1. RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW

Since 2015 and the advent of the Sendai Framework much has changed contextually within the broader human mobility dynamic globally and for IOM as an organization as the impacts of migration have grown exponentially. IOM’s total staff count has doubled in size in the past seven years to account for more than 28,000 members of staff now working in more than 180 countries (up from 155 in 2015). Similarly, IOM’s programming portfolio on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation has increased from roughly USD 170 million to over USD 800 million as of 2022 with over 230 active Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation programmes in 66 countries spread across the world.

In advance of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai in 2015, IOM worked closely at the time with the then named UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) now UNDRR, agency partners, and its Member States to support the integration of mobility and displacement in global efforts to reduce disaster risk. Agreed in March 2015, the resulting Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework) outlines global commitments to reduce risk and promote resilience. Now part of the development architecture around the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda), the Sendai Framework was the first global agreement on disaster risk reduction to incorporate clear references to mobility and displacement. It is not only recognized the centrality of displacement management in the disaster risk reduction context, but also clearly acknowledged the role of migrants in strengthening prevention and preparedness, in supporting recovery and in promoting resilience to future disaster risk.

At the same time in January 2015, IOM established the Migration, Environment and Climate Change Division to reflect the increasing importance of this area of work to IOM Member States. IOM’s 2015 Annual Report cites that “Environmental and climatic factors are increasingly visible and integrated into IOM’s activities at all levels: policy, research, international migration law, operations, advocacy, communication and capacity-building.”

IOM has also contributed to global consultation processes in enhancing the protection of cross-border disaster-displaced persons. This includes the Nansen Initiative, which was launched in 2012 to build
consensus on how to protect and support the needs of persons displaced across borders by disasters and climate change, for whom there is currently no comprehensive legal global framework to ensure their protection. This process culminated in the adoption of the Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons by 109 States in 2015. The Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD), which was launched in 2016, follows up on the work of the Nansen Initiative, including by implementing the recommendations of the Protection Agenda. As a standing invitee of the PDD, IOM together with UNHCR support the implementation of the PDD’s Strategic Framework and Workplan, and have worked with partners on the development of the Words into Action Guidelines on how to prevent and address disaster displacement in line with the Sendai Framework (UNDRR, 2019).

In 2016, 193 UN Member States adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, acknowledging the need for strengthened global cooperation on migrants and refugees. Intergovernmental consultations followed and led to the development of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, which was endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly on 19 December 2018. This non-legally binding yet influential framework aims to promote migration governance that fosters the prosperity and resilience of migrants, as well as host countries and communities. It notes the nexus between migration and disasters, including the need to reduce risk that leads to migration, the need to prepare for and address movements triggered by disasters, and the importance of including migrants in disaster risk management (DRM) efforts. IOM coordinates the United Nations Network on Migration (UNNM), which was launched in 2019 to steer the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration.

Promoting resilience and reducing risk to ensure that migration remains a choice and is safe, regular and orderly are central to IOM’s mission, and its 2015 Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF), which frames its activities. Resilience is a key pillar of IOM’s Strategic Vision 2019–2023, as it prepares for larger numbers of people facing vulnerability and exposure to disasters due to climate change and other risk drivers. IOM’s operational and policy-level DRR activities support the fulfilment of various global development goals and policy frameworks. To bolster its DRR efforts and propel the implementation of the Sendai Framework, IOM crafted its Strategic Work Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience 2017–2020.

IOM’s DRR programming builds on three decades of operational and policy work in countering risk drivers and responding to mobility challenges in disaster situations. The Organization’s DRR work aligns with the Sendai Framework priorities and strives to build the capacity of States and other actors in preventing and managing disasters and associated displacement, as well as integrating mobility dimensions in broader resilience-building efforts. Specifically, IOM’s DRR work seeks to achieve the following: (a) minimize disaster-induced displacement by strengthening prevention and preparedness capacities of States; (b) mitigate the impacts of displacement through timely and effective humanitarian assistance; (c) promote solutions to displacement and build back better in post-disaster recovery and reconstruction; and (d) strengthen resilience by harnessing the value that mobility and migrants can bring to risk reduction efforts and sustainable development. Integral to these efforts is IOM’s work to bolster DRR partnerships that integrate mobility considerations and ensure that mobile populations are included in the design and implementation of DRR activities.

IOM’s global footprint, as well as its capacity to operate at various levels of society and government, enables it to meet these objectives. IOM’s mandate to work across the humanitarian, development and peace spectrum enables the Organization to link its work in disaster contexts with long-term development activities in building resilience, for example through work to harness labour migration schemes in areas
affected by slow-onsets hazards, engage diaspora groups in DRR or build capacities of governments in assisting migrants in countries in crisis.

IOM’s DRR work is supported by strong relationships fostered at the community level. Communities’ unique context, perspectives and needs are identified and built into programming by ensuring inclusive participation and local-level engagement. Programmes often draw from data generated through IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), which tracks the locations and the evolving needs of disaster-affected populations to ensure that programmatic responses remain effective and relevant to shifting needs. Moreover, IOM has dedicated DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) thematic specialists based in its regional offices that provide technical and analytical support for programmes at the country level. They also engage with the United Nations and other partners in regional coordination mechanisms relevant to DRR, such as inter-State dialogue processes and issue-based coalitions and related working groups.

At the country level, IOM works in partnership with other UN agencies and stakeholders as a member of the United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) and Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs), and contributes to or leads disaster and climate risk reduction objectives and activities as contained in humanitarian response plans and UN development cooperation frameworks. IOM is actively engaged in the international humanitarian coordination system. The Organization serves as co-lead of the Global Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster and is responsible for leading the cluster during a disaster response.

The specific expertise that IOM lends to DRR has been recognized through its appointment as co-chair of the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) from 2021. CADRI is a global partnership, consisting of 20 UN and non-UN organizations that provides States with tailored capacity development services in DRR and CCA. Since 2019, IOM has also been the regional co-host of CADRI in West and Central Africa and East and Southern Africa. CADRI is contributing to the operationalization of the humanitarian–development–peace nexus through joint country analysis and programming that builds on the comparative advantage of the combined expertise of the CADRI partners.

As stated in the Sendai Framework, States bear the primary responsibility for preventing and reducing disaster risk. IOM recognizes the importance of supporting a whole-of-government approach to DRR, and its relationships across government ministries enables it to bolster the incorporation of mobility aspects in risk reduction across relevant strategies and sectors. IOM also collaborates with academia, civil society, diaspora networks, local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector. IOM builds the DRR capacity of local actors to promote the long-term effectiveness and sustainability of DRR efforts.
Figure 1. Key mechanisms, processes and initiatives of relevance to IOM's work in disaster risk reduction

- **2012**
  - IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework
  - Nansen Initiative

- **2013**
  - United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience

- **2014**
  - Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative

- **2015**
  - Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
  - 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals
  - Paris Agreement
  - Migration Governance Framework

- **2016**
  - World Humanitarian Summit
  - New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants
  - Platform on Disaster Displacement

- **2017**
  - 2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
  - IOM Strategic Work Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience 2017–2020

- **2018**
  - Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
  - IOM Framework for Addressing Internal Displacement

- **2019**
  - 2019 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
  - IOM Strategic Vision 2019–2023: Setting a Course for IOM
  - Words into Action Guidelines on Disaster Displacement

- **2020**
  - DRR and CCA Capacity Assessment Tool on Human Mobility

- **2021**
  - IOM rotating co-chair of the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative with United Nations Development Programme
  - IOM Strategy on Migration, Environment and Climate Change (forthcoming)
2. CONTEXT SHIFT and EMERGING TRENDS

In line with the IOM Strategic Vision 2019-2023: Setting a course for IOM and following the update provided at the 28th Session of the IOM Standing Committee for Programmes and Finance in June 2021, IOM launched its Institutional Strategy on Migration, Environment and Climate Change 2021-2030 in November 2021 at the occasion of the 26th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP26). The Strategy aims to guide IOM efforts to strengthen its capacity to develop and implement a comprehensive approach to migration and displacement in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters. The Strategy formulates three Strategic Objectives for the next decade:

1. Solutions for people to move - Managing migration in the context of climate change, environmental degradation, and disasters due to natural hazards.
2. Solutions for people on the move - Assisting and protecting migrants and displaced persons in the context of climate change, environmental degradation, and disasters due to natural hazards.
3. Solutions for people to stay - Making migration a choice by building resilience and addressing the adverse climatic and environmental drivers that compel people to move.

In line with the Strategy and following the update at the 28th Session of the IOM SCPF on the IOM Headquarters organizational review, IOM’s migration, environment and climate change (MECC) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) programming are now located within the same Division, bringing together more than 30 years of experience on MECC and DRR work in the Migration, Environment, Climate Change and Risk Reduction (MECR) Division as of 01 January 2022. In the summer of 2021, IOM’s Director General also appointed a Special Envoy on Migration and Climate Action to lead policy engagements.

CLIMATE CHANGE’S PROFOUND IMPACTS ON HUMAN MOBILITY: IMPLICATIONS FOR PREVENTION, PREPAREDNESS, AND RESPONSE

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report has unequivocally shown, based on the growing body of evidence, how climate change is having profound impacts on human mobility. The changing climate is a risk multiplier that is increasingly reshaping human mobility patterns. The convergence of climate risks and conflict are having serious humanitarian consequences for food security, unravelling of community social fabric, economic security, amplifying gaps in access to services which reinforce socio-economic, health and gender disparities, while weakening the capacity of governance institutions. The interconnected nature of these complex factors is actively shaping human mobility dynamics and require an innovative response anchored in integrated solutions.

The frequency and intensity of natural hazards is increasing in many parts of the world and consequently, leading to the escalation of disasters and contributing to conflicts. In 2021, the Emergency Event Database (EM-DAT) recorded 432 disastrous events related to natural hazards worldwide. Overall, these accounted for 10,492 deaths, affected 101.8 million people and caused approximately USD 252.1 billion of economic losses. Notably, 2021 recorded 22.3 new displacements in the context of weather-related disasters. While disaster displacements remain mostly close to home and temporary, often of a pendular nature, these population movements have significant, long-term demographic and socio-economic implications. Looking ahead, the scenarios are not encouraging. The World Bank estimates that by 2050, up to 216 million persons may become internal climate migrants if climate action and development investments are not strengthened.
Disaster displacement can have devastating cascading impacts including the loss of lives, property, livelihoods and increased insecurity that further influences people’s mobility decisions, shaping patterns of protracted crises. In areas of destination, unmanaged population flows lead to overcrowding, limited access to services, housing and livelihoods. In areas of origin, displacement leads to a loss of adaptive capacity and reverts development gains and contributes to insecurity, experienced most acutely by women and children. Disasters, climate change and environmental degradation are also contributing to human trafficking and raise protection issues for children, women and for those crossing borders.

Migration in the context of climate change can also be transformed into an opportunity, allowing populations to adapt while living with manageable risks and to move out of harm’s way in time. Migration as an adaptation strategy can support livelihood diversification, strengthen sustainable development in countries of origin and destination, reduce pressures on natural resources in communities of origin, lead to the acquisition of new adaptive skills, and increase household savings via financial remittances which can be invested in resilience building.

Well-managed circular or seasonal migration, both international and internal, is a risk management strategy for climate vulnerable communities. Labour migration, including transhumance, is both affected by climate change and a response to climate change. Pathways for labour migration can be developed between climate vulnerable communities or countries, and more developed economies with labour market gaps and workforce shortages, especially in sectors undergoing a green transition. This requires training to help people access jobs within their countries or on the global labour market or through providing special visa categories for people from areas affected by climate change, i.e. complementary pathways.

There are also emerging trends. Adaptation strategies for affected populations include an increasing reliance on evacuations as a disaster management tool that has significantly reduced the number of disaster deaths. More critically, planned relocation is emerging as a priority policy concern for governments across the world, especially in the context of rising sea levels continuing to erode shorelines and encroach on coastal communities. Diaspora contributions to climate action are also increasingly visible, including through remittances, knowledge transfer and representation.

**IOM’S INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS FOR PREVENTION, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TO HUMAN MOBILITY IN THE CONTEXT OF DISASTERS, CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION**

In recognition of this increasingly complex situation and building on opportunities at hand, delivering on innovative solutions is now more critical than ever. IOM leverages its significant global staff presence, community level engagement and active programming portfolio to deliver innovative approaches to prevention, preparedness, response and solutions as described in the following sections. This is done through a broad range of operations spanning migration management, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, emergency preparedness, humanitarian responses and development solutions, well connected with early warning and anticipatory approaches and mainstreamed through IOM’s Migration Crisis Operational Framework which was endorsed by Member States in 2018. IOM is supporting States and communities to invest in improving the resilience of all people at risk as well as to address the needs of both those moving and those staying behind.
Placing IOM disaster displacement data at the center of early warning and early/anticipatory action

Internal displacement data provides vital insight to guide the assistance of humanitarian, development, and peace actors. Understanding the scale and characteristics of internal displacement within a country helps in the prevention, preparation and response to crises. IOM is leveraging its global leadership on displacement data for effective early warning and early/anticipatory action by providing crucial information on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix is the world’s largest repository of displacement data. Operational in over 100 countries, DTM tracked over 31 million displaced persons in 2021. The IOM Global Data Institute, a new entity which consolidates the primary data collection and analysis work of DTM with IOM’s Global Data Migration Analysis Center is expanding its work on climate change and early warning related data collection and analysis.

Data scarcity in many hazard-prone areas is a major and pressing challenge, requiring investment in national hydrological and meteorological services. Present gaps in available resourcing, reporting and data collection systems represent additional areas for IOM to work on with communities, alongside affected people in vulnerable locations to understand historic, current and changing conditions, collect data, and assess the accuracy of forecasts. This approach supports the improvement of monitoring and warning, and builds dialogue and trust between stakeholders, showing the use of forecasts in guiding early action.

Given the lack of displacement-related metrics among the indicators that countries use to monitor progress of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, IOM and IDMC have launched a joint project to develop a set of indicators that will monitor disaster displacement, its impacts and related risks. Similarly, to cover the gap on indicators for the implementation of the GCM, PDD and IOM have developed an indicators framework to assess the progress made by States on implementing the GCM Objectives relevant to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation. This Framework was already piloted, resulting in a Baseline Mapping for just over 20 countries. These 2 sets of indicators are aimed to support countries to measure progress on their commitments and ensure they are advancing.

Locally owned early warning systems to prevent avoidable losses and damages associated with climate change for countries and communities

Given the dramatic rise in humanitarian needs, cost-effective, locally-owned solutions are now more critical than ever. Evaluations, research, return on investment and cost-benefit analysis (CBA) reports have been produced to make the case for Early Warning or Anticipatory Action and prove the concept of acting before a shock or crisis occurs. These studies1 show that Anticipatory Actions (AA) can improve the effectiveness of humanitarian and development funding and help individuals and households reduce risk, prepare for, and cope with shocks and crises. In-depth impact analyses and Return on Investment of AA projects show that AA is cost-effective: for every USD 1 spent, households had returns of between USD 7-34 in avoided losses and added benefits. In addition, households’ avoided disaster impacts translate into protected food security, strengthened resilience, and more dignified humanitarian assistance. Even with the existing

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evidence demonstrating the effectiveness of AA, investments need to be made in advocacy to accelerate
the shift of the humanitarian system from reaction towards early actions and anticipatory approaches..

IOM is strengthening a variety of early warning systems in multiple countries around the world. For
example, in Burkina Faso, Cote d’Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Chad, Mauritania and Senegal, Nigeria, Cameroon,
Niger, CAR and Sierra Leone, IOM has set up early warning systems through the Transhumance Tracking
Tool (TTT) to prepare communities for early or large seasonal transhumance movements. This contributed
to efforts in reducing tensions between pastoralist and local farmers and promote peaceful transhumance
shifting the narrative from a negative perspective into opportunities. The TTT has also been adjusted to
account for the changes in climate, with a pilot in Mali.

Moreover, in Bangladesh, IOM and FAO built an early warning system to tackle rainfall-triggered landslide
risks affecting Rohingya refugees in Cox’s Bazar District, and in host communities support was provided to
the Government’s Cyclone Preparedness Programme.

In Afghanistan, IOM has established Disaster Management Committees in 25 provinces linked to a National
Disaster Management Information System.

IOM has set up other EWS in Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, Micronesia and the Philippines.

- Low cost and community owned solutions reflecting a multidimensional approach to disaster risk
  inclusive of the fuller utilization of traditional, local and Indigenous knowledge

The implications of climate change for human mobility particularly affect states with low resources. This is
a key consideration framing IOM’s response. IOM has developed innovative programming through low-
cost, community-selected and owned, data driven prevention and preparedness measures. This
programming seeks to alert communities in advance of incidents which could rapidly translate into disasters
to ensure informed decisions are taken to move or shelter in place in advance of a crisis and protect
families, properties and assets.

IOM supports communities to identify environmental risks and community actions that can lead to
disasters. IOM works on ecosystem restoration together with communities to identify key risk behaviors
that have direct impacts on environmental degradation and living conditions. IOM is actively supporting
reforestation to combat desertification, restoration of coastal mangrove forests (mainly focused in Asia-
Pacific, SIDS) to reduce the impacts of coastal flooding, and work on drainage systems in urban and peri-
urban areas impacted by flooding, rapid population growth and limited mitigation infrastructure in cities
like Dakar, Freetown, Port-au-Prince, Bangui, Ndjamena, Dili, and Beira.

In South Sudan, IOM is using community-based disaster risk management to promote communities’ ability
to sustainably prevent and respond to flooding and to foster resiliency. This approach is centered on
strengthening knowledge and the capacity for effective community response to climate-related shocks and
enhancing resilience through strategic infrastructure interventions. As the direct result of building dikes
and other forms of protective infrastructure to address the consequences of more regular and intense Nile
flooding, 100s of hectares of land where 10,000s of people reside has been recovered from flood waters.
Local residents were able to return and quickly resume livelihoods activities, including farming as well as
market-based activities. Land reclamation programming has also curtailed water-borne disease outbreaks
by removing standing water from communal areas.

In Somalia, competition over access to land and water is the structural driver of most violent conflict.
Climate change and environmental degradation further reduce scarce water resources, forcing
communities to migrate and confront one another for control over diminishing ecological yields. Through multi-sectoral and cross-expertise collaboration, IOM, UNEP and SIPRI are implementing and advancing policy through the pilot project Breaking the Climate-Conflict Cycle in Galmudug, Somalia designed to reduce displacement and conflict in target locations through tangible investments in physical water infrastructure and pragmatic innovations for water and energy capture in the agropastoral sector, bolstered by sustained dialogue, conflict mediation and enhanced natural resource management.

- Connecting migration management with adaptation strategies

The adaptive capacity of vulnerable households and communities can be improved. IOM seeks to facilitate the choice of people to take informed and safe decisions on mobility. In a Pacific multi-country programme, IOM in partnership with ILO, OHCHR, and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) works to protect and empower communities adversely affected by climate change. The programme supports regional responses to climate change-related displacement, and planned relocation through training and skills development activities to increase access to labor mobility schemes, and pre-departure orientation to support migrants to move safely with an understanding of their rights. The programme will also increase the capacity of government and non-government stakeholders to promote labor mobility that is safe, regular, and inclusive.

IOM also supported policy development for facilitating regular migration pathways in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation. In 2021 the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in Eastern Africa adopted a Freedom of Movement Protocol, which allows those displaced by disasters to cross borders. Regional-level processes, such as the South American Conference on Migration, have also informed national policy developments, such as Argentina’s Special Humanitarian Visas to facilitate admission of those from Central America, Mexico, and the Caribbean who are fleeing disasters. What is more, the Solomon Islands has recently developed a set of planned relocation guidelines through a collaboration between IOM and over 300 representatives from government, civil society and community representatives.

LEVERAGING PARTNERSHIP FOR INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

IOM views partnerships and community engagement as essential to addressing migration and displacement in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation. By connecting key stakeholders and approaches, developing standards of practice, and sharing learning and knowledge, we can strengthen links between solutions, and continue to improve their effectiveness. As a key commitment, IOM signed the partnership-driven Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations, which calls for transformational change to improve action to address the climate and environmental crises and reduce humanitarian needs.

- Leveraging IOM’s role as Coordinator of the UNNM

IOM utilizes its role as the coordinating agency of the UN Network for Migration to drive forward a broader agenda on innovative approaches to address the impacts of climate change. In the 2\textsuperscript{nd} Workplan of the migration and climate change workstream, IOM, ILO and UNFCCC as the co-leads, are planning to better link the UNNM work with that of the UNFCCC Task Force on Displacement. The aim is to identify innovative
solutions from climate action for migration management and vice-versa, by linking GCM-MPTF-funded programmes with programmes funded under the climate funds.

- **Leveraging the IDF**

IOM leverages its Development Fund to drive innovative approaches. Under IDF funding, a project in Tajikistan is ensuring the climate change adaptation needs of women staying behind in predominantly rural areas vulnerable to slow-onset hazards, particularly droughts and severe water shortages, are met. Recognizing the gendered impacts of climate change and that women staying behind are powerful agents of change and leaders in their families and communities, the project aims to ensure migration is mainstreamed in the Government of Tajikistan’s climate change policy and programming.

- **Jointly monitoring and addressing risks**

Initiatives such as the Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP), Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS), and the Center of Excellence for Disaster and Climate Resilience, INFORM and the IASC Early Warning-Early Action Group in which IOM is a member, have a key role to play in bringing together experiences, practices and expertise from humanitarian, development and climate sectors and accelerate progress and coherence on climate action.

- **Capacity building to share innovative practices**

In 2021, IOM’s capacity-building programme on migration, environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction assisted 1,993 government officials and 91,206 community members (including women, youth and children) to adapt to the effects of climate change and environmental degradation.

IOM is engaged in multiple forms of DRR related capacity building both bilaterally and through partnerships. In addition, IOM and UNDP as the global co-chairs of the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) are working to enshrine collaboration with Resident Coordinator’s Offices, UN Country Teams and governments. The aim is to advance a common agenda on comprehensive risk management and capacity development of national disaster management and civil protection agencies in support of improved prevention, preparedness, and response actions across policy development and operational considerations, now in over 40 countries most impacted by climate change.

IOM, as the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster lead in disasters was an early forerunner in linking CCCM to preparedness and disaster risk reduction in capacity building programmes for national authorities, in particular national disaster management authorities (NDMAs). Although camps are generally considered to be short-term solutions, people are displaced on average for 10 and 26 years. IOM’s capacity building programme across Southern Africa and the Mass Evacuation in Natural Disasters (MEND) guide, now replicated to Vanuatu, the Philippines, and Thailand, continue to reinforce the linkages between CCCM and disaster management.

Reflecting the key role that migration plays in climate action and sustainable development, IOM is also working with the EU and specific Member States to build capacity on the integration of migration into international cooperation and development with dedicated toolkits on environment and climate change, urban development and rural development interventions.
3. PROSPECTIVE REVIEW

7 years have passed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement, which remain crucial policy instruments for achieving the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Progress to accomplish the targets of the SFDRR and the 2030 Agenda are now widely acknowledged as being far off track. While these pioneering agreements confirmed the link between disasters and human mobility and have since boosted national and international efforts to address migration and displacement challenges in the context of disasters, a significant renewal of these commitments is required to prevent temperature rise above 1.5°C and avert and minimize what are the increasingly visible impacts of climate change in the form of loss of lives, livelihoods and damage to property and productive assets already reaching 100s of billions of dollars per year.

Progress has also been made by countries in advancing their DRR commitments under SFDRR, such as through better integration of warning systems which must now be scaled up dramatically in line with Target G and the UN Secretary General’s call for the universal provision of EWS by 2027. Meanwhile procedures for evacuations in national DRR strategies including dedicated relocation policies and guidelines have been put in place in many countries impacted by Sea Level Rise and coastal erosion which has saved countless lives (Target A). More than 140 national DRR strategies are now in place (Target E), and perhaps more importantly countries are now seeking to integrate their active DRM strategies with their National Adaptation Planning processes (NAPs) in an effort to overcome the fragmentation of the DRR and Climate Change workstreams, so-called ‘Comprehensive Risk Management’. Meanwhile, the frequency, magnitude and duration of extreme weather events, fueled by climate change and compounded by other multi-hazard risks, are increasing and resulting in unprecedented consequences for migration, human mobility and displacement.

To meet these challenges, bold and innovative new actions are urgently required to provide people with the option of staying in communities of origin or facilitate migration as a strategy for coping with risks and adapting to environmental change. In line with the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, such action must be implemented at multiple levels, across sectors and based on multi-hazard approaches that holistically address natural, technological and biological hazards, including pandemics. DRR and CCA approaches must be better integrated. Specific attention should be given to updating or formulating national and local strategies for DRR, in line with Target E of the Sendai Framework, and it is crucial that such instruments incorporate provisions for addressing human mobility. In this regard, IOM is in the process of consolidating guidance to better integrate human mobility into National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), something which is included within the Warsaw International Mechanism’s (WIM) Taskforce on Displacement workplan. IOM is already piloting this approach with governments in multiple countries, such as in Moldova, the Marshall Islands and Tajikistan.

Relatedly, IOM is one of five organizations playing a leading role in advancing the Secretary General’s Action Agenda for Internal Displacement (“Solutions Agenda”) through support to the Special Advisor to. IOM brings wide-ranging expertise across humanitarian, development, and stabilization contexts to bear while capitalizing on IOM’s strengths and consolidating and expanding durable solutions efforts which have proven successful in resolving displacement, IOM remains committed to continuous learning, drawing upon evidence of what works, as well as innovating and expanding partnerships to deliver better solutions outcomes to the displaced.
Moreover, the imperative of enhancing humanitarian–development–peace collaboration to effectively resolve crises and displacement requires that DRR is scaled up in humanitarian contexts and that greater attention is given to long-term investment in building disaster and climate risk management systems in countries experiencing conflict or fragility. For example, under the UN Senior Leadership Group for DRR and the related DRR Focal Points Group, IOM is working with UNDRR, UNDP, OCHA, UNICEF, FAO and UNHCR on mainstreaming DRR into humanitarian action through the 10-country roll out of risk-informed planning workshops. Such action will require tools that integrate conflict considerations, as well as better analyses and understanding of the complex interplay between disasters, conflict and human mobility.

IOM will continue to support States to meet their DRR commitments by promoting the integration of mobility aspects across DRR strategies, plans and operational programmes, as well as promoting the inclusion of migrants and displaced people across all DRR action. IOM recognizes the importance of making better use of existing coordination mechanisms, including the Global Compact for Migration, which already gives prominence and visibility to disasters as a key driver of migration. As the coordinator of the UN Network on Migration, IOM is well positioned to coalesce its UN partners around climate change as a central priority of the work of the network in the years to come.

The 2022 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and COP27 in November 2022 represented significant opportunities for relaunching and strengthening existing DRR commitments in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, while also ensuring that mobility issues are placed front and centre within the broader DRR agenda. IOM stands ready to work with its partners to continue to provide joint support to States to reduce risks and build resilience, while recognizing the fundamental value that people on the move can bring to building safe, prosperous and sustainable societies. Looking forward to COP28 in the United Arab Emirates in 2023, additional efforts are required to progress access to climate finance in fragile settings, in order to invest in food security, biodiversity, social protection, and resilience efforts. The work of the transitional council announced at COP27 linked to pledges by Parties of USD 300 million will also necessitate further analysis of existing financing mechanisms around loss and damage linked to elevated levels of advocacy. Similarly, Anticipatory action and early warning system enhancement will require greater attention and financial support. Finally, additional efforts between climate and security experts are important to address the link between climate change and peace and security.

**Next Steps**

Overlapping global crises, ranging from climate change to pandemics and conflict, will continue to have major impacts on human mobility. In addition, food security and urbanization are emerging as increasingly important factors in this equation. As we face these multiple challenges threatening to affect millions across the world and set back progress made towards sustainable development, climate change mitigation remains essential.

To prevent the most severe climate change impacts, there has to be a shift towards sustainable consumption and production. This needs to be coupled with stepping up adaptation measures and building resilience to climate change impacts. Climate change exacerbates vulnerability, so solutions aimed at increasing the resilience of vulnerable communities, and reducing inequalities are key. Human mobility is part of the equation, and needs to be integrated in the planning, design and implementation of responses at all levels, from local to global. This requires stronger synergies between climate action, migration, and other relevant policy areas such as sustainable development, and the strengthening of cross-sectoral
partnerships, all rooted in a HDPN approach. In support of this, states need to consider taking forward the recommended solutions outlined above as part of wider climate action adaptation measures.

Looking ahead, the work conducted under the UNFCCC process and its annual Conferences of the Parties (COP) and the implementation of the new workplan of the UNFCCC Task Force on Displacement will be vital for framing and encouraging the development of cross-sectoral solutions at global, regional, national and local levels. Yet, the climate and migration nexus is as much a matter for migration governance as it is for climate action. Well-managed migration should be recognized and promoted as one of the avenues to adapt to changing climate conditions. The 2022 Progress Declaration adopted by states who participated in the Global Compact for Migration review process, the International Migration Review Forum, reaffirmed the international community’s commitment to address issues linked to human mobility and climate impacts.

In the spirit of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDG 13 on Climate Action, it is important to seize opportunities to ensure complementarity of collective actions, such as the United Nations 2023 Summit of the Future. The international community must strive to keep the migration and climate nexus at the top of the global policy agenda. As the world faces the full impact of the climate emergency, failure to act is not an option.

Now is the time to step-up implementation of human mobility solutions-oriented programming as a response to climate change. It is time to accelerate action and put the agreements made in the context of climate negotiations, disaster risk reduction, migration governance and other relevant processes into practice. As set out in the Paris Agreement and in line with the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC 2018), holding the increase in the global average temperature to below 1.5°C is vital to avoid irreversible future changes to the planet. But alongside this, investments are also required to strengthen the ability of communities to adapt to the already occurring impacts of climate change. Migration is one such adaptation strategy. International fora, including the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC, offer one arena to build momentum and, as is the vision of Egypt’s COP27 presidency, ‘to move from negotiations and planning to implementation’ (COP27, 2022). They must be matched with action on the ground in national and local contexts.

Building on IOM’s innovative approaches to prevention, preparedness, response and solutions, the organization will continue to support its Member States with the coherent and comprehensive implementation of their commitments on human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation. IOM will also continue to consult its membership on modalities to enhance the active involvement of Member States at thematic level, in line with IOM’s mandate and strategic objectives, on the roll-out of the IOM Institutional Strategy on Migration, Environment and Climate Change 2021-2030 and the targets of the Sendai Framework for DRR.

IOM has identified the following next steps for action, in order to accelerate progress against the targets of the Sendai Framework:

1. Ensure that human mobility linked to climate hazards is well addressed at local and national levels through dedicated climate change and migration policies with a whole-of-government approach. Integrating human mobility considerations in NAPs, DRR strategies and development plans will support coherent and comprehensive approaches to migration management and climate action. It will also advance the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular
Migration, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

2. Increase support for climate change adaptation action, measures, and resources to avert and minimize displacement, when and where it is still possible, and strengthen people’s resilience. Strengthening preparedness efforts, including early warning, is a clear step forward to ensure that States and communities are equipped to avert and minimize displacement and facilitate migration in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation. With emergency preparedness investments in communities and to save lives, new funding should be made available before disasters strike based on more accurate early warnings, in line with the Secretary General’s call.

3. Strengthen support to countries and people most vulnerable to climate change impacts, facilitating their access to significantly scaled up sustainable and predictable finance for adaptation and resilience, including addressing climate change-related human mobility. The urgency of taking climate action, including its links to human mobility, as well as advancing climate finance and climate resilient sustainable development are of utmost importance. Major political efforts and concrete actions to limit environmental degradation, foster adaptation and mitigate climate change impacts are a prerequisite to avert the disastrous consequences on people and the environment.

4. Enhance a whole-of-society mobilization, 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. Partnerships and locally led solutions are key to addressing the links between these two global issues, human mobility and climate change. Approaches must be child-sensitive, gender-responsive and embedded in human rights and justice.