policy coherence, ii) connecting climate and migration concerns to the European Green Deal and a post COVID-19 Green Recovery, and iii) integrating climate and migration concerns to the Green Transition and the Just Transition Mechanism.

1. Promoting coherent policy approaches

The EU and its Member States have publicly committed to policy coherence for development (PCD) and have recognised that PCD is essential to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. Internal and external policies should be coherent and mutually reinforcing – a particularly crucial element to ensure the successful implementation of the European Green Deal. While the European Green Deal will reshape internal European policies during the transition to a low-carbon economy, its implementation will necessarily have knock-on effects in EU partner countries across the world. It is likely that some of these effects will also impact migration patterns in some countries.

In parallel, issues of climate change, environmental degradation and migration are now addressed in several initiatives and processes – some of these processes are further detailed in the section below. It is therefore important to support already existing processes and to foster increased coherence between current initiatives that consider climate change and migration and the work of the EU on climate change (including the European Green Deal) and on migration and asylum. IOM contributes to relevant initiatives and processes in different capacities and provides technical support to states, including European counterparts, to establish synergies and enhance coherence and consistency. Some of these relevant initiatives include:

a) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) - Task Force on Displacement (TFD). The Task Force was established by the 2015 Paris Agreement at the 21st Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP21). Its original mandate was to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change (Decision 1/CP.21). The Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM Excom) was entrusted by the COP to operationalize the Task Force on Displacement. In 2018, the Task Force on Displacement produced a set of comprehensive recommendations that addressed all forms of migration linked to climate change. These recommendations were successfully adopted by UNFCCC Parties at COP24 in Poland in 2018,¹³ and the mandate of the Task Force on Displacement was extended. In parallel, a more general

¹³ <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/blogs/iom-perspectives-climate-change-and-migration>

strategic work stream on human mobility (work stream (d))¹⁴ was included in the WIM Excom’s five-year rolling work plan.¹⁵ IOM was invited to be a founding member of the Task Force on Displacement and has led several activities under the Task Force work programmes. IOM leads the implementation of eight activities under the current Task Force’ work programme and contributes to three other activities.

b) The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)¹⁶ is a non-binding cooperation framework that articulates a common set of commitments for states to respond to the challenges and opportunities of contemporary international migration, on the basis of 23 objectives. The GCM also formulates provisions for implementation, follow up and review. The GCM was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2018. The text has multiple references to environmental migration, articulating a wide and comprehensive understanding of the challenges linked to the environment-migration nexus.¹⁷ Most of the references related to environmental migration are under “Objective 2: Minimizing the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin”, which contains a section specifically dedicated to the subject and entitled "Natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation". Furthermore, other important references can be found under “Objective 5: Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration”. The GCM recognizes that climate change mitigation and adaptation measures in countries of origin need to be prioritized to minimize drivers of migration. However, it also acknowledges that adaptation in situ or return of migrants might not be possible in some cases and that the strengthening of regular migration pathways (planned relocation and visa options) need to be part of migration management tools.

c) The UN Network on Migration was established to ensure effective, timely and coordinated system-wide support to UN Member States in the context of the GCM implementation, follow up and review. IOM is the Network Coordinator and is responsible to foster collaboration and consensus, working with Network members to identify priorities and opportunities for action. **The Start-Up Fund for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (or Migration MPTF)** was established to help Member States in their national implementation of the Global Compact. The Migration MPTF will also provide funding to regional and global initiatives in support of the GCM implementation. Climate migration concerns have been identified as one of the MPTF’s priorities and a large regional project based in Eastern Africa is currently in the pipeline. The development of the project is ongoing and is led by IOM, the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)/PDD, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

d) The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) – work stream on migration and land. The UNCCD, signed in 1994, constitutes the sole international agreement linking

¹⁴ <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage-wim-excom/areas-of-work/migration--displacement-and-human-mobility>

¹⁵ Workplan - Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage: <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage-wim-excom/workplan>

¹⁶ <https://www.iom.int/global-compact-migration>

¹⁷ <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/10-key-takeaways-gcm-environmental-migration>

environment and development to sustainable land management. The Convention’s preamble recognizes that: *“desertification and drought affect sustainable development through their interrelationships with important social problems such as poverty, poor health and nutrition, lack of food security, and those arising from migration, displacement of persons and demographic dynamics.”* The UNCCD was therefore the first ever intergovernmental environmental agreement to explicitly link migration issues with environmental change. IOM has developed a close partnership with the UNCCD, working jointly on policy, advocacy and operational activities that focus on the migration- climate and-land nexus. Both organizations recently produced a comprehensive publication on the linkages between migration, drought, desertification and land degradation entitled *“Addressing the Land Degradation – Migration Nexus: The Role of the UNCCD”*.¹⁸

e) The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 2015-2030 – work on human mobility: Efforts are ongoing to advance mobility-based strategies in the disaster risk reduction and resilience programmes of Member States. In 2017, IOM elaborated a four-year plan of action to guide the Organization’s disaster risk reduction activities in support of States’ efforts to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The IOM Strategic Work Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience 2017-2020 was designed to help measure progress against the benchmarks of the Sendai Framework and of the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, while seeking to foster a more coherent, all-of-organization approach to reducing risks and strengthening resilience. Additionally, the Words into Action guide¹⁹ released in 2019 offers practical guidance to help governmental authorities integrate disaster displacement and other related forms of human mobility into regional, national, sub-national and local DRR strategies, in accordance with Target (E) of the Sendai Framework to revise or develop DRR strategies by 2020. It provides basic background information and highlights the various roles DRR and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) can play in reducing, preparing for and responding to disaster displacement.

f) The UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement: The High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement was established by the UN Secretary-General to find concrete solutions to internal displacement, increase global attention and develop concrete recommendations to address displacement issues. The High-Level Panel issued a Call for Submissions that included questions related to climate change and internal displacement. IOM provided initial inputs²⁰ in response to the Call’s eight questions, in particular on climate change and internal displacement.

g) The Nansen Initiative (2012-2015) and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD):²¹ IOM plays a key role in supporting States’ efforts to implement the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda and the priorities identified by the PDD Steering Group, which are directly in line with IOM’s longstanding work on migration, environment and climate change (MECC) and its operational activities on migration management, including in the context of disasters. IOM is a Standing Invitee to the PDD’s Steering Group together with UNHCR. As a key partner of PDD, IOM takes the lead on several areas of the PDD 2019-2022 PDD Workplan, including capacity building of policymakers, conducting

¹⁸ <https://knowledge.unccd.int/publication/addressing-land-degradation-migration-nexus-role-unccd>

¹⁹ <https://disasterdisplacement.org/portfolio-item/wiadd>

²⁰ https://www.un.org/internal-displacement-panel/sites/www.un.org.internal-displacement-panel/files/published_iom_submission.pdf

²¹ <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/platform-disaster-displacement>

research and supporting policy development both at the global and regional levels. France has taken over the Chairmanship of PDD from July 2019 to December 2020, with Fiji as co-chair.

h) The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons - work on internal displacement in the context of the slow-onset adverse effects of climate change: The Special Rapporteur, Ms. Cecilia Jimenez-Damary, requested inputs from Member States and inter-governmental entities, UN agencies, civil society actors, humanitarian and development organizations, national human rights institutions, business representatives and other stakeholders to contribute to the preparation of her upcoming report on internal displacement and slow-onset climate impacts. The report will be presented to the General Assembly in October 2020. IOM submitted a contribution to this process.²²

2. Connecting the European Green Deal with External Action

The European Green Deal is key to the Commission's strategy to implement the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Globalisation has resulted in a world more interconnected than ever before, and as a result, actions that are taken in one region impact other regions, including in terms of migration patterns. A focus on external action within the European Green Deal is therefore necessary to ensure that the impacts of internal European policies have positive repercussions worldwide and support EU global leadership on climate action. In that respect, migration and displacement concerns could be part of EU efforts to champion forward-looking climate action through partnerships and global diplomacy. Indeed, strong EU support to climate action, including in countries most vulnerable to climate change, could help reduce climate drivers of migration.

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted global interconnectedness in terms of people, labour, capital, goods and services flows. As the world focuses on post COVID-19 recovery strategies, much emphasis has been placed²³ on the need to use the European Green Deal as a framework to shape the COVID-19 recovery. To 'recover better',²⁴ there have been calls to tie fiscal assistance to the green transition. This is mentioned for instance in the EU-Africa Strategy,²⁵ and the Commission communication on Support to the Western Balkans in tackling COVID-19 and the post-pandemic recovery²⁶ in which the green transition is seen as playing a key role. Such an approach could have extremely positive impacts on migration, as it could help reduce environmental drivers of forced migration and provide livelihood opportunities for communities with high rates of outmigration and returning migrants.

Yet many migrants may not be able to participate in the green transition. It will therefore be important to create an enabling environment to encourage the participation of migrant communities (e.g. inclusion in planning, skill training, social protection and gender mainstreaming) in line with SDG 10 on reducing inequalities. Including migration components in green transition efforts²⁷ could support

²² The IOM Submission to the internal displacement linked to slow-onset natural hazards in the context of the adverse effects of climate change is shared alongside the present submission.

²³ <https://www.euractiv.com/section/energy-environment/news/france-germany-join-group-of-10-eu-countries-calling-for-green-recovery/>

²⁴ <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/articles/2020-04-02/recovery-the-coronavirus-crisis-must-lead-better-world>

²⁵ <https://africa-eu-partnership.org/en/stay-informed/news/eu-unveils-new-strategy-africa>

²⁶ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_777

²⁷ <https://eea.iom.int/publications/iom-recommendations-croatian-presidency-council-eu>

a ‘recover better’ approach post COVID-19 crisis. For instance, many communities prone to environmental hazards are dependent on migrants’ remittances and are currently affected by the impacts of COVID-19 on the employment of migrants. In such places, the impacts of remittances could be maximized through social or economic measures linked to the green transition. This in turn could help these communities better manage environmental risks such as variable rainfall, landslide, floods, and drought and minimize drivers of forced migration. However, there is presently little emphasis placed on understanding how the European Green Deal and the green recovery post-pandemic could positively impact migrants. This is one area of work where the EU could support further thinking and engagement.

3. Considering migration, including displacement dimensions in the Just Transition Mechanism and the green transition

Within the context of the European Green Deal, the Just Transition Mechanism provides support towards a green transition to nations, regions, communities, companies and individuals who are dependent on fossil fuels for economic stability. There are many opportunities inherent to the green transition. For instance, it is estimated that by 2030, the green transition will create 1.2 million jobs in the EU.²⁸ The transition to a low-carbon economy will also create many new employment opportunities beyond Europe across the global value chain. It may therefore become necessary to bring talent from outside of the EU to address the demand for specific skills.

Moreover, there is an increased interest at the international level to understand how circular migration schemes and skill mobility partnerships contribute to enhancing the protection and the resilience for communities most vulnerable to climate change, by providing regular migration pathways.²⁹ More thinking on this dimension could be integrated to the action plan of the European Green Deal to support new livelihood options in regions vulnerable to climate change through safe, orderly and regular migration channels.

The principles of the Just Transition could guide the development of programmes in EU partner countries. The knock-on effects of the transition can create new employment opportunities and increase the demand for new competencies in the labour market of EU trading partners. Internal and international migrants account for a significant portion of the workforce in many of the EU partner countries. Supporting the skill development of populations in EU trading partner countries, including migrant populations, could therefore have a beneficial effect. However, there are also many risks inherent to the green transition. Many jobs in carbon dependent sectors will be lost as industries, agricultures, businesses and enterprises are greened. This has already been voiced by Member States such as Estonia where thousands of jobs are dependent on oil-shale fired power plants. As a result, many people might be forced or chose to migrate in search of alternative livelihoods. The Just Transition Mechanism strives to ensure the protection of workers’ rights and safeguards for those who may lose employment in transition to a green economy. This is especially important when trying to reduce potential drivers of migration linked to the green transition.

²⁸ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52019IE2446>

²⁹ See for instance the project “Enhancing protection and empowerment of migrants and communities affected by climate change and disasters in the Pacific region” implemented by IOM, ESCAP, ILO, OHCHR, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), and PDD.

III. Suggested priority areas for engagement and examples of good practices

Building on the above points, IOM suggests six priority areas for strengthened European engagement and enhanced partnership with IOM and other actors, in the context of the 2020 EC Consultation on climate-induced displacement.

1. Supporting policy and operational action at the regional level on migration, including displacement in the context of climate change

The regional level is key to addressing issues of climate change and migration, including displacement. States can come together around issues of mutual interest and develop integrated approaches that tackle the multiple dimensions of the migration, climate change and environment nexus. Over the past years, migration policy and practice at the regional level have increasingly taken into account climate change and environmental elements. Regional organisations and initiatives, in particular Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs) and other Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration (ISCMs), have included issues of migration, climate change, environmental degradation and disasters in their work programmes.

Supporting regional migration governance and migration management efforts to consider climate and environmental dimensions is a priority area of work for IOM. IOM, in collaboration with partners such as PDD, is notably committed to enhancing regional approaches as part of the work programme under the TFD.

The regional work on climate change and migration is translated into ongoing programmes and projects that aim to identify shared concerns and support joint states' regional approaches. Different kinds of regional activities can be implemented to contribute to the development of guidance tools and policy frameworks: supporting research and evidence for policy development, facilitating regional and sub-regional policy dialogues, promoting information sharing and advocacy and implementing capacity building and simulation exercises. Programmes that aim to prevent and reduce disaster risk and avoid pressures compelling people to move include both disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation activities.

Many of the regions recognized as most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, such as the Pacific, Caribbean, Central America, South Asia and Sub Saharan Africa, have already advanced on joint approaches on climate change and migration. However, all regions, including Europe and Central Asia, are concerned by the impacts of climate change on migration. In that respect, the Regional Policy of the European Union could be instrumental. The Regional Policy is the EU seeks to promote economic growth, employment, sustainable development and improved quality of life in less developed European countries and regions. As part of its efforts to reduce disparities and increase cohesion, the EU could leverage the Regional Policy to support efforts to build capacities to manage migration, including displacement in the most climate vulnerable European countries of the region.

Acknowledging the unprecedented levels of global interconnectedness, the EU could also support initiatives with similar objectives in other regions around the world. The EU can contribute to Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs), such as the Almaty Process on Refugee Protection and International Migration, and promote greater coherence with global guidelines, such as the recommendations of

the UNFCCC Task Force on Displacement and the principles outlined in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM). In particular, the EU could support the following actions:

Facilitating regional and sub-regional policy dialogues

Regional policy discussions are increasingly integrating migration, climate and environmental concerns. These dialogues aim to share experiences and develop effective practices and guidelines that respond to regional realities. IOM, in collaboration with PDD, supported recent policy dialogues on migration and climate change in the Pacific,³⁰ the Horn of Africa, South Asia and the Americas.

Climate change and disaster dimensions have also been included in Regional Free Movement Protocols³¹ and regional policy frameworks. A recent example is the inclusion of climate change and disaster displacement dimensions in a new free movement agreement in the Horn of Africa – the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Free Movement Protocol.

Supporting the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) at the regional level

Regional activities can also support the implementation, follow-up and review process of the climate and environmental elements of the GCM at the regional level. While the responsibility for the implementation of the GCM rests with States, Member States can request RCPs and ISCMs to facilitate the exchange of practices, information and knowledge, thereby contributing to building States' capacities.

Supporting advocacy and information sharing at the regional level

Other activities can be focused on advocacy and information sharing at the regional level. For instance, such activities could be undertaken at the level of Issue Based Coalitions (IBCs), the multi-partner coalitions coordinating the UN response to cross-cutting challenges in the region at different levels in the context of priorities identified by Member States. For example, the IBC on Environment and Climate Change in Europe and Central Asia held in May 2020 a webinar where migration issues were considered, with UN Regional Coordinators, UN Country teams in Central Asia and with IOM participation.

Supporting evidence for policymaking at the regional level

Accurate data and analysis of the connections between migration, climate change and environmental concerns is critical to the development of appropriate regional policies. Building a solid regional evidence base is necessary to identify priority areas of focus and ensure that implemented actions are targeting the most pressing issues. A number of publications focusing on the regional impacts of climate change on migration have been produced in recent years,³² including through an EU-funded project entitled Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP).³³

³⁰<https://www.iom.int/news/pacific-region-discusses-links-between-human-mobility-environment-and-climate-change>

³¹https://disasterdisplacement.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/52846_PDD_FreeMovement_web-single_compressed.pdf

³² Other regional publications : Spaces of vulnerability and areas prone to natural disaster and crisis in six SADC countries (IOM, 2017) <https://publications.iom.int/books/spaces-vulnerability-and-areas-prone-natural-disaster-and-crisis-six-sadc-countries> and Assessing the Climate Change Environmental Degradation and Migration Nexus in South Asia (IOM 2017) <https://publications.iom.int/books/assessing-climate-change-environmental-degradation-and-migration-nexus-south-asia>

³³ Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP).

2. Enhancing capacities of policy makers and practitioners on migration, including disaster displacement, in the context of climate change, in particular for countries most vulnerable to climate change

Countries most vulnerable to climate change and their populations, notably least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS), experience specific migration and displacement challenges.³⁴ Many of these countries have expressed a need to benefit from capacity building programmes to enhance migration management in the context of climate and environmental change. Such programmes are multi-disciplinary and connect multiple policy areas, including migration, climate adaptation and mitigation, environment, development, security and disaster risk reduction. They aim to support the inclusion of environmental and climate factors in national migration management policies,³⁵ and vice versa, to factor migration issues in environmental and climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies and policies.

As an example, the Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Training Manual (Facilitators' Guide),³⁶ funded by the EU and IOM's Development Fund, provides an in-depth overview on the conceptual framework of the migration-environment nexus. The Manual covers a wide range of topics, including disasters, slow-onset events, data, global and regional policies and legal issues. This tool also offers a step-by-step roadmap on how to integrate human mobility into national and regional policy frameworks.

IOM, in collaboration with a wide range of partners, has implemented since 2013 regional and national capacity building activities worldwide, targeting policymakers and practitioners in regions and countries particularly exposed to the negative impacts of climate and environmental change. These activities contribute to an increased understanding of the migration, climate and environmental change nexus, and enhance key stakeholders' capacities to develop and implement policies and programmes in response to identified challenges.

More comprehensive capacity building activities can build on available tools across existing capacity building programmes dealing with population movements related to climate change and disaster prevention and response situations.

Another example is the inter-agency **Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI)** offering joint country-level scoping missions and capacity assessments on Disaster Risk Reduction, based on requests from UN country teams. IOM convenes and chairs a human mobility reference group, which provides the Initiative with expertise for the assessment of capacities to integrate displacement, migration and other mobility elements in national and local DRR and CCA efforts. The EU can continue and step up its support to capacity building activities in countries most vulnerable to climate change in order to contribute to the development of ambitious national and regional policies that comprehensively address the different facets of the migration, environment and climate change nexus. The EU could also consider increasing understanding of how European policies on migration and climate and environment impact environmental migration patterns in other parts of the world.

³⁴Climate change and migration in vulnerable countries: A snapshot of least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (IOM and the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLS), 2019) https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/climate_change_and_migration_in_vulnerable_countries.pdf

³⁵ <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/training-workshops>

³⁶ <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/training-manual>

3. Supporting the clean energy transition in displacement settings as part of EU environmental sustainability efforts

The transition to clean energy is one of the key policy domains of the European Green Deal and is inherent to the Commission's aim of achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. It is therefore critical that clean energy production and consumption and their impact on migration and displacement patterns are taken into account in the EU external action.

The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and the Global Compact on Refugees along with the first Global Refugee Forum recognized the crucial role clean energy plays in meeting life-saving needs, building durable solutions for livelihoods, increasing the well-being of displaced people and reducing the environmental impacts of large-scale displacement. Among others, access to fuel and energy is critical to enable essential activities³⁷ in displacement situations, such as cooking meals, lighting and/or heating shelters, cooling vaccines, charging mobile phones, running small businesses, and powering humanitarian operations. Energy interventions form a bridge between humanitarian and development action. Access to clean energy can also enable other migration management activities, including technologies to run border management systems.

The EU could continue to support the clean energy transition in displacement settings and migration management via increased collaboration with relevant private sector actors attracting (innovative) financing,³⁸ in line with the aspiration of the Agenda 2030 to 'leave no one behind' and especially Sustainable Development Goal 7 to "ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all".³⁹

The Global Plan of Action for Sustainable Energy in Situations of Displacement (GPA)⁴⁰ was established in 2018 as a result of extensive exchanges among various stakeholders from humanitarian and development organizations, the private sector, governments - including European countries -, the academia and not-for-profit organizations. The GPA⁴¹ seeks to holistically address the challenges around energy in displacement settings. The GPA a non-binding framework that provides a collaborative agenda for concrete actions to ensure that all displaced people enjoy safe access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy services by 2030, while reducing the environmental impacts of displacement. IOM is a founding member and current steering committee member of the GPA and remains a committed partner to advocate for the transition in relevant sectors and spearhead several innovative projects⁴² to explore ways of making a larger-scale transition feasible.

³⁷ <https://www.routledge.com/Energy-Access-and-Forced-Migration-1st-Edition/Grafham/p/book/9781138543386>

³⁸ <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41560-019-0520-1?proof=true1>

³⁹ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26235UNFINALFINAL.pdf>

⁴⁰ <https://www.humanitarianenergy.org/what-is-the-gpa>

⁴¹ https://unitar.org/sites/default/files/media/file/gpa_framework_final-compressed.pdf

⁴² <https://scatecsolar.com/2020/06/05/scatec-solar-completes-solar-hybrid-plant-for-iom-in-malakal-south-sudan/>

4. Supporting activities focusing on the impacts of climate change, slow-onset processes, and ecosystem and biodiversity loss on migration

Slow-onset events, as described in the UNFCCC COP Decision 1/CP.16,⁴³ include: sea level rise, increasing temperatures, ocean acidification, glacial retreat and related impacts, salinization, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity and desertification. These events' impact on the livelihoods, health, job prospects and daily lives of exposed populations can contribute to increased migration out of affected areas.

Slow-onset processes affect more directly the lives of those who depend on local natural resources for their livelihoods and security (farmers, herders, fishermen and indigenous peoples). Some slow-onset events and processes are commonly framed as "disasters" (e.g. droughts and epidemics), while others are rather referred to as instances of "environmental degradation" or "creeping environmental changes" (such as desertification, land and forest degradation, glacial retreat and thawing of permafrost, ocean acidification, sea-level rise, salinization, and rising temperatures).⁴⁴ The impacts of slow-onset processes on migration are often underestimated as they usually unfold over long periods of time and can be hidden behind economic and security drivers of migration.

This poses challenges to a wide variety of countries. In some coastal regions around the world and small island developing States (SIDS), sea level rise steadily destroys livelihoods and landscapes and leads to planned relocations of communities. In other regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa and landlocked developing countries, increasing land degradation and desertification reduce livelihood opportunities and contribute to rural-urban migration. Across Africa, pastoralism, one of the main sources of livelihood, is particularly susceptible to climate variability. Climate change and environmental degradation alter patterns of transhumance (i.e. the seasonal movement of livestock), thus increasing uncertainty for pastoralist populations and possible competition over fewer natural resources. A number of activities already explore the connections between climate change and pastoralism in the ECOWAS region⁴⁵ (particularly in Mali, the Niger and Nigeria), Kenya⁴⁶ and the East and Horn of Africa.⁴⁷

As part of its work on climate change and migration, IOM seeks to bring more attention to and increased understanding of the **migration and displacement impacts in several slow-onset related nexuses**: oceans, climate change and migration; extreme heat, climate change and migration and desertification, climate change and migration. IOM conducts advocacy and research efforts as part of its commitments under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular through the

⁴³ <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf>

⁴⁴ Internal Displacement in the Context of the Slow-Onset Adverse Impacts of Climate Change: Submission by the International Organization for Migration to the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons, IOM 2020 (available with the present submission)

⁴⁵ [Regional Policies and Response to Manage Pastoral Movements within the ECOWAS Region](#) (IOM, 2019);

⁴⁶ [Pastoralism at the Edge - Effects of drought, climate change and migration on livelihood systems of pastoralist and mobile communities in Kenya](#) (IOM, 2010); Migration as Adaptation to Environmental and Climate Change: The case of Kenya (IOM, 2017)

⁴⁷ Regional project: Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC): Research on Identifying solutions for climate change challenges faced by pastoralists in the East and Horn of Africa, (2020). IOM initiated a project seeking to provide regular and reliable information on pastoral mobility to contribute to the resilience and livelihood adaptation of populations affected by climate and environmental change (changing rainfall patterns, drought and desertification).

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on life on land (SDG Goal 15), life below water (SDG Goal 14), clean water and sanitation (SDG Goal 6) and climate change action (SDG Goal 13).

Slow-onset and migration nexuses are especially relevant to EU migration policies as slow-onset climate and environmental degradation often intersect with economic and security drivers of migration to Europe. Slow-onset processes also threaten the viability of migrant return and reintegration activities.

The EU could support the development of a variety of activities that specifically focus on the links between migration and slow-onset impacts, including research and evidence building programmes and operational activities directly targeting certain types of regions exposed to specific hazards such as low-lying coastal zones, delta zones, mountain areas, drylands or SIDS.

IOM, in coordination with specialized partners, produces a number of specialist resources to enhance knowledge on the impacts of slow-onset processes on migration. Priority areas include:

- Migration, environment, climate change with a focus on desertification and land management: MECC and Land;⁴⁸
- Migration, environment, climate change with a focus on water stress: MECC and Water;⁴⁹
- Migration, environment, climate change with a focus on extreme heat: Extreme Heat and Migration⁵⁰;
- Migration, environment, climate change with a focus on oceans: MECC and Oceans.⁵¹

5. Supporting migration and displacement activities related to the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN) and the human security nexus

The increasing number of protracted crises linked to both conflicts and climate change impacts displace considerable numbers of people such as in the Lake Chad region, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Afghanistan, resulting in increased humanitarian appeals. Humanitarian tools alone are however insufficient to solve protracted crises. It is therefore necessary to adopt humanitarian, development and peace instruments simultaneously to foster national and local institutions' capacity for sustainable responses.

IOM has significant experience in working across the spectrum from humanitarian protection and assistance and transition and stabilization initiatives to development and peacebuilding programming.

Having conducted case studies in five countries⁵² where environmental and security threats often overlap, IOM supports interventions aiming to improve institutional capacity at all levels to analyse, plan for and respond to the needs emerging from such crises. Building national and local resilience of national authorities is key to prevent and respond to protracted crises and lessen vulnerability to

⁴⁸ <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/human-mobility-unccd>

⁴⁹ <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/migration-and-water>

⁵⁰ <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/default/files/Infosheet%20Heat%20and%20Migration%20july%2028th%202017.pdf>

⁵¹ <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/migration-and-oceans>

⁵² <https://publications.iom.int/books/operationalizing-humanitarian-development-peace-nexus-lessons-colombia-mali-nigeria-somalia>

displacement in contexts where climate change, disasters and conflict intersect. IOM also recommends using HDPN funding pragmatically through a people-centred approach focusing on participatory decision-making and engagement with people’s experiences and practices of safety. Another recommendation is to scale up Multi-Partner Trust Funds (MPTFs) to fund response at various levels, including logistical support and institutional strengthening.

Beyond the HDPN, there is a growing interest from IOM Member States to better understand the linkages between migration, environment, climate change, human security and conflict. Policymakers and researchers have increasingly acknowledged the adverse effects of climate change on human security dimensions such as on food and water security, health, sustainable livelihoods, social cohesion or right to a safe environment. The EU is among the most vocal proponents of the need to address security risks related to climate change and the issue has been put on the EU foreign and security policy agenda for more than a decade. But the interlinkages are still not well-understood, nor are the solutions well-documented.

IOM already includes human security considerations in several migration and climate change projects.⁵³ The organization has recently started to reflect on how to develop a more coherent, harmonised and systematic approach and vision of how to address climate-related security risks and their impacts on migration, in accordance with its mandate.

International cooperation is key to manage these risks and the EU engagement in this area is essential. The EU could support data collection and research, the development of human security-based responses⁵⁴ to climate change-related migration, displacement and planned relocation and the implementation of projects that address and mitigate climate-related security risks that impact migration patterns.

IOM has joined the UN Community of Practice (CoP) on Climate and Security, managed by the Climate Security Mechanism⁵⁵ (a United Nations Development Programme - UNDP, Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs - DPPA and United Nations Environmental Programme - UNEP joint initiative). This CoP aims to promote UN inter-agency coordination and exchange on climate and security, as well as to enhance the overall conceptualization of climate-related security risks and policies to address them. IOM focuses on bringing migration and displacement elements to the CoP.

6. Supporting the integration of environmental and climate concerns across migration policy and practice

Climate change and environmental concerns can be factored in a majority of existing approaches and programmes with a migration management focus. Innovative approaches that include climate and environmental components can be developed in a number of migration management areas to support the achievement of the SDGs⁵⁶, including programmes on facilitating migration, migrant return and

⁵³ See for instance the UNTFHS-funded project on migration and climate change in the Pacific (see p19)

⁵⁴ As noted in General Assembly resolution 66/290, “human security is an approach to assist Member States in identifying and addressing widespread and cross-cutting challenges to the survival, livelihood and dignity of their people.” It calls for “people-centred, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented responses that strengthen the protection and empowerment of all people.”

⁵⁵<https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development/peace/conflict-prevention/climate-security.html>

⁵⁶ <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/migration-environment-and-climate-change-sdgs>

reintegration, labour migration and diasporas, migrant health⁵⁷, human trafficking⁵⁸ and smuggling and border management.

Migrant return and reintegration is an area of particular interest to the EU. Migrants who return – for whatever reason – to environmentally degraded or hazard-exposed areas are likely to face increased difficulties to re-establish secure livelihoods, as employment options are often largely dependent on natural resources. IOM is developing a “Guidance for mainstreaming environmental and climatic considerations into reintegration programming” aimed at linking reintegration programmes with climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and environmental sustainability efforts. Such connections can help minimizing the environmental impacts of reintegration operations, but also create new job opportunities for returnees and their communities in sectors that address some of the environmental and climatic challenges in areas of return, such as agroforestry, recycling, waste management and natural resource conservation. The development of “green” livelihood options can also help addressing the factors that might compel people to (re-) migrate away from environmentally fragile areas in search of better opportunities.

Finally, the COVID-19 crisis highlighted that the migration, climate change and health nexus needs to be prioritized⁵⁹, as many migrants experience increased vulnerability. Many migrants moving in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and natural disasters have specific physical and mental health needs that are linked to their exposure to climate and environmental conditions. Yet, these migrants often experience significant barriers to accessing essential health and social services. In this context, support to the efforts made to develop joint advocacy, research⁶⁰ and action across environmental migration and migrant health work streams should be encouraged.

⁵⁷ <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/mecc-and-health>

⁵⁸ https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/mecc_infosheet_climate_change_nexus.pdf

⁵⁹ <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/blogs/more-health-crisis-assessing-impacts-covid-19-climate-migration>

⁶⁰ <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/covid-19-pandemic-migration-and-environment>

IV. Overview of IOM operational approaches on migration, including displacement of relevance in the context of climate change

Different kinds of operational activities can be implemented by local, national and regional stakeholders, with the support of relevant actors. The section below builds on IOM's extensive operational experience to briefly highlight a number of operational interventions that can be of relevance in the context of migration and displacement linked to climate change.

Based on decades of field experience and institutional engagement on the topic, IOM works with governmental and non-governmental actors to provide a comprehensive set of operational responses to address environmental and climate impacts and their migration implications, articulated around three main priorities:

- To prevent and minimize forced, unmanaged migration and displacement resulting from environmental factors;
- To provide assistance and protection to affected populations where forced migration and displacement occur, and to seek durable solutions to their situation;
- To facilitate movements as a way for people to adapt or cope with the impacts of environmental and climate change.

Addressing the climate and environmental conditions that might lead to population movements

To address the environmental factors compelling people's to move, IOM works in collaboration with national authorities to implement different types of interventions:

- Disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable ecosystem management measures to protect lives and assets of people at risk and reduce livelihood stress they might experience, such as: infrastructural interventions like the construction and maintenance of coastal protection infrastructures and reforestation/afforestation programmes to reduce erosion and slow down desertification;
- Sustainable livelihoods interventions, such as the introduction of drought-resistant crops and the promotion of ecosystem conservation practices;
- Community stabilization interventions in areas where resource pressures and/or population movements could link to inter-communal tensions.

Promoting mobility (including planned relocations) as a strategy to minimize the factors compelling people's movement

IOM supports a variety of interventions to help people at all stages of an environmental crisis and in the context of climate change, including as a way to build resilience and prevent and minimize the socio-economic and environmental impacts on affected or at-risk communities. Such activities include:

- Support to nomadic pastoralist communities to protect traditional transhumance routes in a context of droughts and localized inter-group resource conflict;

- Promotion of temporary or circular labour migration schemes from areas affected by environmental degradation and natural hazards in order to protect and diversify livelihoods by facilitating institutional arrangements, transportation and access to labour markets;
- Mobilization of migrants and returnees as agents of development to promote climate adaptation and risk reduction practices in their home communities;
- Planned relocations, as a measure to reduce the exposure of vulnerable population to the impacts of environmental change in areas either exposed to recurrent and intense hazards and/or facing irreversible ecosystem degradation such as sea level rise.

Preparing for displacement in the context of environmental change

It is important to recognize that environmental change will result in some degree of population displacement. In that respect, disaster preparedness measures are essential. As part of its portfolio, IOM works closely with states at all levels – global, regional national and local – to help them prepare for populations movements in the context of environmental change. This includes:

- Provision of relevant knowledge and evidence;
- Setting up and maintenance of key preparedness infrastructures, including evacuation sites and Emergency Operation Centres;
- Advanced planning of displacement sites and pre-positioning of relevant items;
- Capacity building, awareness raising and community engagement on disaster risk management at community level;
- Hazard monitoring and early warning systems to anticipate the impacts of hazards and allow people to move in a more dignified manner in case of disasters.

Protecting and assisting internally displaced persons in disaster situations

Moving is often the only safe option available to the victims in the face of the acute impacts of environmental change. At the same time, displacement can result in a variety of additional risks for those displaced, as well as for all other people and communities that are affected by their movement, including reduced access to resources, opportunities and services and increased exposure to natural and man-made hazards, violence and abuses. Humanitarian assistance and protection are therefore essential to make sure that the rights of displaced persons and their host communities can be upheld. Through its engagement in a diversity of displacement contexts, and in collaboration with international and national partners, IOM supports a broad range of interventions to assist and protect:

- Information management throughout all phases of displacement, which IOM performs through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), to locate populations needing assistance and protection and assess their evolving needs, priorities and intentions.
- Support to evacuations to ensure that movements take place in a dignified manner, and that fleeing to safer areas is an option available to all community members including the most vulnerable and less mobile;
- Camp management, including all interventions that ensure the provision of services and assistance to displaced persons;
- Mitigating the impacts of displacement on host communities to preserve the living standards of the receiving communities and avoid potential intra-communal tensions and discrimination.

Supporting the development of durable solutions

Long-term approaches are required to sustainably address the challenges created by displacement linked to environmental events and processes that may span over long time periods or even be permanent. While in most sudden-onset disaster contexts a majority of displaced persons will rapidly return to their areas of origin, this might not be possible in the context of environmental change, resulting in protracted displacement and/or in the complete inability to return to irreversibly degraded environments. This has implications in the planning and management of displacement – as well as in the design of durable solutions, which, in scenarios in which areas of origin are becoming completely uninhabitable, needs to primarily focus on local integration and/or relocation of affected persons.

Implementing durable solutions is a complex, long-term process that needs to be sensitive to maintaining as far as possible social networks and community ties, local knowledge and capacities and the agency of affected persons and households. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Land and property: Recognizing and addressing property rights and needs of all individuals and identifying and assessing potential obstacles and conflicts to address land, property and housing issues.
- Return: Identifying the main risk factors that pressured people out of their settlements in the first place and designing risk reduction and adaptation measures that can reduce their need to move in the future; restoring and enhancing essential assets and livelihoods; revitalizing local productive activities and markets and re-establishing local services; and promoting new settlement and ecosystem management practices through education and training.
- Local integration and population relocation: Ensuring the full participation of both the receiving community and the population to be relocated at all stages of planning and implementation; ensuring that displaced populations enjoy legal status and political representation in the host community.

V. Examples of good practices

The following section presents a non-exhaustive selection of good practices extracted from IOM's portfolio of activities.

Good practices sought to support policy and operational action at the regional level on migration, including displacement in the context of climate change

Regional Capacity Building Workshops

- **Regional Workshop in the Eastern Caribbean on Migration, Environment and Climate Change**⁶¹ (March 2019 - Castries, Saint Lucia). The workshop was funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and organized by IOM, on behalf of the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and with the support of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). It contributed to build the capacity of policymakers and practitioners to integrate migration into environmental and climate adaptation policies, and consider environmental factors in migration management policies. Participants explored the legal and political frameworks shaping environmental migration and identified priorities for regional action and coordination in the East Caribbean. Follow up work is ongoing through a number of initiatives, in particular at the level of the Caribbean Migration Consultations (CMC).⁶²
- **Regional Workshop in the Pacific on Human Mobility in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change**⁶³ (February 2018 – Suva, Fiji). The workshop was funded by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and organized by IOM in partnership with the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD). It gathered policymakers from eight Pacific countries, UN agencies and partner institutions. The workshop aimed to build regional capacity and policy coherence on migration, disaster displacement and climate change. It offered the opportunity for regional policymakers to strengthen their understanding of key issues around human mobility in the context of disasters and climate change and discuss potential solutions to these challenges through improved coherence between regional and national policies. Regional dialogue on climate change and migration is ongoing in the Pacific, including through the implementation of regional projects (see below).
- **Regional Policy Forum for Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean on Migration, Environment, and Climate Change (MECC)**⁶⁴ (June 2018 – Pretoria, South Africa), funded by the IOM Development Fund and the South Africa-based Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), and implemented by IOM. The workshop took place in the context of the IOM's regional project "Migration, Environment, and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy in Southern Africa and in the Indian Ocean", implemented in four target countries (Madagascar,

⁶¹Workshop report:

https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/default/files/Events/IOM%20GIZ%20MECC%20Caribbean%20Workshop%20Report_Final.pdf.

⁶² <https://caribbeanmigration.org/>.

⁶³ Concept note: <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/default/files/Concept%20Note%20IOM-PDD%20Fiji%20Workshop%20FINAL.pdf>.

⁶⁴Forum Report:

https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/default/files/MECC%20Regional%20Policy_Pretoria_FINAL%20REPORT.pdf.

Mauritius, Mozambique, and Namibia) IOM supported Ministries of Environment, other relevant ministries and governmental entities in the target countries to strengthen the knowledge base on the relationship between migration and environmental change, including climate change, produce individual country-level assessments, hold national consultations and ultimately inform the formulation of related national and regional policies and operational plans. The evidence collected at the level of individual Member States on climate change and migration issues is relevant to a wider audience, including the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC).

- **Regional Workshop on Land Degradation, Climate Change and Migration in West Africa**⁶⁵ (May 2016, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso). The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Government of Burkina Faso, with the support of the Global Mechanism (GM) of the UNCCD, IOM and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS), organized a regional workshop on Land Degradation, Climate Change and Migration in West Africa: Policy Implications for Building Resilience and Preventing Security Challenges, in Ouagadougou. The workshop identified strategies to address the challenges related to the nexus between climate change, Desertification, Land Degradation & Drought (DLDD) and migration at national and regional levels, and to highlight and analyze the policy implications for building resilience and preventing security challenges.
- **Technical meeting on the Regional Non-binding Agreement in South America**:⁶⁶ The Member States of the South American Conference on Migration (CSM) adopted a non-binding regional instrument on the protection of people displaced across borders and on migrants in countries affected by disasters linked to natural hazards. The agreement builds upon norms, effective practices and policy instruments that countries have implemented in recent years to address cross-border disaster-displacement, including the use of regular and exceptional immigration law on humanitarian grounds, refugee law and other human rights provisions. The document was adopted after a regional workshop held in October 2017 and a follow-up technical meeting in August 2018, both held in Santiago, Chile, under the auspices and leadership of the Government of Chile, supported by Germany and Switzerland. Actors such as PDD, IOM, the Technical Secretariat of CSM (ST-CSM), UNHCR, the South American Network on Environmental Migration (RESAMA) and the Refugee Law Initiative supported the initiatives.

Regional projects:

- **Regional Project: Enhancing Protection and Empowerment of Migrants and Communities Affected by Climate Change and Disasters in the Pacific Region**⁶⁷ (2019-2021), funded by the UN Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) and implemented by IOM, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), ILO, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and PDD. The project aims to protect and empower communities adversely affected by

⁶⁵ <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/regional-workshop-land-degradation-climate-change-and-migration-west-africa>

⁶⁶ Workshop Report: <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/informe-del-taller-regional-para-el-desarrollo-de-lineamientos-yo-gu%C3%ADa-de-pr%C3%A1cticas-para-la>, and to the decision by the Member Countries of the SACM: http://csm-osumi.org/sites/default/files/declaracion_final_xvii_csm.pdf

⁶⁷ Also referred to as “Pacific Climate Change Migration and Human Security (PCCMHS)” <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/projects/untfhs-pacific-project>

climate change and disasters in the Pacific region, by focusing specifically on climate migration, displacement, and planned relocation dimensions. The expected results include the development of a regional human security-based response to climate migration, disaster displacement, and planned relocation through the facilitation of regional level consultations.

- **Regional Project: Pacific Climate Change and Migration (PCCM)**⁶⁸ (2013-2016), funded by the EU (DG DEVCO) and implemented by IOM, ESCAP, ILO and UNDP. The project aimed to develop the capacity of Pacific Island Countries to address the impacts of climate change on migration through well-managed, rights-based migration schemes and policy frameworks, supported by the development of comprehensive research and knowledge building. The projects resulted in increased awareness of the impacts of climate change on migration, increased capacity within Kiribati, Nauru and Tuvalu to plan and implement national policies on migration and strengthened regional knowledge and policy dialogue on the impacts of climate change on migration, including labour migration.
- **Regional Project: Implementing Global Policies on Environmental Migration and Disaster Displacement in West Africa**⁶⁹ (2020-2022), funded by France and implemented by IOM in partnership with PDD, ECOWAS, the United Nations Economic Community for Africa (UN-ECA), UNHCR, and the World Bank. In the West Africa region, IOM is working with states and PDD to respond to environmental drivers of migration by facilitating regular pathways for migration and minimizing displacement in the context of disasters, environmental degradation, and climate change. The project aims to build a shared understanding at the regional level of environmental migration and disaster displacement, and to promote coherent national and sub-regional policy development in line with global and regional policies, such as the GCM, the Paris Agreement and the Kampala Convention. This project is part of a longer-term engagement of IOM, UNHCR, PDD and France on environmental migration and displacement in West Africa, and a second phase with additional funding was approved for 2021-2023.
- **Regional Project: Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP)**⁷⁰ (2014-2017), funded by the EU and implemented by IOM and a consortium of six research institutions.⁷¹ The project contributed to the global knowledge base through the development of six national assessments and a final synthesis report and enhanced the capacities of practitioners to address migration in the context of climate change and bring these issues to global processes such as the climate negotiations. Ultimately the project supported the development of policies connecting migration, climate change and environmental degradation, notably in Haiti and Mauritius.

⁶⁸<https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/projects/enhancing-capacity-pacific-island-countries-manage-impacts-climate-change-migration-pccm>

⁶⁹<https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/projects/implementing-global-policies-environmental-migration-and-disaster-displacement-west-africa>

⁷⁰ <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/migration-environment-and-climate-change-evidence-policy-meclep>

⁷¹ University of Versailles Saint-Quentin (France), Bielefeld University (Germany), Center for Ethnic and Migration Studies (CEDEM), University of Liège (Belgium), Research Center on Citizenship, Migration and the City (CIMIC), Erasmus University Rotterdam (The Netherlands), Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) (Costa Rica), Institute for the Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), United Nations University (Germany).

Good practices on enhancing capacities of policy makers and practitioners on migration, including disaster displacement, in the context of climate change in particular for countries most vulnerable to climate change

- **Regional Capacity Building Workshops:** Several important regional capacity building workshops on migration, environment and climate change have taken place worldwide. The workshops provided participants with the opportunity to discuss key human mobility and environmental trends in their regions and share their practices and experience in responding to disasters and environmental change and in managing migration and displacement associated with these environmental factors. These workshops have made use of the IOM Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Training Manual (funded by the EU and IOM Development Fund).
 - **Regional Capacity Building Workshop on Disaster Displacement, Migration and Climate Change for Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) Member Countries**⁷² (August 2017, San José, Costa Rica), hosted by the Government of Costa Rica and co-organized by PDD, the Technical Secretariat of the RCM and IOM.
 - **Regional Workshop on “Enhancing Capacities of Policymakers and Practitioners on Migration, Environment and Climate Change in Sub Saharan Africa”**⁷³, (March 2014, Moshi, United Republic of Tanzania), organized by IOM.
 - **Regional Capacity Building Workshop - “Asia-Pacific Training for Policymakers and Practitioners on Migration, Environment, Climate Change and Adaptation”**⁷⁴ (March 2013, Seoul, Republic of Korea).

National level projects

- **National capacity building Workshops on Migration, Environment and Climate Change**⁷⁵ have been organized by IOM and various partners in a wide range of countries since 2015, including Peru, Uganda, Cuba, Morocco, Philippines, Ghana, Namibia, Madagascar, Azerbaijani, Papua New Guinea; Kenya, Dominican Republic; Haiti, Mauritius. These workshops have made use of the IOM Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Training Manual (funded by the EU and IOM Development Fund).
- **National Policy Development: Vanuatu National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement**⁷⁶ (2018), funded by the IOM Development Fund and implemented by IOM. The project supported emergency and development planners to develop a national policy framework that address the needs of all communities affected by displacement.
- **National Project: Strengthening Operational Capacity for Management of Displacement Induced by Climate Change and Natural Disasters in Vanuatu**, (2017-2018), funded by the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign and Trade (MFAT), and implemented by IOM. The project aimed to strengthen

⁷² <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/rcm-capacity-building-workshop-displacement-context-disasters-and-climate-change>

⁷³ <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/enhancing-capacities-policymakers-and-practitioners-migration-environment-and-climate-change-sub>

⁷⁴ <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/why-asia-pacific-asia-pacific-training-migration-and-environment>

⁷⁵ <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/training-workshops>

⁷⁶ https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/press_release/file/iom-vanuatu-policy-climate-change-disaster-induced-displacement-2018.pdf

the capacity of key stakeholders in Vanuatu to manage displacement induced by natural disasters and climate change. As a result, affected communities have improved ability to participate in the design and delivery of humanitarian responses; and the relevant humanitarian staff, provincial teams and other stakeholders have increased operational capacity to support displaced population.

- **National Project: Understanding and Managing Internal Migration in Mongolia⁷⁷** (2017-2018), funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and implemented by IOM, the Asia Foundation and the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar (MUB). This project aimed to strengthen the Government's capacity to manage internal migration in the context of climate change-induced hazards. It contributed to strengthened migration management in the context of climate change and natural hazards through enhanced data collection and capacity building of government agencies and key stakeholders.
- **Inter-agency collaboration: Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI):⁷⁸** IOM is an executive member of this initiative and contributes to joint country-level scoping missions and capacity assessments on Disaster Risk Reduction, based on requests from UN country teams. In the framework of this partnership, IOM co-leads CADRI's regional inter-agency coordination functions in West and Central Africa and Southern Africa and has deployed experts for capacity support missions in Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mauritius, Comoros and Togo. In particular, IOM leads on the inclusion of human mobility perspectives in the Initiative's activities and chairs a human mobility reference group which provides the Initiative with expertise for the assessment of capacities to integrate displacement, migration and other mobility elements in national and local disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation efforts.

Supporting the integration of environmental and climate concerns across migration policy and practice

- **National Project: Supporting migrant reintegration through land restoration in Niger^{79,80}**, (2018-2020), funded by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation and implemented by IOM. This community stabilization project is supported by the UNCCD, under the umbrella of the Sustainability, Stability and Security Initiative (3S Initiative), an intergovernmental action launched by Morocco and Senegal to address the root causes of instability in Africa. The project focuses on migrant reintegration and on countering radicalization in the region through the creation of jobs related to the restoration of degraded land in Agadez, Niger.
- **National Projects on "green" diasporas:** IOM is currently implementing several projects that seek to support the involvement of diaspora and migrant communities in climate and environmental action in their countries of origin, for instance in Kenya (Engaging Migrants and Diaspora Communities for an Inclusive and Climate Resilient Blue Economy, 2019-2020, project funded by the IOM Development Fund) and Morocco (Diaspora Engagement in Agroecology Development in Morocco, 2018-2020, project funded by the Government of

⁷⁷ <https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/country/docs/mongolia/iom-mongolia-sdc-project-factsheet-2017-2018.pdf>

⁷⁹ <https://medium.com/@UNmigration/a-plot-of-land-hope-restoration-in-agadez-d77f2aa26af6>

⁸⁰ <https://www.unccd.int/news-events/returning-migrants-receive-agricultural-training-agadez-niger>

France, the IOM Development Fund, and organized in partnership with the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung - KAS).

- **Regional [Project](#): Mainstreaming environmental dimensions into reintegration support to reduce the effects of climate change on migration in West Africa**, (2018-2019), funded by the Government of France and implemented by IOM. The project sought to develop new approaches for more sustainable reintegration by considering the environmental dimensions of reintegration programmes. IOM also organized, in partnership with the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS), a [workshop](#) in Rabat, Morocco, to promote sustainable reintegration of returnees as an opportunity to address the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation, share existing good practices, identify opportunities and develop recommendations for policymakers and practitioners involved in reintegration activities. This project promoted environmental sustainability and community stabilization through the integration of the environmental/climate change aspect in the assisted voluntary return and reintegration of migrants to their home communities.
- **Project on Temporary and Circular Labour Migration (TCLM) between Colombia and Spain: A Model for Consolidation and Replication**⁸¹, (2007-2008), funded by the EU (DG DEVCO) and jointly implemented by IOM and Fundación Agricultores Solidarios (FAS). The project supported the circular migration of Colombians experiencing frequent, recurrent natural hazards such as volcanic eruption and flooding to Spain, to be temporarily employed in the agricultural sector. The programme filled labour gaps in Catalonia's ailing agricultural sector, allowed for an increase in social and financial remittances to Colombia which could be channeled into resilience building activities against climate change and natural hazards, and reduced demographic pressures in communities exposed to climate change in Colombia.

Examples of good practices on supporting operational activities to prevent and respond to forced migration, including displacement in the context of climate change

- **Interagency coordination for camp coordination and camp management**⁸² (CCCM): As the global lead for the **Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)** IASC cluster on CCCM in disaster situations, IOM is committed to building the capacities of national and international authorities to anticipate and respond to disaster-induced displacement. This is essential for relevant actors to be able to set up effective and timely systems to address the needs of people living in displacement sites. IOM works to strengthen information management, coordination and operational capacities of governments, CCCM cluster partners and other humanitarian actors. These interventions are key to enhanced preparedness for displacement in contexts affected by environmental change – such as for Governments' responses to droughts in Ethiopia and Somalia.
- **Worldwide information management - IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix**⁸³ (DTM): IOM provides information management throughout all phases of displacement through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). This tool allows to locate populations needing assistance and protection, and assess their evolving needs, priorities and intentions throughout their

⁸¹ <http://labos.ulg.ac.be/hugo/wp-content/uploads/sites/38/2017/11/The-State-of-Environmental-Migration-2011-25-34.pdf>

⁸² <https://www.iom.int/fr/iom-humanitarian-operations-and-clusters>

⁸³ <https://dtm.iom.int/>

displacement. IOM regularly captures, processes and disseminates this information through its available tools, providing a baseline for the action of the whole humanitarian and response system. The iterative, comprehensive and flexible nature of the tool is essential in the face of the evolving risks, movements and needs that are often associated with environmental change.

- **Global Guidelines: The MEND Guide - Comprehensive Guide for Planning Mass Evacuations in Natural Disasters**⁸⁴ (2018), funded by the EU (DG ECHO). Together with national civil protection authorities and humanitarian partners, IOM supported the development of the MEND Guide⁸⁵ and its related capacity building approach, to enhance effective preparedness and response to disasters with large mobility impacts by providing tools that allow for more effective planning and management of evacuations and evacuation sites.
- **Regional Project: “Promoting sustainable land management in migration-prone areas through innovative financing mechanisms** (2014), jointly implemented by IOM and the UNCCD in West Africa, with the financial support of the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation. The project sought to contribute to the prevention of land degradation and the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded land by increasing investments from diaspora communities in sustainable land management in migration-prone areas. The project targeted three countries of origin (Burkina Faso, Niger and Senegal), as well as one country of destination (Italy).
- **National Project: Climate Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction, & Education (CADRE)**⁸⁶ (2012-2016, the Federate States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands), funded by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) and implemented by IOM. The programme aimed to integrate CADRE’s educational materials into the target countries’ Ministries of Education’s curriculum to increase awareness of youth on the effects and responses to climate change.

⁸⁴<https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/mend-guide-comprehensive-guide-planning-mass-evacuations-natural-disasters-pilot-document>

⁸⁵https://ccccluster.org/sites/default/files/2018-10/MEND_download.pdf and <https://www.iom.int/news/local-government-500-families-complete-mass-evacuation-exercises-metro-manila>

⁸⁶ <https://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/activities/countries/docs/federated-states-micronesia/IOM-FSM-RMI-CADRE-Factsheet.pdf>

Relevant Resources

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

2020 IOM and the Sendai Framework: A Global Review of IOM's Contributions to Strengthening Disaster Resilience. <https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/drr-2019-ar.pdf>.

Ionesco D and Traore Chazalnoël M

2020 More than a health crisis? Assessing the impacts of COVID-19 on climate migration <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/blogs/more-health-crisis-assessing-impacts-covid-19-climate-migration>

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2019 Addressing the Land Degradation – Migration Nexus: The Role of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/addressing-land-degradation-%E2%80%93-migration-nexus-role-united-nations-convention-combat-desertification>

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2019 Climate Change and Migration in Vulnerable Countries: A snapshot of least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

<https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/climate-change-and-migration-vulnerable-countries-snapshot-least-developed-countries-landlocked>

2019 From the Climate Action Summit to UNFCCC COP25 through UNCCD COP14: An Analysis

<https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/blogs/climate-action-summit-unfccc-cop25-through-unccd-cop14-analysis>

Oakes R, Banerjee S and Warner K

2019 Chapter 9: Human Mobility and Adaptation to Environmental Change. In *World Migration Report 2020*. <https://publications.iom.int/books/world-migration-report-2020-chapter-9>

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2018 10 Key Takeaways from the COP24 Recommendations on Integrated Approaches to Address Displacement and Climate Change <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/blogs/iom-perspectives-climate-change-and-migration>

- Ionesco D and Traore Chazalnoël M
 2018 10 Key Takeaways from the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) on Environmental Migration
<https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/10-key-takeaways-gcm-environmental-migration>
- 2018 Mapping Human Mobility and Climate Change in Relevant National Policies and Institutional Frameworks.
<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/20180917%20WIM%20TFD%20I.1%20Output%20final.pdf>.
- 2018 Mapping Human Mobility (Migration, Displacement and Planned Relocation) and Climate Change in International Processes, Policies and Legal Frameworks.
<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WIM%20TFD%20II.2%20Output.pdf>.
- 2018 Taking Sendai Forward: IOM Progress Report on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience 2018.
https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/DOE/humanitarian_emergencies/transition-recovery/drr/drr-report-2017-2018-1221.pdf
- 2018 Migration and the 2030 Agenda: A Guide for Practitioners.
https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/sdg_en.pdf
- Mosler Vidal E and Tjaden JD, with Laczko F
 2018 The Global Migration Indicators 2018.
<https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/global-migration-indicators-2018>
- Ionesco D, Mokhnacheva D and Gemenne F
 2017 The Atlas of Environmental Migration.
<https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/atlas-environmental-migration>
- 2017 Migration in the 2030 Agenda.
https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/default/files/migration_in_the_2030_agenda.pdf
- 2014 IOM Outlook on Migration, Environment and Climate Change.
<https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/iom-outlook-migration-environment-and-climate-change-1>
- 2013 Compendium of IOM Activities in Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience.
<https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/What-We-Do/docs/IOM-DRR-Compendium-2013.pdf>.
- 2009 Compendium of IOM's Activities in Migration, Climate Change and the Environment.
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2016 Ocean, Environment, Climate Change and Human Mobility. <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/ocean-environment-climate-change-and-human-mobility>.

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2015 *Relocation as an adaptation strategy to environmental stress*. Policy Brief Series, Issue 6. <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/policy-brief-series-issue-6-relocation-adaptation-strategy-environmental-stress>.

Webpages

- Human Rights-Based Approaches to MECC: <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/human-rights>
- Health and Migration, Environment and Climate Change: <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/mecc-and-health>
- IOM's series on COVID-19, migration and the environment: <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/covid-19-pandemic-migration-and-environment>
- Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI): <https://www.cadri.net/>

Guidance Tools

NRC, PDD, IOM, IDMC, UNHCR, the German Federal Foreign Office
2019 Words into Action guidelines - Disaster displacement: How to reduce risk, address impacts and strengthen resilience. <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/words-action-guidelines-disaster-displacement-how-reduce-risk-address-impacts-and-strengthen>.

Government of Fiji
2018 Planned Relocation Guideline: A framework to undertake climate change related relocation. <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/planned-relocation-guidelines-framework-undertake-climate-change-related-relocation>.

IOM, Georgetown University, UNHCR
2017 A Toolbox: Planning Relocations to Protect People from Disasters and Environmental Change. <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/toolbox-planning-relocations-protect-people-disasters-and-environmental-change>.

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2016 Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Training Manual (Facilitators' Guide) - Module 2: Disasters and Mobility. <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/training-manual>.