As the IPCC WG II Report stated: “Climate change is a threat to human wellbeing and health of the planet.”

On this scientific basis and all available climate and migration evidence, ahead of COP27, IOM calls to:

1. Ensure that human mobility linked to climate hazards is recognised and well addressed at local, national, regional and international levels through dedicated climate change and migration policies with whole-of-government approaches, in line with the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the Global Compact for Migration, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

2. Increase action for climate change adaptation measures, and resources to avert and minimize displacement, when and where it is still possible, and strengthen people’s resilience.

Include human mobility within adaptation and loss and damage plans and policies with action on both slow-onset processes and sudden-onset hazards, considering planning processes and integrated approaches to disaster risk reduction, preparedness, humanitarian assistance, human security and development.

3. Strengthen solidarity with countries and people most vulnerable to climate change impacts, facilitating their access to just transition processes, as well as significantly scaled up sustainable and predictable finance for adaptation and resilience, including addressing climate change-related human mobility.

4. Enhance the inclusive mobilization of the whole society, associating public and private partners, civil society, women, youth, indigenous peoples, migrants, displaced persons and affected communities to decision-making processes related to climate change and migration, including via integrated human rights, child-sensitive and gender-responsive approaches for migration management and climate change action.