

<b>Session theme:</b>	Addressing the drivers of forced displacement including climate change & environmental degradation
<b>Related Common Space session (s):</b>	Not applicable

**SECTION A: 4 December – Recommendations Day**  
*Priority messages and recommendations for States during Common Space*

1. What are **civil society’s key priorities** and concerns related to this theme?

Recognising that there are unique risks that climate-vulnerable communities face that must be addressed in a very short timeframe. Migrants cannot be returned to places where environmental degradation makes reintegration impossible.

1. **Enabling environments in which migrants & diaspora can make real contributions:** International cooperation and ODA must invest in resilience strategies. The IPCC SR1.5 report makes clear the fast-approaching effects; planning, and involving affected communities in planning will be essential to reducing vulnerabilities, planned relocation rather than forced displacement.
2. **Fostering the inclusion of migrants:** by “investing in the capacities of human beings” in communities where migrants, including those forcibly displaced, are living, supporting both them and those already living there (This is a feature of the Global Compact on Refugees that can be applied more broadly in both Global South and Global North contexts).
3. **Practices/partnerships for safe transit, entry, reception, return—International cooperation to address drivers of forced displacement:**
  - Formalize and support strategies that migrants already use adaptively (but often irregularly), to diversify and supplement household income to avoid forced displacement.
  - Ensure that migrants are not returned to climate-affected areas where there is no real possibility of reintegration, regardless of whether or not climate/environmental drivers caused or contributed to initial displacement.
4. **Labor migration:** provide regular pathways and support migration as an adaptive strategy for communities affected by environmental degradation.

2. What good practices or effective multi-stakeholder partnerships are OR have in the past OR could in the future respond to challenges related to this theme?

- In New Zealand, six months work visas allow people from climate-affected areas to work, with their remittances supporting communities back home especially given the lack of funding available for adaptation and mitigation.
- An initiative of Pacific Action on Climate Change, supported by UNDP, has resulted in 14 countries developing national commitments to Climate Action:
  - Involving national civil society in addressing rights, deficits, structural causes of climate change
  - Developing specific regional migration policies
  - Conducting awareness raising, and information sharing to potential migrants

- ODA: investing in people especially at local level.

3. What policies and practices exist that are counter-productive to responding to challenges related to this theme, and can ways be identified to improve them?

ODA is often oriented at short-term fixes that will exacerbate long-term problems and increase likelihood of irregular migration and forcible displacement. There is too much ODA that is for development in name only, really border management with the aim of suppressing migration.

Deterrence is not a strategy for long-term sustainable development especially where environmental degradation makes livelihoods increasingly precarious. (Remembering that climate change as well as environments degraded by mining and other industries is largely a product of northern development and consumption practices.

4. What are the **three questions** on this theme we want to ask governments in Common Space?

1. How will governments link implementation of GCM commitments on climate & displacement-related drivers to other global processes including the Paris Agreement and Sendai DRR, especially with respect to the availability of funding to support developing & climate vulnerable countries' responses?

2. How will governments ensure that bilateral ODA is focused on long-term sustainability and not on restricting human mobility?

**SECTION B: 6 December – Commitments Day**

***Civil society convergences, advocacy and action in and post Marrakesh Week, into the implementation phase of the Global Compact for Migration***

1. What was learned from the discussions with governments during Common Space that informs/influences civil society strategy around this theme?

We unfortunately did not have an opportunity to discuss forced displacement with governments. We hope to mobilize a stronger voice to insist that this be on the agenda in the future.

2. What existing civil society structures, networks and initiatives are already working on this theme?

- An ad hoc group was created in at the July GCM negotiations; those attending either of the sessions here can become part of that group and bring in others.
- Various organizations including NRC are part of a group that is in consultation with PDD;
- Civil society groups (including some of the organizations present here) are represented on the Task Force on Displacement that prepared recommendations currently being considered for adoption by the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage.

3. How can we link with other movements to amplify our voice and impact – especially ones that are not in the room but that should be engaged going forward?

Linking with the climate processes, with NGOs involved in PDD, Sendai Framework/DRR, and Paris Accord, especially in the period between now (not just GCM adoption but also COP24 and adoption of the Paris Rulebook) and the September 2019 Climate Summit.

4. What collective civil society action should be taken in 2019, during the first year of Global Compact implementation, and at which level?

- Talking to governments about the importance of addressing climate displacement in implementation of GCM at national level and at all levels, and making sure that it is coordinated with other related processes, in particular Paris Accord and Platform on Disaster Displacement, and that this not be left to other processes (as we have sometimes heard from governments).
- A very closely related point would be to ensure that climate displacement related issues are addressed at international forums—we were disappointed that there was no space next year and want to push for inclusion in future discussions with governments.
- Lastly, civil society should mobilize and prepare to raise these issues in the context of the upcoming 2019 Climate Summit in September.