



## Messages of Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration on climate change and mobility for the consideration at the discussions at the United Nations Climate Change Conference 2023 (COP 28)

This document outlines the messages of the *Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration (ISCM)* on migration and climate change relevant for the discussions at the **28<sup>th</sup> Session of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 28)** as compiled through a survey organized by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and agreed on at the 10th Meeting Global and (Inter)Regional Consultative Processes on migration ([GRCP 10](#)).

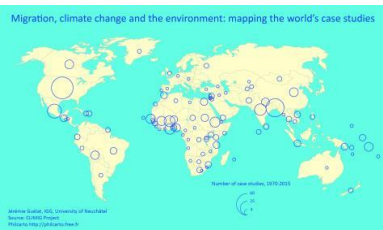
As State-led policy dialogue fora on migration, bringing together States from discrete regions as well as across regions, the ISCMs address the mobility aspects of climate change. All the 198 States members of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) are participants of at least one ISCM. As expert entities specializing in regional and global governance of migration and international cooperation, the ISCMs would like to bring to the attention of COP 28 the *potential of migration for climate change adaptation and risk reduction*. The ISCMs raise their voice for including human mobility in concerted climate and development action. Sustainable and resilient communities – which must be inclusive communities – can be created by recognizing mobility as an adaptive strategy, incorporating climate justice principles, integrating climate change in migration policies and integrating mobility in policies addressing climate change.

This paper includes some messages and recommendations made by ISCMs.

**More details and concrete effective practices by ISCMs relevant for climate change are available in the [Summary of the Survey of ISCMs and global initiatives](#) as well as the [GRCP 10 Outcome document](#).**

### ISCMs’ messages

***Migration needs to be incorporated into climate action, policies and interventions.***



Recognizing and addressing the interplay between climate change and migration is essential for creating inclusive, sustainable, and resilient societies in the face of a changing climate. Comprehensive and multi-dimensional approach should include aligning climate action and migration policies with broader national development goals; addressing vulnerable populations; enhancing adaptation and resilience; promoting cross-border cooperation; and developing legal frameworks to protect people on the move due to climate change. The environmental and climatic factors of human mobility must be addressed and regular pathways for migrants affected by this phenomenon should be ensured. Creating opportunities for legal labour migration and seasonal mobility programs can allow individuals to temporarily move to regions with more favourable climate conditions for work; planned relocation of communities from areas highly vulnerable to climate impacts can help people avoid climate hazards.

***All stakeholders are urged to consider the interlinkages between migration and climate change (including water availability and access to clean energy).***



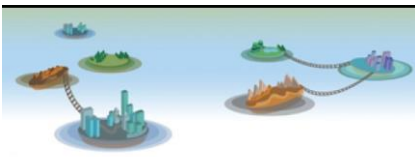
Understanding the complex interlinkages between migration and climate change allows policymakers to develop integrated strategies that address multiple challenges simultaneously. Inclusive development entails a particular focus on marginalized and vulnerable populations, and relies, among many things, on ensuring equitable access



to essential resources like water and clean energy for all, including migrants. Policies should aim to mitigate the underlying causes of climate change by investing in climate resilience; establishing effective early warning systems; introducing social safety nets and social protection programs for vulnerable populations facing climate-related hardships; and protecting the rights of people on the move due to climate change.

Well-governed migration contributes to positive development outcomes in countries of origin, transit and destination. It is thus important to recognize that *migration can be a powerful tool for development* and it needs to be incorporated into development policies in this effect.

***ISCMs can be relied on for their brokering knowledge and convening strength in the various regions to support member States as they tackle climate change induced migration.***



ISCMs can provide policy dialogue forums to address migration and climate change including data and knowledge to elaborate new solutions.

ISCMs are united for climate action and can contribute by providing a platform for cooperation, knowledge-sharing, policy coordination, advocacy and awareness raising. ISCMs can contribute significantly in the setting of clear priorities for action on climate induced migration using the regional lens.

***Mobility must be integrated into just transition.***



Just transition to environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all – including migrants – should be promoted. Mobility must be integrated into the fair and equitable shift towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies thus ensuring that individuals and communities are not left behind in the process. Environmental justice will seek to ensure that no community or group bears a disproportionate burden of environmental

impacts. Mobility options can help mitigate negative environmental consequences for affected communities.

***Climate finance is an important factor for governance of migration induced by climate change.***



Climate finance and capacity development will enable States to address financial and other challenges for preventing and managing migration induced by climate change. Climate finance provides the necessary financial resources to support adaptation and resilience-building efforts, including those related to managing climate-induced migration. By combining climate finance with capacity development, states can enhance their ability to address the financial and other challenges

associated with managing migration induced by climate change. Human mobility should be prioritized in the discussions on loss and damage and the Loss and Damage Fund established at COP 27 should be capitalized. Comprehensive discussions on loss and damage in the context of climate change must consider the human mobility dimension. Climate justice principles will ensure that those most affected receive adequate support and resources. Establishing a dedicated fund for loss and damage is a critical step towards addressing the impacts of climate change, especially for vulnerable communities and regions that may face severe consequences.



**ISCMs that contributed to the survey**

Abu Dhabi Dialogue <i>Chair: Pakistan, Secretariat: UAE</i>
Arab Regional Consultative Process on Migration and Refugee Affairs (ARCP) <i>Secretariat: Arab League</i>
Budapest Process <i>Chair: Türkiye, Secretariat: ICMPD</i>
Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) <i>Chair: France, Secretariat: IOM</i>
Ibero-American Network of Migration Authorities (RIAM) <i>Chair: Argentina, Secretariat: IOM</i>
Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) <i>Chair: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Secretariat: IOM</i>
Migration Dialogue for the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa Member States (MIDCOM) <i>Chair: Zambia, Secretariat: COMESA</i>
Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA) <i>Chair: Guinea Bissau, Secretariat: ECOWAS</i>
Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States – European Union Dialogue on Migration and Development (OACPS-EU MD) <i>Chairs: Sweden and Mauritius, Secretariat: OASCP and IOM</i>
Prague Process <i>Chair: Czechia, Secretariat: ICMPD</i>
Quito Process <i>Chair: Peru, Secretariat: IOM and UNCHR</i>
Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) <i>Chair: Panama, Secretariat: IOM</i>
Regional Ministerial Forum on Migration for East and Horn of Africa (RMFM) <i>Chair: Ethiopia, Secretariat: IOM</i>
South American Conference on Migration (SACM) <i>Chair: Peru, Secretariat: IOM</i>

**ISCMs in attendance of GRCP 10**

- Abu Dhabi Dialogue [*Chair: Pakistan, Secretariat: UAE*]
- African Union Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants (AU HoAI) [*Secretariat AU, IOM and UNHCR*]
- Almaty Process on Refugee Protection and International Migration [*Chair: Azerbaijan, Secretariat: IOM*]
- Arab Regional Consultative Process on Migration and Refugee Affairs (ARCP) [*Secretariat Arab League*]
- Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime [*Chairs: Australia and Indonesia, de facto Secretariat: IOM*]
- Budapest Process [*Chair: Turkey, Secretariat: ICMPD*]
- EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative (Khartoum Process) [*Chair: Germany, Secretariat: EC, AU and ICMPD*]
- Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development (Rabat Process) [*Chair: Morocco, Secretariat: ICMPD*]
- Intergovernmental Authority on Development Regional Consultative Process on Migration (IGAD RCP or MID-IGAD) [*Chair: Sudan, Secretariat: IGAD*]
- Inter-Governmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC) [*Chair: USA, Secretariat: IOM*]
- Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States – European Union Dialogue on Migration and Development (OACPS-EU MD) [*Chairs: Sweden and Mauritius, Secretariat: OACPS and IOM*]
- Pacific Immigration Development Community [*Chair: Papua New Guinea, Secretariat: PIDC Secretariat*]
- Pan African Forum on migration [*Chair: Rwanda, Secretariat: AU and IOM*]
- Prague Process [*Chair: Czechia, Secretariat: ICMPD*]
- Quito Process [*Chair: Chile, Secretariat: IOM and UNCHR*]
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