



IOM International Organization for Migration

WHAT IS AT STAKE ON MIGRATION AND FOR IOM AT COP20?

20th Conference of the Parties (COP), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Lima Peru, 1-12 Dec 2014¹

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A. BACKGROUND ON IOM AND THE CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS

1. Why is IOM involved in the climate negotiations?

- ❖ IOM’s work within the UNFCCC framework since 2006, aims to engage with UNFCCC, states and partners to bring human mobility on the climate negotiations agenda and to position the organization as a key player on the management of climate induced migration, in particular on policy, capacity building, research and operationalization of migration and climate activities and to open access to climate funding mechanisms.

2. Where is migration in the climate change agreements?

- ❖ Since the COP14 migration has gained visibility and support as a one of the key areas of the human dimensions of climate change. Two decisions have recognized “climate induced migration, displacement and planned relocation”: Decision on adaptation adopted in Cancun 2010 (decision 1.CP/16 paragraph 14 (f)) and Decision on loss and damage adopted in Doha in 2012 (decision 3.CP/18 paragraph 7 (a) (vi)).

¹ Prepared by Mariam Traore Chazalnoël, Associate Expert MECC and Dina Ionesco Focal Point MECC, with inputs from Serena Odianose, Intern MECC and Sieun Lee, Research Project officer MECLEP, as per 4 Dec 2014

3. How can human mobility be further integrated in the climate change negotiations?

The available thematic “entry doors” for human mobility in the climate negotiations are:

- ❖ **National Adaptation Plans (NAPs):** The 2013 Warsaw decision on national adaptation plans called for technical and financial support to the NAP process to assist the least developed country Parties in undertaking the development of their NAPs. IOM as part of the inter-agency Advisory Working Group on human mobility and climate² submitted an institutional input in preparation of COP20;
- ❖ **Loss and Damage:** The executive committee of the Loss and Damage mechanism is mandated to take action on enhancing knowledge and understanding on human mobility. The committee is to develop a two-year work plan. IOM as part of the inter-agency Advisory Working Group on human mobility and climate submitted an institutional input in preparation of COP20.
- ❖ **Nairobi Work Programme (NWP)** focused on capacity building and vulnerabilities: In Warsaw, Parties agreed on “human settlements” as a new issue to be considered which is much broader than but not excluding human mobility. The issue will be further discussed at COP20 in Lima and it raises possibility of human mobility as adaptation strategy to be considered within the NWP framework.

4. What can be expected at the COP20 in Lima Peru?

- ❖ There are **now 196 Parties to the Convention and 192 Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**. The UNFCCC secretariat supports all institutions involved in the international climate change negotiations. The need to reduce carbon emissions is at the core of the global response to climate change. In 2010, governments agreed that carbon emissions needed to be reduced so that global temperature increases are limited to below 2 degrees Celsius – **this commitment is expected to be formalized in the Paris Agreement to be reached in 2015 at COP21 in Paris in 2015.**
- ❖ COP20 in Lima is **the principal opportunity for global nations to negotiate and shape the Paris Agreement before COP21.**
- ❖ Increasing attention is being paid to questions of human mobility and climate change notably through the Least Developed Countries (LDC) proposal on the Elements for a Draft Negotiating Text for Paris 2015³ **referring to human mobility under the Loss and Damage agenda**. This proposition reads as follows:

² The Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility is composed of : The International Organization for Migration (IOM), The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), The United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU EHS), The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (NRC/IDMC) Centre d'études et de recherches internationales de Sciences Po (Sciences Po CERI) and Refugees International

³ http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/39_99_130584499817551043-Submission%20by%20Nepal%20ADP_21%20Oct%202014.pdf

- All Parties are encouraged to develop early warning systems to address climate change related disasters
 - All Parties are encouraged to develop climate change risk management planning for climate change related disasters
 - **An international climate change displacement coordination support mechanism is hereby established**
 - The purpose of the international climate change displacement coordination support mechanism is to provide assistance to people displaced by the impacts of climate change including measures to provide support for: emergency relief; **assistance in providing organised migration and planned relocation**, compensation measures.
- ❖ The European Parliament (November 2014) passed a resolution concerning the upcoming Cop 20 and COP 21 mentioning that climate change is projected to increase displacement of people.

5. Do we see any progress within UNFCCC on linking climate change and human mobility?

We can recognize a clear increase in awareness, evidence and mentions of the importance of displacement and migration in the context of climate change.

- ❖ The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has reiterated both the negative and positive implications of human mobility in the context of climate change in its 2014⁴ Report. IPCC Executive Secretary Renate Christ mentioned the importance of migration and displacement as a key feature of IPCC report (at IOM 105 Council High Level Lunch).

“Climate change is projected to increase displacement of people (medium evidence, high agreement). Populations that lack the resources for planned migration experience higher exposure to extreme weather events, particularly in developing countries with low income. Climate change can indirectly increase risks of violent conflicts by amplifying well-documented drivers of these conflicts such as poverty and economic shocks (medium confidence).”

“Migration and mobility are adaptation strategies in all regions of the world that experience climate variability. Specific populations that lack the ability to move also face higher exposure to weather-related extremes, particularly in rural and urban areas in low and middle-income countries. Expanding opportunities for mobility can reduce vulnerability to climate change and enhance human security [12.4.1, 12.4.2].”

- ❖ Migration was mentioned at the opening IPCC speech at the COP 20 by Pachauri, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): “Potential impacts of climate change are widespread, this includes food and water shortage, increased poverty [...] There will be increased displacement of people and coastal flooding.” He added: “The window for action is rapidly closing”.

6. How has IOM advanced in 2014 on migration and climate in relation to UNFCCC?

⁴ https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/SYR_AR5_SPM.pdf (p11) and http://ipcc-wg2.gov/AR5/images/uploads/WGIIAR5-Chap12_FGDall.pdf (p. 2-3)

- ❖ **Enhanced IOM - UNFCCC collaboration:** Christiane Figueres, Executive Secretary of UNFCCC contributed with a video message to IOM's High Level Panel on Human Mobility and Climate at 105th IOM Council: <http://iom.4am.ch/>
- ❖ **Increased cooperation within the One UN Climate Group** through collaboration on a common publication featuring migration [How the United Nations System Supports Ambitious Action on Climate Change](#) and organization of a side event at the UN Secretary General Climate Summit in New York (September 2014) on [Climate Change, Displacement & Migration: Ensuring Effective Adaptation Policies and Solutions](#)
- ❖ **Technical submissions to UNFCCC in collaboration with the Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility:** [Joint submission to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change \(UNFCCC\) On National Adaptation Plans \(NAPs\)](#) and Joint submission to the Excom of the [Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change](#)
- ❖ IOM is an Observer to and applies to become an implementing agency of the **Green Climate Fund in 2015**.
- ❖ Participation in the **UNFCCC Bonn meeting in June 2014** with the release of a [Policy Brief on Integrating Human Mobility in National Adaptation Plans](#) in collaboration with UNU and the Nansen Initiative.
- ❖ Participation in the **third SIDS conference in Samoa** with the launch of a partnership [focused on environment, climate change and migration](#) in relation to EC funded MECLEP project.
- ❖ **Enhanced partnerships related to migration and climate:** IOM became an Observer to IPCC in 2014 WMO, IDMC, Hague institute and UNEP became observer to IOM, MoUs were signed with ICIMOD, Climate Vulnerable Forum Trust Fund and UNCCD.

7. Why is migration and climate an area of importance for IOM in 2015?

- ❖ In 2015 a number of policy processes will come to completion or decision making stages: the post 2015 development goals, the second Hyogo Framework on Disaster Risk reduction, the climate agreement focused conference (COP21) in Paris and Nansen Initiative final consultation.
- ❖ IOM is currently coordinating – in particular with the French government – its participation to these events and its own original inputs to the process. IOM is expected to contribute notably with i) the release of the first *Atlas of Environmental Migration*; ii) presentation of research results from the EU-funded Migration, Environment and Climate: Evidence for Policy project (MECLEP); iii) increased capacity at technical levels for policymakers through training tools and workshops; iv) engagement with partners in common events, publications etc.

B. IOM'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO COP 20

- ❖ IOM Delegation to the UNFCCC COP 20 in Lima, 1-12 December 2014 (in alphabetical order)
 - M. Diego Beltrand, Regional Director for South America
 - M. Marcelo Pisani, Regional Director for Central America, North America
 - Mr. Jeremy Mac Gillivray , Consultant, IOM Peru Caribbean
 - Mr. José Iván Dávalos Saravia , Chief of Mission, IOM Peru
 - Ms. Mariam Traore Chazalnoel, Associate Expert, Migration, Environment and Climate Change, IOM Geneva
 - Ms. Elizabeth Warn, Senior Labour Migration Expert, IOM Regional Office for South America.
 - Ms. Michelle Yonetani, Senior Disaster Expert, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), Geneva, IDMC as a partner is included in the IOM delegation

- ❖ **The COP20 in Lima is of importance for IOM at the regional level for South and Central America.** The event is an opportunity to capitalize upon recent capacity building workshops IOM organized in 2014 in Colombia (national training), in Ecuador (2014) and in Chile (Regional training). Both Regional Directors for the Americas participate in the COP, as well as the Chief of Mission for IOM Peru and the Senior Labour Migration Expert from RO Argentina to contribute to press briefings, Video communication and in Side events.

- ❖ IOM contributes for the first time in 2014 to the climate negotiations with the **ONE UN Climate Group**, on a number of coordinated events and a publication. This includes IOM at all stages of UN contributions to the negotiations.



All this information can also be found on: <http://www.unsceb.org/content/climate-change>

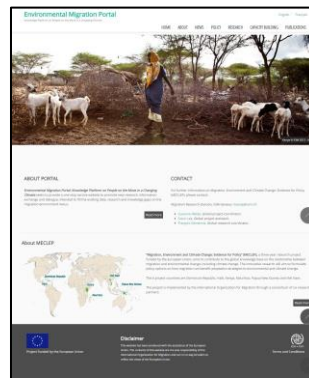
- ❖ For the first time, UN agencies have come together to propose exhibit booths⁵ on ten different themes, under “One UN” umbrella. **IOM leads and coordinates the exhibit “One UN for Human Mobility and Climate”** with contributions from the Advisory Group on

⁵ The full list of exhibits is available from https://seors.unfccc.int/seors/reports/exhibits_list.html?session_id=COP20

Human Mobility and Climate, UNESCO, UNFPA, WMO. We coordinated and produced three common posters and key messages. The stand proposes information and visuals on IOM and other agencies work.



- ❖ IOM will launch the **Environmental Migration Portal: Knowledge Platform on People on the Move in a Changing Climate**, on the 12 of December 2014. The Portal is produced as part of the EU funded MECLEP Project. www.environmentalmigration.iom.int

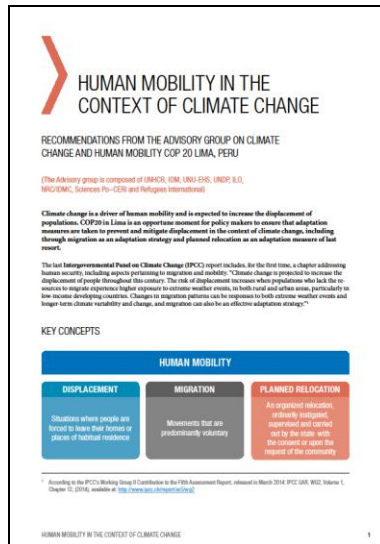


- ❖ **The negotiations offer space to enhance partnerships:** with counterparts from delegations, especially Chile, Colombia, MECLEP pilot countries⁶, Climate Vulnerable Forum⁷ countries such as Bangladesh and Costa Rica, SIDS countries, the LDC Group lead (Nepal) and to organize meetings with interested parties and other stakeholders (NGOs, academia, private sector) and start exploring partnership options.

⁶ MECLEP Countries are the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Kenya, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam.

⁷ IOM and the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) have entered a partnership; for instance, a high level lunch co-hosted by both entities will take place during IOM 105th Council Session.

- ❖ **The Advisory Group on Human Mobility and Climate** (See footnote 2) has produced a common technical document “Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change” that is shared during the COP20 with delegations to technically support parties to a bilateral basis with language points to bring human mobility into the negotiations. The objective is to advocate in favor of the inclusion of language on human mobility in the Paris Agreement in 2015.






- ❖ IOM is part of a number of **Side events with a focus on Migration, Environment and Climate**, including press briefings, side events, communication via the Climate Studio and common advocacy, please see table for further information.



- ❖ You can follow IOM’s contributions to the COP 20 on the **social media network** via: https://twitter.com/IOM_MECC

C. EVENTS AT COP 20 WITH IOM IMPLICATION

COP 20 LIMA - Events						
1/12/2014	2/12/2014	3/12/2014	4/12/2014	5/12/2014	6/12/2014	7/12/2014
Human Mobility and CC Exhibition Space						
		<p>Climate justice approach to health, food security, nutrition, gender and human mobility Action Contre la Faim (ACF), The University of California (UC), The International Union for Nutritional Sciences (IUNS), Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (AVSF), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), l'IRD (Institut de Recherche pour le Développement) and CARE France 18h30-20h</p> 	<p>Data, Knowledge and Innovation for Climate Action, UNFPA and UNIDO, with a wide range of additional contributors. 13h15 -14h45</p>			
		<p>Press Briefing led by Action Contre la Faim (ACF),</p> 	<p>Pavillon Français: Climate justice approach to health, food security, nutrition, gender and human mobility 10h30 to 12h30</p>			
8/12/2014	9/12/2014	10/12/2014	11/12/2014	12/12/2014		
Human Mobility and CC Exhibition Space						
	<p>Press Conference Climate, human Mobility</p>	<p>Press Conference presenting the results of the Chile Workshop on MECC IOM</p>	<p>UN Side Event: Voices from Climate Frontline UNHCR, UN Women and IOM</p>			

and Adaptation UNU, UNHCR and IOM 9.30 Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF)	Minister of Environment Chile 10.00 Climate Studio interviews at 1.20	13h15 - 14h45		
	Interview with Climate Studio ⁸ (TBC) IOM interview	Human Mobility in a Changing Climate Nansen Side Event with support of other agencies including IOM 18h30 - 20h		
		High Level Segment (not participating)		

⁸ For more information on the climate studio and past IOM interviews: <http://climatechange-tv.rtcc.org/unfccc-studio/>