THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION IS COMMITTED TO THE PRINCIPLE THAT HUMANE AND ORDERLY MIGRATION BENEFITS MIGRANTS AND SOCIETIES IOM ASSISTS IN MEETING THE GROWING OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT UNDERSTANDING OF MIGRATION ISSUES ENCOURAGES SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH MIGRATION UPHOLDS THE HUMAN DIGNITY AND WELL-BEING OF MIGRANTS.

No. 36

INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE ON MIGRATION

THINK ABOUT TOMORROW, ACT TODAY: THE FUTURE OF HUMAN MOBILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

IOM
UN MIGRATION

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

No. 36

THINK ABOUT TOMORROW, ACT TODAY: THE FUTURE OF HUMAN MOBILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

IOM
UN MIGRATION

*"The primary goal of IOM is to facilitate
the orderly and humane management of international
migration... To achieve that goal, IOM will focus
on the following activities, acting at the request
of or in agreement with Member States:...*

*"7. To promote, facilitate and support regional and global
debate and dialogue on migration, including through
the International Dialogue on Migration, so as to advance
understanding of the opportunities and challenges
it presents, the identification and development
of effective policies for addressing those challenges
and to identify comprehensive approaches and measures
for advancing international cooperation..." (IOM
Strategy, adopted by the IOM Council in 2007).*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS

COP	Conference of the Parties
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
HLS	High-Level Segment
IDM	International Dialogue on Migration
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KDMECC	Kampala Ministerial Declaration on Migration, Environment and Climate Change
LDCs	Least-Developed Countries
MGI	Migration Governance Indicator
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees

INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE ON MIGRATION 2023

Geneva, 5–6 October 2023

FINAL REPORT

SECTION I

BACKGROUND

1. INTRODUCTION

The global response to climate change and human mobility is at a crossroads and it is imperative that climate mobility assumes a paramount position on the political agenda. The direct impact of slow-onset climate changes, such as lower crop productivity, could lead to the internal climate migration of up to 216 million people by 2050, across all six regions. As noted by the 2021 Groundswell report, "it's important to note that this projection is not cast in stone. If countries start now to reduce greenhouse gases, close development gaps, restore vital ecosystems, and help people adapt, internal climate migration could be reduced by up to 80 per cent – to 44 million people by 2050."[1] According to the *World Disasters Report 2020*, an estimated 200 million people per year could require humanitarian assistance by 2050 due to the combined effects of climate-related disasters and the socioeconomic impacts of climate change. Also, data from the UNDRR *Global Assessment Report 2022* indicate that "If current trends continue, the number of disasters per year globally may increase to 560 per year by 2030 – a projected increase of 40% during the lifetime of the Sendai Framework."[2]

[1]   The World Bank, "Groundswell: Acting on internal climate migration. Part II: Overview" (2021).

[2]   United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction: Our World at Risk – Transforming Governance for a Resilient Future (Geneva, UNDRR, 2022).

According to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, "current policies are taking the world to a temperature rise of 2.8 degrees Celsius by the end of the century. That spells catastrophe."[3] In 2022, 32 million people worldwide were displaced by climate-related disasters.[4] Disaster is a daily reality for migrants who are forced by environmental pressures to leave their families and communities in search of work in foreign lands. As the world faces the full impact of climate change, failing to act is not an option. Consequently, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) emphasizes that the discourse on climate change must invariably encompass considerations of human mobility.

The urgency of addressing climate mobility has never been greater. To break the vicious cycle of instability, vulnerability and displacement, efforts should focus on looking at how crisis risk is generated and how disaster risk reduction, early warning systems, humanitarian assistance, climate change adaptation and sustainable development efforts can adapt to changing and complex realities. Multi-stakeholder policies and actions are needed, involving States, the United Nations system, civil society, private sector, youth, migrants and communities, to work together to transform the way we think and act in the face of the climate crisis, now and for the future.

Furthermore, it is essential that discussions surrounding climate mobility become integrated into daily discourse at any level. Each individual bears a responsibility in contributing to the identification and implementation of solutions.

---

[3] United Nations, Secretary-General's press conference – on Climate (15 June 2023).

[4] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), "Natural disasters, storms and droughts: The top climate emergencies for refugees in 2023" (21 December 2023).

2. THE MOMENTUM

The second International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) 2023, held in Geneva on October 5–6 2023, was conceived in response to climate change and its implications for human mobility, as one of the most relevant issues of our time.

Both the IDM session held in New York in March 2023[5] and the one referenced in this report are components of a larger global initiative aimed at formulating **transformative and accelerated actions** leading up to the SDG target year of 2030. Both sessions are also crucial in contributing to refine "**acceleration points**", which were first introduced by IOM in its submissions to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in 2020.[6] These actions, in the context of major global transformations that are already occurring and will continue to generate an evolving set of challenges and opportunities in relation to human mobility, apply an **integrated approach to migration, recovery and sustainable development**, and build on the opportunities that the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration objectives can bring for the achievement of the SDGs individually and as a whole.

---

[5]   IOM, First Session of the International Dialogue on Migration 2023: Leveraging Human Mobility in Support of the Sustainable Development Goals, New York (30–31 March 2023).

[6]   IOM, "IOM input to the HLPF 2020 – Accelerated Action and Transformative Pathways: Realizing the Decade of Action and Delivery for Sustainable Development" (2020).

During the IDM session held in New York in March 2023, it was highlighted that more action is urgently needed to tackle climate change and **achieve the Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs). The IDM session in Geneva was built in response to this call. It was also intended to provide inputs to upcoming discussions at the Twenty-eighth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP28) and other key events, in particular the United Nations Summit of the Future in 2024 and the 2024 regional reviews of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. It promoted cross-thematic and cross-regional linkages, highlighting challenges, opportunities and good practices to help place climate migration high on global and regional agendas.

This IDM session was built on the outcomes of the Kampala Declaration and the SDG Summit, and with the vision to provide input to discussions at the Twenty-eighth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP28) and other key events, in particular the United Nations Summit of the Future in 2024 and the regional reviews of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

Many opportunities exist to broaden the range of solutions available to States, communities, and other stakeholders to address human mobility in the context of climate change, from scaling up existing measures that have proven effective, learning from one another and identifying the different contexts in which solutions have been successful, to promoting cooperation to develop further solutions. This IDM promoted cross-thematic and cross-regional linkages, highlighting challenges, opportunities and good practices to help place climate mobility high on global and regional agendas for more collaborative and effective action.

3. GOAL, OUTCOMES AND THEMATIC AREAS

The **intended goal** of this IDM session was to bring together a wide range of stakeholders, including States, United Nations System organizations, civil society, the private sector, youth, and migrants and their communities to foster multilevel understanding, cooperation and trust among actors, create opportunities for collaboration on common climate change-related challenges and identify effective solutions to climate mobility.

This session had **two main desired outcomes**, which provided overall guidance to the elaboration of the panels and the overall discussion. The two outcomes are:

Outcome 1
To formulate key messages for upcoming major events and high-level United Nations processes, such as COP28, to accelerate the development and implementation of solutions to human mobility human mobility in the context of climate change, and to discuss the role of migration as an adaption strategy to climate change impacts.

Outcome 2
To learn which solutions work in which contexts, and to foster collaboration to scale up future solutions.

The **specific objectives** addressed during the different panels were as below:

(a) Identify tomorrow's challenges and opportunities related to human mobility in the context of climate change and galvanize support for regional leaders as they navigate this nexus today.

(b) Examine evidence of adaptation actions and outcomes for internally displaced people, migrants, and trapped populations.[7]

(c) Highlight gaps and areas where the data indicate that further progress is needed to avert, minimize and reduce displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change and help foster adaptation and resilience.

(d) Discuss the key actions taken by youth that have placed climate change, innovation and human mobility at the centre of global policy discussions, and showcase the outcomes of recent youth discussions and consultations (such as the Africa Continental Workshop on Strengthening Youth Voices on Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change) that provide best practices and innovative solutions for policymaking.

(e) Showcase innovative ways in which the private sector can drive people-centred solutions for climate mobility.

(f) Highlight the shared responsibility of private sector actors in addressing human mobility in the context of climate change.

---

[7] Trapped populations are those "who do not migrate, yet are situated in areas under threat, […] at risk of becoming 'trapped' or having to stay behind, where they will be more vulnerable to environmental shocks and impoverishment. The notion of trapped populations applies in particular to poorer households who may not have the resources to move and whose livelihoods are affected" (IOM, *Glossary on Migration*, Geneva, 2019). In the context of climate change, some populations might not be able to move due to lack of resources, disability or social reasons (e.g. gender issues), and others might choose not to move for cultural reasons, such as the ancestral links people have with their land.

The above outcomes and objectives were pursued across four key thematic areas, as below:

- **Thematic area 1:** Think about Tomorrow, Act Today

- **Thematic area 2:** Closing the Data Action Gap – Multi-stakeholder Perspectives and Solutions

- **Thematic area 3:** New Solutions for New Generations – Youth Perspectives on Climate Action and Mobility

- **Thematic area 4**: Bridging the Gap: Transformational Partnerships with the Private Sector for Climate Action

The panels were introduced in an opening session and ended with **concluding remarks** that summarized the different panels' main discussion points and the overall findings.

4. FORMAT

4.1   Pre-IDM regional dialogues

Prior to the IDM 2023 Session, IOM organized seven regional pre-IDM events in Nairobi, Dakar, Cairo, Brussels–Vienna, Buenos Aires, Panama and Bangkok. The pre-IDM objectives were to capture regional inputs and concerns into the IDM agenda, and to collect key messages for integration into upcoming major events and high-level United Nations processes, such as COP28. Their aim was to address specific regional climate vulnerabilities with a regional approach to human mobility and climate action, aiming to create a community of practice in each region and share global best practices and data-driven approaches for collective action in migration governance. The key findings of the regional dialogues were reflected in the IDM agenda as well as reported during the IDM session.

Each pre-IDM regional dialogue was carried out in alignment with the overall session objectives and under the guidance of regional dialogue format documents. They were able to generate valuable inputs and key messages relevant to the expected outcomes of the IDM session and for integration in the IDM discussion.

4.2 IDM session

The session in Geneva occurred in person and online over the course of two days, involving a wide range of stakeholders from Member States, United Nations organizations, civil society, the private sector and youth, as well as migrants and their communities, providing a very wide geographical representation. In order to foster exchanges and networking, in-person participation was encouraged, although the possibility of online attendance and the livestreaming of the whole event allowed for wider participation and involvement of a broader range of actors, increasing the overall reach of the session. Overall, 450 people attended in person over the course of the two days, with 390 participants joining online, in addition to the 248 people accessing the website and watching the IDM livestream on both days (more information on attendance at the end of the report). The event was structured around four panels, focusing on different aspects of the issue and highlighting different actors' perspectives and contributions.

This report is comprised of three sections; section I contains background information, both on the context and the format of the IDM session. Section II provides a detailed summary of the main points discussed during the IDM session during each panel, grouped under the two main desired outcomes, while section III outlines the main findings of the pre-IDM regional dialogues. ins in knowledge, all except one respondent found the material "useful".

SECTION II

KEY THEMATIC AREAS AND KEY FINDINGS

5. PANELS

Each panel offered the opportunity to hear from speakers with relevant knowledge and experience representing different stakeholders' groups and regions (see agenda for more details). Each panel was led by a facilitator, with discussions that focused on three main sets of information:

(a) Key messages for each main theme of the IDM as reflected across the four thematic panels;

(b) Examples of good practice shared by different stakeholders or countries;

(c) Innovative solutions and tools – identifying effective approaches to climate mobility at the regional level, as resulting from the pre-IDM regional dialogues.

The panels were as below:

DAY 1

• Welcome session and keynote speakers' address

• Panel I: Think about Tomorrow, Act Today

• Panel II: Closing the Data Action Gap – Multi-stakeholder Perspectives and Solutions

DAY 2

- Panel III: New Solutions for New Generations – Youth Perspectives on Climate Action and Mobility

- Panel IV: Bridging the Gap: Transformational Partnerships with the Private Sector for Climate Action

- Concluding remarks

Each panel also included several statements and questions from the audience in ways that enriched the conversations, provided additional inputs on concerns, suggested solutions and increased the representation of the interventions for a more inclusive dialogue.

Two side events also took place, one with civil society and one with the private sector, to gather views and perspectives more informally from key actors.

IOM, the United Nations Network on Migration and the Platform on Disaster Displacement organized a side event that marked the official launch of the "CLIMB Database: Human Mobility in the Context of Disasters, Climate Change and Environmental Degradation Database", which is hosted on the Network on Migration's Hub. This online database compiles over 1,500 policy instruments that contain provisions of relevance to human mobility in the context of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation.[8]

Presentations and exchanges during the panels provided the opportunity to unpack relevant components of and perspectives on the issue, providing insights on concerns, best practices and recommendations at both policy and programmatic levels. The presence of different stakeholders, representing a variety of concerned groups, such as youth, policy actors, international organizations, private actors and civil society, among others, allowed for a broad and inclusive approach. This reflected the need to address this issue through a multi-stakeholder approach, where everyone's rights, roles and responsibilities are recognized and come

---

[8]   More information on this tool can be found on the CLIMB Database.

together in a joint and more effective manner. Statements and questions from the floor collected throughout the panels offered additional insights and perspective from States and civil society.

The recommendations and suggested solutions shared during the panels provide relevant elements that can be utilized by all stakeholders, including IOM, for policy actions, as well as programmatic interventions. The main findings grouped per panel are summarized below, in a way that highlights how the discussions were able to contribute towards the two main expected outcomes of the session:

Outcome 1
Formulate key messages for upcoming major events and high-level United Nations processes, such as COP28, to accelerate the development and implementation of solutions to climate mobility.

Outcome 2
Learn which solutions work in which contexts and foster collaboration to scale up future solutions.

The section below presents the main findings of the different panels, with a structure that includes a general overview of the thematic focus of the panels, followed by key findings and points grouped under the two main outcomes of the whole IDM session.

6. OPENING SESSION AND KEYNOTE ADDRESS

During the opening remarks, IOM Director General Amy Pope introduced the issue by clarifying the importance of urgent actions to address climate change and climate mobility, to prevent massive displacement due to climate change-related disasters.

She clarified that the discussions are centred on the future of climate mobility and the necessity for collective action today, in recognition that climate change is the defining crisis of our time, transcending all boundaries. In 2022, there were 60.9 million new internal displacements, with 32.6 million – more than half – attributed to disasters, predominantly of a climate-induced nature.[9] Small Island Developing States are confronting the existential threat of rising sea levels and the relentless onslaught of tropical cyclones. Sub-Saharan Africa witnessed almost 7.5 million displacements due to disasters, comprising nearly a quarter of the global total. The Asia–Pacific region experienced over 140 disasters, resulting in over 7,500 fatalities, affecting over 64 million individuals and causing

---

[9] IOM, "Record Number of 60.9 Million Internal Displacements in 2022: IDMC Report", press release (11 May 2023).

economic damage exceeding USD 57 billion.[10] Seventy per cent (70%) of the countries most impacted by climate change are among the world's most fragile.[11] Undeniably, it is a pervasive global phenomenon affecting nations worldwide. As temperatures escalate, the crisis persists. Storm Daniel wrought havoc across the Mediterranean in early September 2023, leading to substantial loss of life and over 40,000 displacements in Libya alone.[12] In Canada, wildfires prompted nearly 168,000 evacuations as of August 2023, marking the highest recorded figure in the country's history.[13] Meanwhile, in Pakistan, communities displaced by the 2022 monsoon floods were still in the process of recovery when heavy rains struck in June 2023.[14] Hence, urgent action on climate-induced mobility is imperative. In September 2023, the Secretary-General of the United Nations convened the Climate Ambition Summit during the United Nations General Assembly.[15] Concurrently, stakeholders convened at the Climate Mobility Summit in New York to revitalize solutions for climate mobility.[16]

Director General Pope also underscored the importance of raising the voices of young people, indigenous people and of all affected communities, and clarified that the goal of the session was to spark, provoke and push people to think about the issues and take urgent action.

It was noted that the Africa Climate Summit in Nairobi in September marked a significant moment, acknowledging the breakthrough led by African leaders with the signing of the Continental Kampala Ministerial

---

[10] United Nations, "Disaster emergency' in Asia-Pacific, warns ESCAP", UN News (25 July 2023).

[11] UN Environment Programme, "Climate action holds key to tackling global conflict" (3 November 2021).

[12] Middle East Policy Council, "Storm Daniel's devastation in Libya", policy brief (September 2023).

[13] Reuters, "Canadian wildfires could persist for rest of 'marathon' summer" (11 August 2023).

[14] Center for Disaster Philanthropy, 2022 Pakistan Floods (2023).

[15] United Nations Climate Action, Climate Ambition Summit 2023 (2023).

[16] Global Centre for Climate Mobility, Climate Mobility Summit (2023).

6. Opening session and keynote address

Declaration on Migration, Environment, and Climate Change.[17] The Continental Kampala Declaration stands out as the first framework of its kind, addressing challenges related to climate mobility while identifying opportunities for migration as a strategy for adaptation and continent-wide development.

Ongoing regional dialogues, including the Pacific Climate Mobility Framework in the East[18] and the Los Angeles Declaration in the West,[19] underscore the importance of addressing climate change and displacement at the regional and local levels. Progress in the Americas and the Caribbean is also evident through the integration of mobility into National Adaptation Plans,[20] with notable examples in Guatemala, Ecuador and Argentina, as well as the prioritization of human mobility in Nationally Determined Contributions in Mexico, Uruguay, Ecuador and Chile.

Emphasis lies on recognizing the significance of human mobility in shaping our collective future, with efforts dedicated to facilitating solutions for individuals to stay, addressing the needs of those on the move, and planning for a future marked by increased mobility. It is imperative to acknowledge the agency of affected populations, develop sustainable solutions, foster strategic partnerships and promote innovation to address the challenges of climate mobility. Collaboration with stakeholders, including the private sector, youth, communities, academia and governments, is essential to ensure that the voices of affected populations are heard and their rights protected. There is a call to action to share experiences, solutions and insights gained from addressing climate mobility, while also critically evaluating past failures.

---

[17] Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), "Kampala Ministerial Declaration on Migration, Environment and Climate Change" (2022).

[18] IOM, "Pacific Islands countries lauded for endorsing regional framework on climate mobility", press release (16 November 2023).

[19] The White House, Los Angeles Declaration on Migration and Protection (10 June 2022).

[20] Warner et al., "National Adaptation Plans and human mobility", Forced Migration Review (May 2015).

Against this background, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Climate Change is urged to expedite the implementation of sustainable financing mechanisms for adaptation and loss and damage associated with climate impacts on human mobility, particularly for the most vulnerable communities and nations. Global leaders are advised to recognize the importance of human mobility induced by climate change and to enhance efforts for effective adaptation and mitigation.

Finally, Director General Pope emphasized the firm belief in the collective commitment and determination to safeguard millions of lives and uphold their freedom of choice and collectively find solutions for people who are already on the move – solutions that build people's resilience and help them stay in their places of origin, and solutions for people to move.

Keynote speakers raised several relevant points as well during the opening remarks.

It was recognized that the demographic transition, especially in the Global South, will lead to a complicated migration situation, which is exacerbated by climate-related disasters. Migration is more difficult in the presence of environment change, as it can affect inhabitability.

The discussion must translate to actions for the safeguarding of populations on the move and climate mobility needs to be considered from three complementary angles:

(a) Solutions for communities that are already displaced due to climate change;

(b) Solutions to increase communities' resilience to offer them the opportunity to remain in their places of origin;

(c) Solutions for future generations.

6. Opening session and keynote address

6.1   Relevant points for Outcome 1

With regard to the first outcome, around the formation of key messages for upcoming major events and high-level United Nations processes, such as COP28, to accelerate the development and implementation of solutions to climate mobility, several relevant points were addressed, as summarized below.

It is imperative and urgent to identify and implement actions to address climate change impacts on human mobility and to prevent displacement due to climate change-related disasters. There is a critical necessity to strategize and act collectively to address the impacts of climate change.

There is a need for dedicated and comprehensive policy frameworks, such as the Continental Kampala Ministerial Declaration on Migration, Environment and Climate Change (KDMECC–AFRICA), which was acknowledged as a crucial policy document, playing a significant role in advancing cooperation concerning climate change-induced migration.

It is important to recognize that youth are among the most vulnerable in the face of climate change, and they are increasingly migrating due to conflicts and climate-related crises; youth are also actors of change and their voices and contributions are essential and need to be raised and reflected in policies and programmes. This aligns with the COP28 emphasis on inclusivity and the need to consider vulnerable populations in climate-related decision-making processes.

Human mobility in the context of climate change needs to be viewed from three complementary angles to address the multifaceted nature of climate-induced migration:

► Solutions for displaced communities;

► Resilience-building;

► Solutions for future generations.

6.2   Relevant points for Outcome 2

In relation to the second outcome, some points were raised around formulating practical and contextual solutions related to remittances, migration safety, labour mobility, community resilience and youth engagement in the context of climate mobility.

It was stressed that global partnerships are valuable, such as the one to mobilize expertise for the development and recognition of skills of migrant workers, to improve the perceived economic value of migrant workers and to address demographic trends and labour market requirements.

To make labour mobility effective, three complementary aspects need to be taken into account, namely investment in human capital, international legal migration systems, and global partnerships. It was recognized that remittances still play a key role for affected communities and can contribute to the overall effort to finance efforts towards climate resilience and recovery. IOM's role is to create a safe place for migrants and help migrants and communities to leverage the positive impact that migration can produce on receiving countries and countries of origin.

Youth migrants need to be supported to leverage migration as an opportunity to contribute to economic development.

7. PANEL I: THINK ABOUT TOMORROW, ACT TODAY

7.1 Overview

It is now undisputed that the adverse impacts of climate change are increasingly forcing people to move from their homes, whether directly through sudden-onset disasters or indirectly through the deterioration of natural resource-dependent livelihoods. For many, deciding to move can be a positive adaptation strategy to climate change-induced pressures. Others move because they have no alternative options, while for many others, especially those in vulnerable and socially marginalized groups, migrating will not be an option because it requires economic and other resources that they simply do not have. What solutions can help people to stay (when it is still possible), help people to move in a planned and orderly manner, and help people who are already on the move?

Against this backdrop, the panel focused on the challenges posed by climate change impacts on human mobility, in terms of the lack of frameworks and the type of consensus needed to promote multisectoral collaboration and evidence-based, long-term solutions to climate-induced mobility. The panellists discussed issues and possible solutions, as well as how to maximize the opportunities offered by existing frameworks – such as the Kampala Declaration – and how to translate policies and frameworks into action.

7.2   Relevant points under Outcome 1

Speakers highlighted **that the intersections and relations between climate change and human mobility** are clearer and more staggering than ever; they are visible at the micro and macro level and impact millions of individuals and communities in different contexts and regions around the world. The scale of the issue related to climate-induced displacement, loss of livelihood and overall disruption is increasing rapidly, and this pace is only expected to rise further. The understanding and acknowledgment of these realities are crucial, considering the increasing scale and urgency of climate-induced displacement and disruption.

Urgent, multi-stakeholder, innovative actions are needed at all levels; alliances and partnerships are the most effective way to operate, given the scale and urgency of the issue. When promoting multi-stakeholder approaches, **the inclusion of affected communities is essential**, given their contextual knowledge; this inclusion also promotes ultimate ownership of the issues at stake and possible solutions.

Sustainable use of natural resources and community-based asset creation, which is also promoted by the Kampala Declaration, is key and aligns with COP28's focus on sustainable policies and community-based solutions.

Also, **policy coherence is a pivotal factor in driving effective action across various levels of governance.** It is imperative to elevate initiatives from local to global platforms, thereby ensuring a comprehensive and unified approach to addressing challenges. This involves advancing national and regional actions to a global level, reforming land use, transitioning to sustainable energy sources and prioritizing financial strategies.

There was general consensus on the need to **further explore the role of the private sector;** only a very small percentage of funding for climate adaptation comes from private companies and it needs to be further leveraged towards promoting mitigation economies and identifying innovative and effective solutions. Businesses should invest in innovative development solutions and adapt to actual climate change risks all along their supply chains.

Government commitments are needed towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adopting policy frameworks to promote a whole-of-government approach, at different levels of governance – local, national and regional.

With regard to approaching the links between climate change and human mobility in a preventative manner, **addressing drivers of migration was raised by many** as essential, in light of the fact that climate change exacerbates the existing drivers of migration and individual and community vulnerabilities.

7.3   Relevant points under Outcome 2

In considering models of engagement and economic solutions, it is crucial to tailor them to specific contexts. **Nature-based solutions,** in particular, should be prioritized and adapted to local conditions, drawing heavily on the **knowledge and practices of indigenous communities** that play a vital role in identifying effective strategies. Overall, all **models of engagement and economic solutions should be context specific.**

In the realm of **migrants' integration and the promotion of multiculturalism**, there is a need to strengthen efforts focused on education, capacity-building, economic autonomy, decent work and the protection of migrants' rights. It is crucial to **gather detailed information on local realities** and migration patterns to develop responses that are appropriate and effective. Santiago's initiative to develop indicators for migrants' integration at the local level in Chile serves as an example of this localized approach.[21]

Furthermore, **fostering alliances** with universities, United Nations agencies and affected communities in a collaborative management approach is essential. The private sector can also play a significant role by initiating partnerships with other stakeholders to support the economic integration of migrants and refugees. Notably, strategies prioritizing employment-focused approaches, rather than language-first approaches, have proven to be successful, as evidenced by experiences in the Middle East, where such initiatives supported the economic integration of Syrian refugees.[22]

---

[21]   IOM, "Municipality of Santiago de Chile (Chile) 2022 Migrance Governance Indicators Local" (2022).

[22]   RAND, "Jobs can improve the lives of Syrian refugees and their host communities – and support stability in the Middle East", blog post (11 March 2019).

8. PANEL II: CLOSING THE DATA ACTION GAP – MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVES AND SOLUTIONS

8.1 Overview

The global response to climate change and human mobility is shifting from awareness towards action, through data and analysis. For example, analysis suggests that the direct impacts of climate change, combined with slow-onset changes in the ecosystems upon which people depend that drive declining freshwater availability, diminishing soil fertility and worsening crop growing conditions, along with extreme heat, all combine to decrease the habitability of large areas across many parts of the world.[23] Analysis of the scientific literature by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) states with very high confidence that global warming reaching 1.5 °C in the near term would cause unavoidable increases in multiple climate hazards and present multiple risks to ecosystems and humans; and that the level of risk will depend on near-term trends in vulnerability, exposure, level of socioeconomic development and adaptation.[24]

---

[23] IPCC, "Special Report on Climate Change and Land Ch 05 Food Security" (2019).

[24] IPCC, "IPCC Sixth Assessment Summary for Policymakers" (2022).

In the face of so much disruption, it is hard for countries and agencies to know what actions to take to build resilience and help societies adapt. IOM is making substantial investments in an unparalleled global data collection and analysis system for anticipating humanitarian needs arising from climate impacts. IOM's data provide insights about how to empower and deliver on the promise of migration to enhance climate-resilient sustainable development in communities across the world.[25] IOM's data inform actions that drive solutions for those who are on the move and the communities that remain in situ.

The panel addressed the links between internal displacement and climate change, as well as the use of advanced data analytics to develop detailed and plausible local scenarios to inform the development of localized plans to address the impacts of climate change. The conversation examined solutions informed by data to help avert and reduce climate change impacts on people and help foster adaptation and resilience.

---

[25] IOM, "Think About Tomorrow, Act Today: The Future of Human Mobility and Climate Change – IDM Second Session 2023" (2024).

8.2 Relevant points under Outcome 1

Under **outcome 1**, some points raised are particularly relevant to the discussion of COP28, as they highlight the importance of data, community engagement, inclusivity and resilience. Several key insights emerged regarding the intersection of climate change and human mobility, shaping the discourse and guiding future action.

First, there was a consensus on the critical need for more comprehensive data to inform policies addressing climate change and human displacement. Participants emphasized the importance of prioritizing data collection, analysis, and sharing initiatives as a foundational step towards effective decision-making.

A recurring theme underscored the **necessity for disaggregated data**, particularly focusing on vulnerable groups such as women, children, youth, minorities and the disabled. Recognizing their unique challenges and experiences is essential for crafting inclusive and targeted interventions.

Equally crucial is the **active involvement of local communities in data collection and measurement efforts**. Empowering these communities to contribute their insights and co-design interventions fosters a sense of ownership and ensures that solutions are contextually relevant and sustainable. Along the same lines, participants highlighted the invaluable role of indigenous knowledge in understanding and mitigating the impacts of climate change. Participants emphasized the need to integrate traditional wisdom into scientific discourse and policymaking.

Building trust between local communities and stakeholders involved in data collection and response efforts emerged as a fundamental prerequisite for success. Transparent communication and meaningful engagement foster collaborative partnerships and ensure that interventions are responsive to local needs.

The potential of **data analytics and AI** to provide granular assessments of climate impacts, including migration patterns, was also acknowledged. Leveraging technology can enhance our ability to predict future trends and prioritize interventions effectively. Data can significantly

help to **develop projections for the future**, calculate the cost of inaction and help policymakers identify priority areas on which to invest and promote evidence-based decision-making.

Lastly, speakers emphasized the importance of upholding people's rights to resilient livelihoods, as both quick- and slow-onset national disasters have an impact on communities' lives and livelihoods. Slow-onset disasters, like land erosion or ocean rising, require a continuous process of measuring and monitoring to ensure that communities are prepared to adapt and respond. **Building resilience of communities and infrastructure** is critical, especially in the most at risk areas, as well as **fostering a sense of collectivism**, especially to address the needs and specific challenges of small island States.

Throughout the discussions, a resounding **commitment to maintaining a people- and rights-centred approach** underscored the imperative of prioritizing human dignity and well-being in all interventions and policies. These insights collectively inform a nuanced and holistic approach to addressing the complex dynamics of climate change and human mobility.

8.3 Relevant points under Outcome 2

Under **outcome 2**, several relevant contextual solutions were presented by the speakers. The panel provided a platform to showcase a range of innovative initiatives and collaborative efforts aimed at addressing the intricate relationship between climate change and human mobility.

One notable highlight was the emphasis on **human rights-based policies**. These policies are instrumental in fostering social cohesion and inclusivity within communities. An example in this sense is Peru's integration process for migrants.

Increased private sector engagement is being pursued with the aim of promoting climate mitigation economies, ultimately to shift the overall economic system mindset. This shift includes adapting green solutions not only as responses to disasters, but as more commonplace approaches, as illustrated by the example of rainwater harvesting.[26]

Regional cooperation platforms and policy frameworks emerged as key drivers of action, with initiatives like the Continental Kampala Ministerial Declaration on Migration, Environment, and Climate Change (KDMECC–AFRICA), which outlines 25 commitments by its signatory countries to address the effects of climate change on human mobility in Africa.[27] Regional cooperation is also pursued in the Bay of Bengal region, where governments are actively collaborating to address the complex interplay between climate change, environmental degradation and human mobility, aiming to enhance resilience and adaptation.[28]

---

[26] World Economic Forum, "21 circular economy solutions: changing how we eat, live and travel for a more sustainable world" (2022).

[27] IOM East and Horn of Africa, "Kampala Ministerial Declaration on Migration, Environment and Climate Change" (2024).

[28] Council on Foreign Relations, "Climate security and instability in the Bay of Bengal region" (April 2023).

Partnerships between different stakeholders are being pursued to promote more comprehensive and more effective data collection and analysis, such as governments' adoption of the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).[29] Partnerships with the private sector are also being forged to promote the inclusion of migrants and refugees in the labour market, bolstering socioeconomic resilience within communities.

Innovative **community-based measurement systems** demonstrate promising potential for grassroots engagement and empowerment, fostering local ownership of solutions. The community-based measurement system implemented in Alaska is a valuable example in this sense that carries interesting potential for replicability.[30]

Models to assess climate-related risks, which provide projections in terms of loss of human lives and public infrastructure and indicate the costs of inaction, are being created and tested. An example is the data analysis and projections conducted in Lagos and other cities by the Boston Consulting Group;[31] these models are helpful tools for policy advocacy and policymaking.

Overall, the panel underscored the importance of collaborative, multi-stakeholder efforts in addressing the challenges posed by climate change and human mobility. Through innovation, inclusivity and shared responsibility, stakeholders are working towards creating a more resilient and sustainable future for all.

---

[29] IOM, About DTM (2023).

[30] Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Survey, "Community-based methods for monitoring coastal erosion" (2019).

[31] Boston Consulting Group, "Safeguarding coastal cities from climate change" (2024).

9. PANEL III – NEW SOLUTIONS FOR NEW GENERATIONS – YOUTH PERSPECTIVES ON CLIMATE ACTION AND MOBILITY

9.1 Overview

Today, we have the largest generation of young people in history; 1.8 billion adolescents and youth (aged 10 to 24), with 31 per cent of international migrants below the age of 30.[32] Youth is one of the key driving forces for supporting sustainable development and contributing to peace and security by participating in policymaking and implementation. On the other hand, young people regardless of their nationality are facing a common challenge: climate change. The largest generation of youth

---

[32] United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), "*The power of 1.8 billion – adolescents, youth and the transformation of the future*" (2014).

in history is facing today's global climate crisis. More than ever, their common goal is to find solutions to climate change. Can the solutions be found in the linkages between climate action, innovation and mobility?

Without concrete climate action, the young generation will be the one feeling the harsh effects of climate change in the upcoming decades, with impacts on their mobility. Predictions indicate that 216 million people across six regions could be on the move within their own countries because of the adverse effects of climate change.[33] Considering the demographic weight of youth in these places where predictions of displacement are the highest, it is likely that many more young people will be affected by mobility impacts linked to climate change in the immediate and longer-term future.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, in its sixth report of 2022, put it very clearly: "Regions with more youthful populations – such as sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Central America – are both highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, and reliant on agriculture, forestry, aquaculture, and fisheries for livelihoods. (...) In these vulnerable regions, climate change compounds other drivers such as poverty to increase youth out-migration to urban areas or other regions (medium confidence), which can further worsen rural economies."[34]

Migration can amplify challenges faced by youth, such as family separation and dangers linked to migration through irregular channels. However, migration can also offer new opportunities for adapting to the impact of climate change, through skills development, work and educational opportunities. Young people are powerful agents of change when it comes to promoting climate action, disaster risk reduction and building resilience. Youth represent an immense source of energy, innovation and inspiration for future change. Empowering youth to participate fully in decision-making is crucial. We need to listen to their ideas so that we can formulate new policy solutions with youth, for youth, and across generations.

---

[33] The World Bank, Climate Change – Overview (2024).

[34] IOM Environmental Migration Portal, COY18: 'Your Action Today, Our Life Tomorrow:' Youth Power in Shaping Migration in a Changing Climate (IOM Conference on Youth, 2023).

This panel discussed the recognition of youth as a driving force for a low-carbon and climate-resilient future, and their involvement in climate change initiatives, which demonstrates their transformative power of advocacy and action. Participants exposed the barriers experienced by youth advocates across different regions, in the context of climate action and human mobility, raising concerns such as the need for inclusion of their views in resettlement and adaptation plans, forced displacement and the social and psychological traumas it entails, access to opportunities and links with other phenomena such as marginalization and prostitution.

9.2 Relevant points under Outcome 1

The main discussion points for this panel were presented through a regional lens, and as such, are reported below according to different regions and the main issues they are concerned with.

Perspective from East Africa and Horn of Africa

Young people are not just the future; they are the present. **All political agenda efforts should involve youth**; the Kampala Declaration provides a positive model in this sense. Resettlement and adaptation plans should also include youth's views, and more **capacity-building and financial resources** should be invested towards youth's involvement.

Participants reported that **climate migrants**, who are people who may have lost everything and whose basic needs should be upheld, **have been feeling left behind** in the migration and development agenda in East Africa and the Horn of Africa, as well as other regions.

Perspective from North Africa

For climate migrants, especially youth, the challenge is not only to speak up, but to **be provided with the resources to act**; additionally, **youth experience profound and lasting psychological effects** due to climate-induced mobility. This impact should be acknowledged and addressed.

Perspective from the Caribbean Islands

Speakers expressed concerns around the linkages between climate change and forced displacement, for people left with no other choice but to adapt or leave; in some cases, families do not have the opportunity to identify another safe place to move to.

Additionally, it was noted that nationwide consultations with youth, conducted to discern their primary concerns regarding climate mobility, highlighted issues including **emotional stressors, restricted opportunities** associated with relocation, lack of human rights protections and inadequate access to essential services. These viewpoints should be incorporated into policy frameworks and initiatives.

Perspective from India

It was highlighted how climate mobility may keep families in a **situation of chronic emergency**, affecting children and youth and their opportunity to access proper education. **Women and girls are particularly vulnerable** in situations of climate-induced mobility. In this context, youth need access to **concrete opportunities of empowerment** to be able to contribute innovative and effective solutions that would also benefit future generations.

Perspective from Latin America

Young people of Latin America are facing the consequences of climate change daily, not only in terms of mobility itself, but also in terms of loss of biodiversity, food security, livelihoods and development gains. **These issues become also drivers of migration**, perpetuating a cycle of vulnerability and migration. Large numbers of people are moving through the jungle and unsafe routes; 21 per cent of these are children and young people.

There is a **significant lack of psychological support**. Young people are forced to deal with the trauma caused by climate-related disasters and have no support in this sense. Human trafficking is another challenge that is exacerbated in situation of crisis.

Common issues

It is imperative to underscore continuously that **well-managed migration brings significant benefits to host societies**. Youth migrants, equipped with valuable skills, diverse experiences and strong motivations, enrich the social and economic fabric of their destination countries. By recognizing and harnessing these contributions, societies can leverage the potential of youth migrants to drive innovation and growth.

The **accurate and context-specific disaggregation of data** is crucial for addressing migration-related challenges effectively. By prioritizing comprehensive data collection methods that consider regional nuances, policymakers can develop targeted strategies that address the diverse needs of youth migrants. Additionally, the **active inclusion of youth voices in policy formulation and programme development** is essential. Their insights provide invaluable perspectives that can inform more inclusive and responsive approaches to migration management.

Empowering youth at various levels – political, financial and technical – is key to ensuring meaningful engagement in migration discourse and decision-making processes. By providing youth with the necessary resources and opportunities, policymakers can foster genuine participation and amplify the impact of youth-led initiatives. Furthermore, facilitating access to legal channels for migration and documentation remains a fundamental priority. By enhancing legal pathways, governments can promote safe and orderly migration while safeguarding the rights and dignity of all migrants, including youth.

Building inclusive collaborations that reflect the diversity of voices is essential for developing effective migration policies and programmes. By embracing diverse perspectives and fostering dialogue across various stakeholders, governments and organizations can co-create solutions that address the multifaceted challenges of migration. Emphasizing inclusivity not only strengthens the legitimacy of migration initiatives, but also ensures that policies are responsive to the evolving needs and aspirations of youth migrants and communities alike.

Regarding **outcome 2**, no specific contextual solution was presented.

10. PANEL IV – BRIDGING THE GAP: TRANSFORMATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR FOR CLIMATE ACTION

10.1 Overview

It is estimated that by 2050, 200 million people every year could need humanitarian assistance due to a combination of climate-related disasters and the related socioeconomic impacts of climate change.[35] In an era marked by unprecedented environmental challenges, the critical intersection of climate change, mobility and community resilience takes the central stage. This global challenge requires global solutions, and all stakeholders need to be included in the design and delivery of sustainable solutions towards climate action.

Partnerships with the private sector at local, regional and international levels are needed to develop comprehensive people-centred solutions to climate change. Collaborations with the private sector can support and uplift vulnerable communities affected by climate change.

---

[35] European Commission, "Climate change and environment factsheet" (2019).

This panel discussion highlighted the transformative role that partnerships with the private sector can play in advancing forward-looking and people-centred solutions towards climate action and resilience. Panellists highlighted the shared responsibility of private sector actors in addressing climate change and shared successful examples of partnerships that have supported victims of natural disasters brought about by climate change.

10.2 Relevant points under Outcome 1

A series of key points discussed during the panel shed light on the complex intersection of climate change and global efforts to combat its effects. One recurring theme emphasized the **indispensable role of partnerships and collective action**, particularly with the involvement of the private sector, as underscored in the Paris Agreement. Collaborative endeavours are paramount to address climate challenges effectively and this imperative is expected to be a focal point of discussions at COP28.

Another significant point pertained to the **pressing need for skilled workers in the green energy economy**. The burgeoning demand for personnel underscores the necessity for innovative financing mechanisms, such as green climate funds, to support investments in the climate sector. These discussions resonated with the overarching theme of COP28, which aims to explore novel approaches to sustainable financing and investments.

Furthermore, insights emerged regarding the **intricate relationship between climate change and conflict dynamics**. The exacerbation of climate-related challenges underscores the importance of increased climate finance flows and investments in renewable energy solutions. By addressing the multifaceted impacts of climate change, nations can mitigate the risk of conflict and foster greater resilience in vulnerable communities.

The conference also spotlighted the evolving **role of corporations in driving sustainability initiatives**. Companies like Amazon have recognized the imperative to decarbonize operations and champion green energy transformations. Their proactive stance underscores the growing emphasis on corporate responsibility for sustainability, reflecting a broader shift towards environmental stewardship in the private sector.

Lastly, discussions highlighted the **emergence of decarbonization, digital transformation and demographic change as prominent themes in corporate agendas**. These priorities underscore the interconnectedness of climate action with broader economic and societal shifts, signalling a paradigmatic shift towards sustainable business practices. Such initiatives align closely with the objectives of COP28, which seek to integrate climate considerations across diverse sectors for a comprehensive and impactful approach to addressing climate change.

10.3 Relevant points under Outcome 2

Under outcome 2, several interesting solutions were presented during this panel. In response to the pressing need for environmental sustainability, companies such as Amazon have embarked on significant **efforts to decarbonize their operations, promote recycling and integrating green practices into their business models**. By mainstreaming these initiatives, private actors are demonstrating a strong commitment to combating climate change while contributing to global sustainability goals. In collaboration with IOM, Amazon has also implemented a collaborative programme aimed at **supporting refugees and migrants in the workforce**. This partnership provides valuable livelihood opportunities for vulnerable populations, empowering them to access economic opportunities and integrate into host communities more effectively.

To address the challenge of energy access and promote sustainable development, Energy Peace Partners, in conjunction with IOM, has launched **renewable energy certificates** with a strong emphasis on social impact. Targeting developing countries, hard-to-reach markets and remote communities with limited access to electricity, this initiative seeks to expand energy access, promote the availability of green energy solutions and foster social development. By aligning with the objectives of the COPs, particularly their emphasis on sustainable energy solutions for underserved communities, this initiative represents a contextualized solution to address pressing energy and social challenges.

SECTION III

PRE-IDM REGIONAL DIALOGUES

11. BACKGROUND

In order to highlight how adapting to climate change and addressing the needs of migration requires local action, and how regions, cities and communities are already leading the way to a climate-resilient future, pre-IDM regional dialogues were organized. To foster collaboration on scaling-up future solutions towards climate neutrality, IOM regional offices were encouraged to lead regional conversations with IOM country offices to share their insights on how each region can best prepare for the impacts of the climate crisis that are already here. The outcomes and recommendations of the regional dialogues were shared throughout the discussions of the IDM in Geneva, to bring in regional perspectives and contributions.

The main objective of the pre-IDM regional dialogues was to address specific regional climate vulnerabilities and promote a regional approach to human mobility and climate action, aiming to create a community of practice in each region and share global best practices and data-driven approaches for collective action in migration governance.

The pre-IDM regional dialogues were conducted with the anticipation of achieving the following outcomes:

► Promoting multilevel understanding and cooperation among participants and creating opportunities for cooperation on common challenges related to climate change.

► Promoting the replication of good practices identified in the various regional dialogues to address gaps and challenges in migration management.

► Supporting access to climate risk assessment knowledge and methodologies.

► Providing support in linking examples and research findings to local adaptation plans, roadmaps or adaptation pathways.

► Providing access to tools and good practices for interacting and engaging with stakeholders in climate action.

12. KEY FINDINGS PER REGION

12.1 Regional Office Dakar – West and Central Africa

Under outcome 1

Climate change has been impacting human mobility in multiple ways and with great impact in the region. In 2022, the region accounted for 1,156,060 internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to disasters (such as floods, storms or landslides), 12 per cent of total IDPs in West and Central Africa. Internal climate migration in Nigeria could reach a high of 9.4 million by 2050, the second-highest among West African countries after the Niger.

Under outcome 2

In Dakar, efforts are under way to implement nature-based solutions for both residents and migrants. This includes promoting agroecology practices among labour migrants involved in agriculture. Furthermore, programmes aimed at reducing the risks associated with floods are being implemented, particularly focusing on IDPs and those who have returned to their communities after displacement. A Community Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) project has also recently been launched in the region.

12.2 Regional Office Pretoria – Southern Africa

Under outcome 1

The pre-IDM regional dialogue highlighted that in examining the intricate connections between climate change, environmental degradation and livelihoods, it becomes evident that these relationships are complex. There is a need for **adapting innovative and effective solutions** to climate mobility at the regional level. Understanding the **underlying drivers of migration** is critical for the early detection, monitoring and managing of environmental migration, as it will also enable early interventions in the environmental exodus, including preventive intervention.

No points were reported to fit under outcome 2.

12.3 Regional Office Bangkok: Asia–Pacific region

Under outcome 1

The **Asia–Pacific region is currently the most vulnerable** to disasters and the adverse impacts of climate change globally. Around 10.1 million disaster displacements were recorded in the region, while 12.5 million were recorded in South Asia.[36] In the period between 2010 and 2021, 225 million internal displacements resulting from disasters occurred across the region, over three quarters of the global total.[37] Several recent analyses indicate that, without prompt action, temperature rises of 1.5 °C and 2 °C will lead to **disaster risks surpassing resilience**, exceeding the limits of feasible adaptation and posing a threat to sustainable development.

The region accounts for the highest recorded instances of planned relocation, suggesting that **communities are already grappling with the human mobility consequences of climate change**. Although we know that these challenges are already being felt across the region, and are likely to increase, our **commitment to addressing them is currently insufficient.**

Broader action across the region is still lacking and several studies suggest that human mobility is inadequately addressed in regional and national adaptation plans and frameworks. Several barriers exist to addressing more effectively the links between migration, the environment and climate change in the region, including **limited current tools for migration data and research**, not able to unpack the complex relationship between human mobility and climate change to inform decision-making and policy.

There is a lack of understanding around gendered impacts and local impacts, as well as limitations in the availability of empirical studies. **Financing, capacity and technology** were highlighted as critical challenges, especially for low-income countries.

---

[36] IOM, "Human mobility at COP 28" (2024).

[37] Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), "Disaster displacement in Asia and the Pacific" (2022).

A **regional strategy** for tackling the repercussions of human mobility due to climate and environmental shifts holds significant promise. Such an approach could provide crucial support for both immediate relief efforts and targeted aid to vulnerable and low-income nations. Additionally, fostering long-term collaboration and engagement through regional initiatives is essential. Organizing a **regional conference** would serve as a valuable platform to enhance understanding, raise awareness and establish common approaches to address these pressing challenges throughout the region.

Under outcome 2

In terms of contextualized solutions, governments in the Pacific are leading the way in the **development of a regional, rights-based framework on climate mobility** under the Pacific Islands Forum,38 which IOM and its partners have been proud to support.

---

38   Pacific Islands Forum, Annex C: Pacific Regional Framework on Climate Mobility (2023).

12.4 Regional Offices San Jose and Buenos Aires – Central and North America and the Caribbean; South America

Under outcome 1

During this pre-IDM regional dialogue, it was highlighted that **safe and regular mobility pathways are a priority solution** to address the impact of climate change on human mobility. These pathways offer opportunities for individuals affected by the climate crisis and enhance well-being through meticulously planned evacuations. Leveraging **free movement agreements, humanitarian visas and improved relocation mechanisms**, grounded in evidence and human rights-based approaches, enhances the effectiveness of these solutions.

It was also recognized that the **private sector** plays an important role in various aspects of the human mobility–climate change nexus.

Under outcome 2

In the Americas and the Caribbean region, progress has been registered in the policy arena surrounding the integration of human mobility in **National Adaptation Plans**, with examples in Guatemala, Ecuador and Argentina. Human mobility has been identified as an area of action in Nationally Determined Contributions (**NDCs**) in Mexico, Uruguay, Ecuador and Chile.

It was noted that **humanitarian visas** are another important action, with a system launched in Argentina and provisions made in the migration laws of multiple countries. Good practices and contextualized solutions were identified in terms of **investments in climate mitigation, adaptation and land restoration, and engagement with local communities, as well hiring of migrant workers, including in the green transition economy**.

12.5 Regional Office Nairobi – East and the Horn of Africa

Under outcome 1

The experience of this region shows how r**egional policy frameworks can advance the work on addressing climate change and human mobility**, as in the case of the continental Kampala Ministerial Declaration on Migration, Environment and Climate Change, which was signed in July 2022 and sends a strong message on the importance of addressing human mobility in the context of climate change. This and other experiences demonstrate and reiterate that multi-stakeholder cooperation is essential.

Under outcome 2

With regard to concrete actions, IOM is supporting the signatory States to **commence implementation of the commitments under the Kampala Declaration on Migration, Environment and Climate Change**, and it recently convened the first Expert Working Group conference, aimed at developing an Implementation Plan. This is an opportunity for donors to support Member States to meet their commitments as articulated in the Declaration, which includes policy implementation, adaptation, and expanding financing and technology.

In particular, IOM supported the Governments of Kenya and Uganda in **expanding the Kampala Declaration** addendum was agreed upon in the presence of 48 countries (KDMECC–AFRICA).[39] The development of KDMECC–AFRICA culminated in the **ministerial signing held at the Africa Climate Summit**,[40] marking the continental expansion of the Declaration. The expansion sends a strong message on the prioritization of human mobility in the context of climate action around the whole continent, and provides a unique framework for collaboration and coordination on addressing the topic.

---

[39] IOM, "Technical conference of States on the expansion of Kampala Declaration on Migration, Environment and Climate Change (KDMECC)" (2023).

[40] IOM, "African countries sign continental agreement to address climate mobility", press release (6 September 2023).

Additionally, IOM hosted a **high-level "Call to Action"** side event,[41] which saw the United States Government committing an initial USD 4 million to the implementation of KDMECC; the COP28 presidency highlighting the urgency of the topic at the next COP; and the African Development Bank (AfDB) committing to address the thematic priorities as a part of rebalancing of their funds. Overall, stakeholders underlined the strong commitment of countries to address the Declaration and the urgency for action.

IOM, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) (hosted under UNOPS), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Secretariat including the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) are implementing an **innovative two-year pilot joint programme**.[42] The programme will have three pillars: Pillar I: Data and Knowledge; Pillar II: Policy Coherence of National and Regional Policy Frameworks; and Pillar III: Innovative Approaches to Inclusive Implementation of Legal and Policy Frameworks on Regular Migration Pathways.

---

[41] IOM East and Horn of Africa, IOM Events at COP 28 (28 November 2023).

[42] IOM East and Horn of Africa, "*Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC) in the East and Horn of Africa*" (2023).

12.6 Regional Office Cairo – Middle East and North Africa

Under outcome 1

During the regional dialogue, the need for **evidence-based** solutions was further underlined. In addressing the issue of climate change in the Middle East and North Africa region, **data play a pivotal role** in shaping responses to climate change throughout all stages of mitigation, adaptation, preparedness and follow-up. A frequent challenge related to data is the discrepancy between government figures and those of humanitarian actors operating on the ground, which might need to be addressed. Overall, there is a need to **address the regional movement of individuals in the Middle East**.

Under outcome 2

Some African countries are implementing **African Continental Free Trade Areas**,[43] which incorporate a migration protocol that enables individuals to move between and traverse different countries within the region.

---

[43] The World Bank, The African Continental Free Trade Area (Washington, D.C., 2020).

12.7 Regional Office Brussels – European Economic Area; Regional Office Vienna – South-East Europe, East Europe and Central Asia

Under outcome 1

It was reported that the **resources for data collection on migration, environment and climate change are limited in the region**. There is need for better data on (a) short-term and short-distance migration, (b) vulnerabilities, especially gendered vulnerabilities, and (c) local alternatives on adaptation options.

It was recognized that it is necessary to **include indigenous communities** in the early stages of project development, to allow local communities to control the direction of the project and to take advantage of the project's gains. It was also stressed that **climate education** is key to promoting youth climate action. Climate action policies cannot be successful without **youth participation and buy-in** with the will to carry out long-term actions. In this regard, it is important to ensure that there are youth structures in place that can hold governments accountable.

Given that youth frequently resort to migration as an adaptive measure in the aftermath of disasters, it is imperative to incorporate this aspect into the planning of loss and damage mitigation strategies.

Under outcome 2

In terms of contextualized solutions, the example was given of national **youth climate counsels** established in different European countries and cities, which offer young people a platform for representation and serve as channels for conveying their feedback to governments and other pivotal stakeholders.

13. CONTEXTUALIZED SOLUTIONS SUMMARY

The table below highlights some of the solutions that were mentioned under the pre-IDM regional dialogues as well as during the IDM session panels, divided by different geographic areas. The list of practices and solutions is not exhaustive.

Region	Contextualized solutions / good practices
West and Central Africa	**Promotion of agroecology practices** to promote sustainable farming methods. Agroecology promotes biodiversity, soil health and resilience to climate change, contributing to long-term food security and environmental sustainability. **Resilience-building for vulnerable groups**: Programmes aimed at reducing the risks associated with floods, particularly focusing on IDPs and returnees, in response to specific vulnerabilities. Community Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): A recently launched project to engage local communities in identifying and addressing risks empowers them to take ownership of their resilience-building efforts. **Models to assess climate-related risks**, which provide projections in terms of loss of human lives and public infrastructure, and indicate the costs of inaction in Lagos and other cities, as researched by private actors such as the Boston Consulting Group.

Region	Contextualized solutions / good practices
Asia–Pacific	**Development of a regional, rights-based framework** on climate mobility under the Pacific Islands Forum.
	Regional cooperation in the Bay of Bengal region, where governments are actively collaborating to address the complex interplay between climate change, environmental degradation and human mobility, aiming to enhance resilience and adaptation.
Central and North America and the Caribbean; South America	**Integration of Human Mobility in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs):** Countries like Guatemala, Ecuador and Argentina have made progress in integrating human mobility considerations into their NAPs, in recognition of the importance of addressing climate-induced migration and displacement in adaptation strategies.
	Inclusion of Human Mobility in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs): Mexico, Uruguay, Ecuador and Chile have identified human mobility as an area of action in their NDCs. This demonstrates a commitment to addressing migration and displacement within the context of climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.
	Inclusion of local Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) processes and indicators in policies and programmes of municipalities, such as Santiago de Chile (Chile), the analysis of which provides key examples of well-developed migration governance structures and identifies others with potential for further development.
	Humanitarian Visas: Argentina has implemented a system of humanitarian visas and provisions for humanitarian visas are included in the migration laws of multiple countries. This mechanism provides a legal avenue for individuals displaced by climate change and other humanitarian crises to seek protection and assistance in receiving countries.
	Investments in Climate Mitigation, Adaptation and Land Restoration: Good practices include investments in climate mitigation, adaptation and land restoration initiatives. These efforts contribute to building resilience to climate change impacts and reducing vulnerabilities in communities, including those affected by migration and displacement.

▼

13. Contextualizedsolutions summary

Region	Contextualized solutions / good practices
	Engagement with Local Communities: Meaningful engagement with local communities involves consulting and involving local communities in decision-making processes related to climate adaptation and migration, ensuring that their needs and perspectives are considered. **Hiring of Migrant Workers in the Green Transition Economy:** Some countries are prioritizing the hiring of migrant workers, including in the green transition economy, to offer employment opportunities for migrants while supporting transition efforts to a more sustainable and environmentally friendly economy.
East and Horn of Africa	**Implementation of the commitments of the Kampala Declaration** on Migration, Environment and Climate Change: IOM is supporting signatory States in implementing commitments made under the KDMECC. This includes developing an Implementation plan to guide policy implementation, adaptation efforts, and expanding financing and technology to address migration and climate change. **Expansion of the Kampala Declaration:** Promoted Kenya and Uganda, with IOM's support, by hosting a Technical Conference of States in Nairobi (August 2023) with the addition of the continental expansion addendum (KDMECC–AFRICA), culminated in the ministerial signing held at Africa Climate Summit, marking the continental expansion of the Declaration. **High-Level Engagement and Commitments:** A high-level "Call to Action" event leading to significant commitments, such as USD 4 million from the United States Government for KDMECC implementation; the COP28 presidency highlighting the urgency of the topic at the next COP; and the African Development Bank committing to address thematic priorities as part of their fund rebalancing. **Joint interventions:** IOM, the ILO, the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) (hosted under UNOPS), UNHCR and IGAD are implementing an innovative two-year joint pilot programme focusing on three pillars: Data and Knowledge; Policy Coherence; and Innovative Approaches to Inclusive Implementation of Legal and Policy Frameworks.

▼

Region	Contextualized solutions / good practices
Middle East and North Africa	**Strategies and partnerships prioritizing employment-focused approaches**, rather than language-first approaches, such as initiatives in the Middle East to support the economic integration of Syrian refugees. **Policies and programmes for migrant and refugee integration**, such as one promoted by Peru, with support from United Nations agencies, that funds programmes to offer humanitarian assistance and socioeconomic integration of refugee and migrant populations, which in turn contribute to supporting local host communities. **African Continental Free Trade Area agreements** aimed at creating a large free trade area, connecting 1.3 billion people across 55 countries and with the potential to lift 30 million people out of extreme poverty, through policy reforms and trade facilitation measures.
European Economic Area; South-East Europe, East Europe and Central Asia	**Youth Climate Councils** at country or city levels, which gather input from young people and formulate concrete policy proposals to be considered in policy processes to give young people a channel for directly influencing the development of climate policies.
Global reach	**Partnerships among different stakeholders** are being pursued to promote more comprehensive and more effective data collection and analysis, such as the adoption of the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) by different governments. **Partnerships with the private sector** are also being forged to promote the inclusion of migrants and refugees in the labour market, bolstering socioeconomic resilience within communities. **Community-based measurement systems** for grassroots engagement and fostering local ownership of solutions, such as the community-based measurement system implemented in Alaska. **Private companies' efforts to decarbonize their operations**, promote recycling and integrate green practices into their business models, as in the case of Amazon.

Region	Contextualized solutions / good practices
	Collaborative programmes to support refugees and migrants in the workforce, to provide livelihood opportunities for vulnerable populations and allow them to integrate into host communities more effectively, as in the case of partnerships between IOM and Amazon. **Renewable energy certificates** with an emphasis on social impact, targeting developing countries and remote communities with limited access to electricity, to expand energy access, the availability of green energy solutions and social development; an example is the partnership between Energy Peace Partners and IOM. **CLIMB Database:** The Human Mobility in the Context of Disasters, Climate Change and Environmental Degradation Database, hosted on the United Nations Network on Migration's Hub, represents and compiles over 1,500 policy instruments that contain provisions of relevance to human mobility in the context of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation. It has been launched by IOM, the United Nations Network on Migration and the Platform on Disaster Displacement.

14. CONCLUSIONS

This IDM session was conceived with the aim of tackling the intricate intersection of climate change and human mobility, exploring various pertinent angles. These included the impact of climate change on youth and their pivotal role in addressing this pressing issue, as well as delving into the contributions of private actors and the significance of multi-stakeholder partnerships and solutions. Throughout the session, key challenges and context-specific solutions pertaining to each aspect were presented and discussed in detail.

This session was able to amplify other relevant policy initiatives, such as the Kampala Declaration and the SDG Summit, while collecting inputs and key messages to feed into the upcoming discussions of the Twenty-eighth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP28). This IDM session also made valuable contributions to other significant events, including the United Nations Summit of the Future in 2024 and the regional reviews of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

The pre-IDM regional dialogues underscored the necessity of local action and multi-stakeholder interventions to adapt to climate change and address human mobility needs. They also showcased how regions, cities and affected local communities are already spearheading efforts towards a climate-resilient future, despite the significant challenges they encounter.

This IDM session made a significant contribution to the wider discourse on addressing climate-induced mobility through policies, partnerships and programmes. It is crucial to maintain and extend this triple focus moving forward.

The focus on **policies** was raised by many actors, as the elaboration or implementation of policy frameworks was reported as a necessary starting point for clear pathways and commitments at the international, national, regional and local levels. Initiatives like the Kampala Declaration are inspiring and encouraging in this sense.

There was a strong emphasis on the necessity for **partnerships and alliances** involving multiple stakeholders, given the complexity of the issue. Each actor's unique contributions, investments and actions are crucial in addressing the challenges effectively. Collaborative efforts that harness the strengths and mandates of various stakeholders tend to yield better results. The engagement of local communities is paramount, as it ensures a people-centred approach necessary for inclusive, sustainable and rights-based solutions.

Finally, various inputs and examples were offered to inspire **programmes**, which should be data-driven, context-specific and capable of addressing the multifaceted aspects of climate mobility. This includes tackling the root causes to prevent further displacement, promoting preparedness and resilience of populations, and meeting the needs of those already forced to leave.

INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE ON MIGRATION 2023

Think about Tomorrow, Act Today: The Future of Human Mobility and Climate Change

5–6 October 2023
Geneva, Switzerland

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

Day 1: Thursday, 5 October	
09:00 – 10:00	**Registration**
10:00 – 10:30	**Welcome Session**
10:30 – 11:30	**Keynote Address**
11:30 – 13:00	**Panel I:** Think about Tomorrow, Act Today
13:00 – 15:00	**Lunchtime Activity**
15:00 – 16:30	**Panel II:** Closing the data action gap - multi-stakeholder perspectives and solutions
16:30 – 18:00	**Cocktail**

Day 2: Friday, 6 October	
09:00 – 10:00	**Registration and coffee**
10:00 – 11:30	**Panel III:** New Solutions for New Generations - Youth Perspectives on Climate Action and Mobility
11:30 – 13:00	**Panel IV:** Bridging the Gap: Transformational Partnerships with the Private Sector for Climate Action
13:00 – 13:30	**Closing remarks: Towards COP28**
13:30 – 14:15	**Press Conference**

STATISTICS

578
REGISTRATIONS

315 representatives from 130 governments

158 representatives from civil society

45 representatives from international organizations

31 representatives from the United Nations System

TYPE OF
PARTICIPATION

183 in-person

169 online

226 online and in-person

ATTENDANCE
IN-PERSON

300+ on day 1 (5 October)

150+ on day 2 (6 October)

ATTENDANCE
ONLINE

317 Day 1 online attendance

227 Day 2 online attendance

Figure 1: International participants and their countries of residence

Legend:
- Asia and the Pacific
- Central, North America and the Caribbean
- East Africa and the Horn of Africa
- European Economic Area and Switzerland
- Middle East and North Africa
- South America
- South-Eastern, Eastern Europe and Central Asia
- Southern Africa
- West and Central Africa
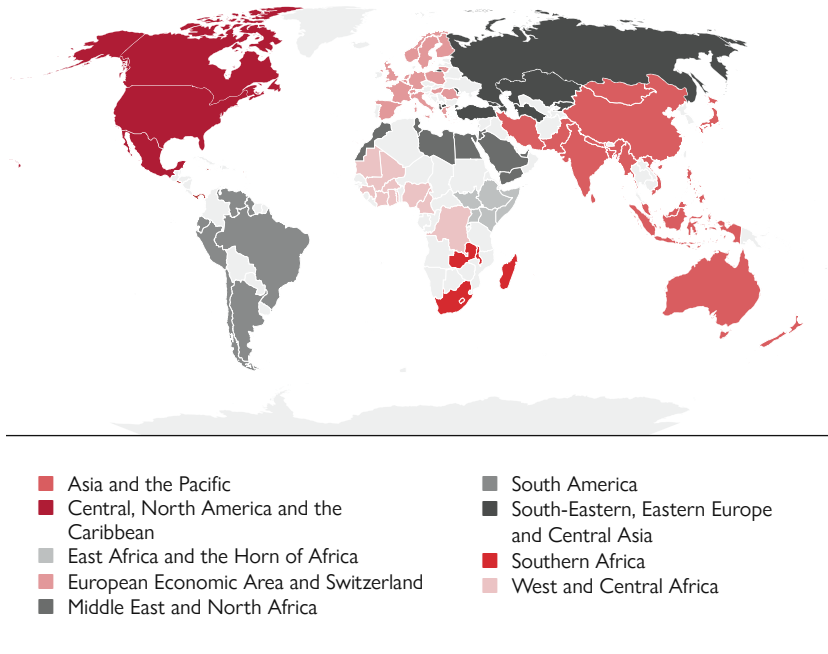
Source: Powered by Bing. © Australian Bureau of Statistics, GeoNames, Microsoft, Navinfo, Open Places, OpenStreetMap, TomTom, Zenrin.

Note: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

Among the 578 participants who registered to the IDM, 370 (64%) are based in the European Economic Area and Switzerland, followed by 72 participants (12.4%) from the African continent and 51 (8.9%) from Central and North America and the Caribbean. Participants based in Asia and the Pacific, and South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, represent 7.6 per cent (44 people) and 4 per cent (23 people) respectively. Participants from South America represent 3.1 per cent (23 people).

Figure 2: Participation at the IDM by age
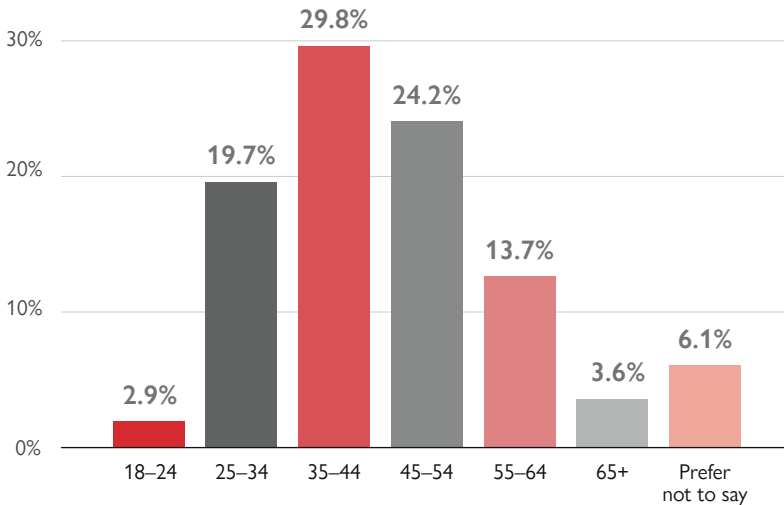
The data on the age distribution of IDM participants provide valuable insights into the demographic composition of the Dialogue. **Notably, the largest age group in registration is individuals aged 35–44, comprising nearly 30 per cent of the participants**. This suggests a significant mid-career or experienced professional presence. The age group of 45–54 is also substantial at 24.2 per cent, indicating a strong representation of those in their late forties and early fifties.

The participation of the 25–34 age group at 19.7 per cent reflects a significant presence of younger professionals. It is worth noting that the conference attracted a relatively smaller proportion of youth individuals aged 18¬–24, at 2.9 per cent. The presence of participants over 65 years old is also modest at 3.6 per cent. Around 6.1 per cent of participants chose not to disclose their age.

Figure 3: Participation by partner type (%)
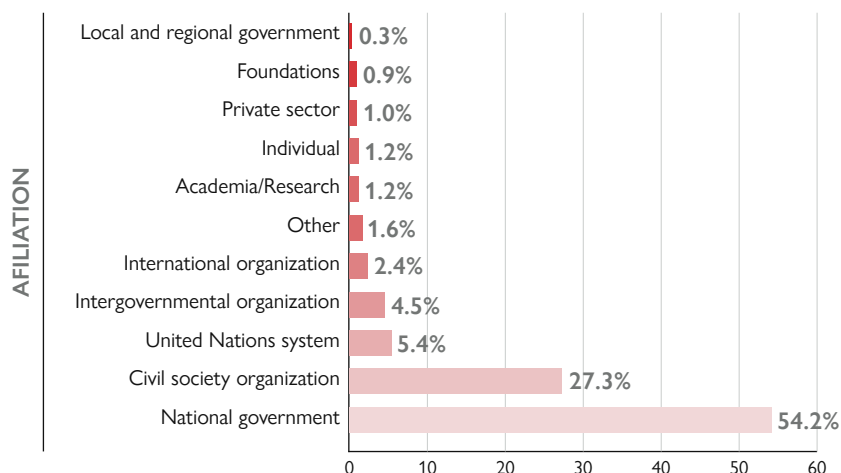
The diversity of partner types at the IDM showcases a broad array of stakeholders coming together to help place human mobility and climate nexus at the top of the global policy agenda. **National governments make up the majority of the public, constituting 54.2 per cent of the registered participants. Civil society organizations account for a substantial portion of attendees at 27.3 per cent**, followed by the United Nations system at 5.4 per cent. Intergovernmental organizations and international organizations represent 4.5 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively.

Representation from academia (1.2%), individuals (1.2%), as well as the private sector (1.0%) and foundations (0.9%) is relatively limited. Lastly, local and regional government participation at 0.3 per cent indicates a modest representation in the IDM.

Figure 4: Participation of Governments
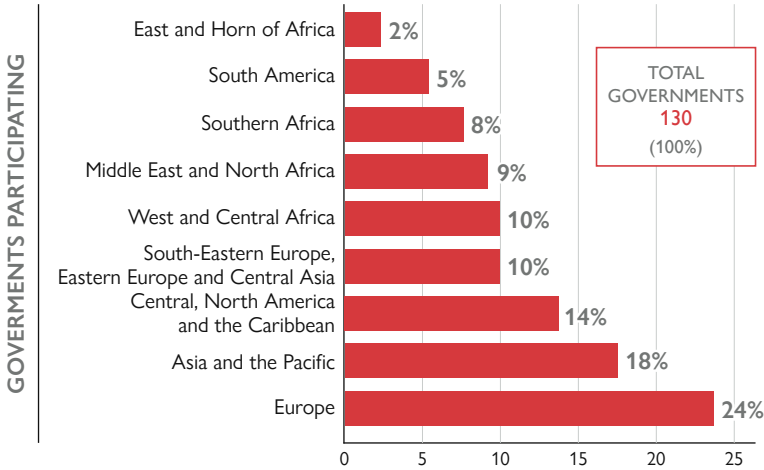
Representatives from 130 governments registered for the IDM. European governments (from the European Economic Area and Switzerland) were the most represented at the IDM at 23.8 per cent, followed by Asia and the Pacific (17.7%) and Central and North America and the Caribbean (13.8%). South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and West and Central Africa, both account for 10.0 per cent of participation.

Middle East and North Africa contributed 9.2 per cent of participating governments. Southern Africa (7.7%), South America (5.4%), and East and Horn of Africa (2.3%) were the less represented regions in the IDM.

Figure 5: Speakers and Moderators – Geographical Distribution
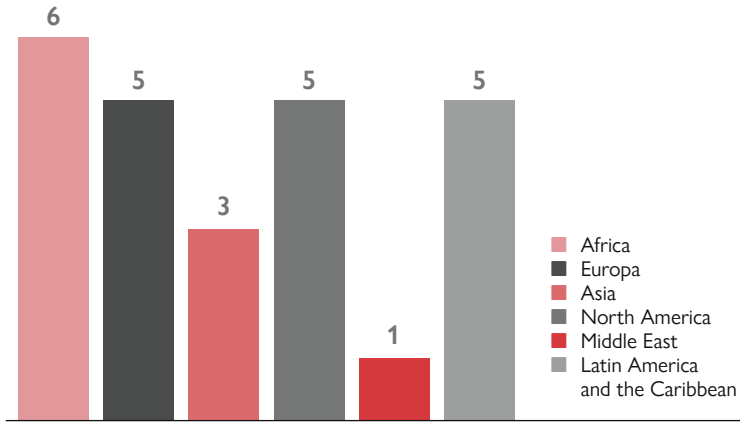
In total, 21 speakers and 4 moderators were present at the IDM. As indicated in the chart, their participation demonstrates a diverse regional distribution. Africa was the most-represented region with 6 people.

Europe, North America and Latin America and the Caribbean were well represented with 5 speakers and/or moderators each. There were 3 people from Asia and 1 from the Middle East, contributing to a balanced geographical representation at the Dialogue.

Figure 6: Speakers and Moderators – Sectors
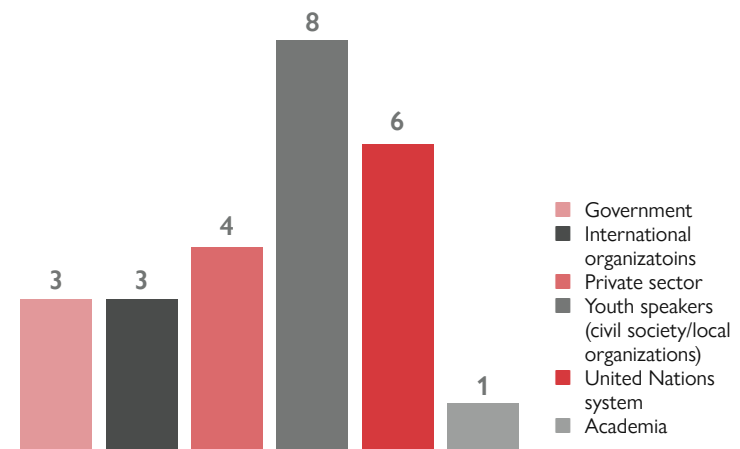
The composition of speakers and moderators at the IDM was remarkably diverse, featuring a wide array of backgrounds and expertise. **The chart shows that most participants (8) were youth speakers, representing civil society or local organization**s, followed closely by the United Nations System, with 6 representatives.

The Private and Government Sectors had 4 and 3 participants, respectively, while International Organizations and Academia were represented by 3 and 1 individuals, respectively.

Figure 7: Speakers and Moderators – Gender distribution
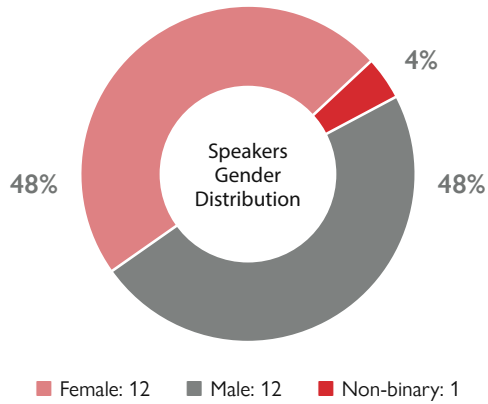
The gender distribution of speakers and moderators at the event was very balanced, with 12 male and 12 female participants. Additionally, one individual identified as non-binary.

SURVEY RESULTS

The IDM participation survey was responded to by 90 participants, representing an increase of over 700 per cent compared with the number of respondents in the previous IDM session held in New York in March 2023. Participants were asked specific inputs regarding their overall experience during the Dialogue, including content, format, quality of the discussions and quality of the panels.

The survey results reflect overwhelmingly positive feedback from IDM participants concerning their overall experience at the Dialogue, as indicated below.

1. How would you rate the IDM?
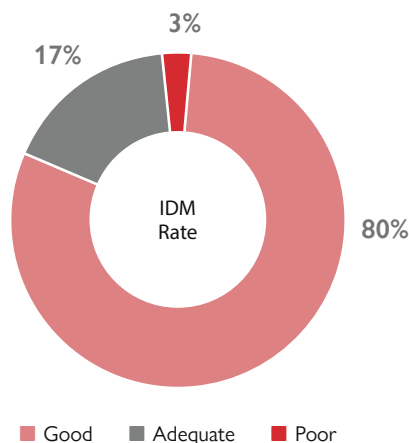
As shown in the chart, **80 per cent of the survey respondents considered the second session of the IDM as "good"**, which indicates a high level of satisfaction with the overall quality of the Dialogue.

Furthermore, 17 per cent of the respondents found the IDM to be "adequate", suggesting that while they may have had some concerns or areas for improvement, they generally had a positive experience. Only a small 3 per cent of the respondents rated the IDM as "poor".

These results highlight the success of the Dialogue in meeting the expectations and needs of most respondents.

2. Looking at the Dialogue as a whole, how would you rate the following?

	Excellent	Good	Adequate	Poor
Content	59.7%	32.3%	6.5%	
Format	40.3%	45.2%	4.8%	1.5%
Quality of audio and video	65.1%	28.6%	4.7%	
Quality of the discussions	36.5%	49.2%	14.3%	1.6%
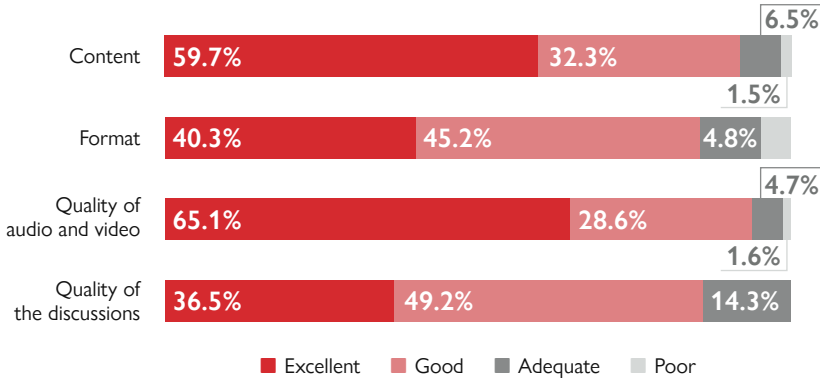
In terms of content, an impressive 59.7 per cent of respondents rated it as "Excellent". Around 32.3 per cent found the content "Good", showcasing a majority of positive feedback. Concerning the IDM format, 45.2 per cent found it "Good" and 40.3 per cent deemed it "Excellent". The quality of audio and video production received outstanding reviews, with 65.1 per cent rating it as "Excellent". The quality of discussions was also well regarded, with 49.2 per cent considering it "Good". This overall positive sentiment highlights the IDM's success in delivering a fulfilling experience for the participants across various dimensions.

3. How did the Dialogue improve your knowledge and understanding of the topics discussed?

Panel I - Think about tomorrow, act today

| 45.3% | 40.7% | | |

Panel II - Closing the Data Action Gap: Multi-stakeholder perspectives and solutions

| 40.7% | 47.7% | | |

Panel III - New Solutions for New Generations - Youth Perspectives on Climate Action and Mobility

| 50.0% | 39.5% | | |

Panel IV - Bridging the Gap: Transformational partnerships with the private sector for climate action

| 40.6% | 48.4% | | |

■ It significantly improved my knowledge   ■ It improved my knowledge somewhat
■ I did NOT learn much new, but it was a useful review
■ I did NOT learn anything, and it was NOT useful as a review   ■ I Did not attend the panel

Overall, the results highlight the Dialogue's effectiveness in enhancing participants' knowledge and the varying degrees to which each panel contributed to their learning experience. **In Panel I, a substantial 45.3 per cent of respondents felt that it significantly improved their knowledge**, while 40.7 per cent reported that it improved their knowledge somewhat, indicating a generally positive learning outcome.

In Panel II, 47.7 per cent found it to improve their knowledge somewhat, demonstrating a strong learning impact. Panel III received the highest rating, with 50 per cent of participants stating that it significantly improved their knowledge, emphasizing the relevance of youth perspectives in climate action and mobility. **In Panel IV, 48.40 per cent found it to improve their knowledge somewhat**.

4.   How would you rate each moment of the IDM?

Opening Session

| 62.9% | 31.4% | |

Panel I - Think about tomorrow, act today

| 41.2% | 52.9% | |

Panel II - Closing the Data Action Gap: multi-stakeholder perspectives and solutions

| 27.8% | 61.1% | |

Panel III - New Solutions for New Generations - Youth Perspectives on Climate Action and Mobility

| 47.2% | 41.7% | |

Panel IV - Bridging the Gap: Transformational partnerships with the private sector for climate action

| 44.4% | 41.7% | |

Concluding remarks

| 26.5% | 55.9% | |

■ Excellent   ■ Good   ■ Adequate   ■ Poor   ■ Did not attend

Overall, the IDM provided a positive and engaging experience for attendees, with slight variations in the quality of each segment, which reflects the diversity of topics and perspectives discussed during the Dialogue. **The Opening Session received substantial positive feedback, with 62.9 per cent of respondents rating it as "Excellent"** and 31.4 per cent as "Good". This high satisfaction level indicates a strong beginning to the Dialogue.

In Panel I, 41.2 per cent of the respondents considered it "Excellent", while 52.9 per cent rated it as "Good", suggesting a positive response to the content and discussions. Panel II received mixed reviews, with 27.8 per cent finding it "Excellent" and 61.1 per cent rating it as "Good". This panel appears to have engaged a significant portion of the audience effectively. **Panel III was very well-received by the audience, with 47.2 per cent considering it "Excellent"** and 41.7 per cent as "Good".

Panel IV was rated by 44.4 per cent and 41.7 per cent of the respondents as "Excellent" and "Good", respectively, emphasizing the relevance of private sector partnerships. The Concluding Remarks received mixed feedback, with 26.5 per cent finding them "Excellent" and 55.9 per cent rating them as "Good".

5.   Did this conference help highlight good practices, lessons learned and recommendations to ensure that human mobility is leveraged as a crucial component to achieve the 2030 Agenda?

8%

92%

■ No ■ Yes
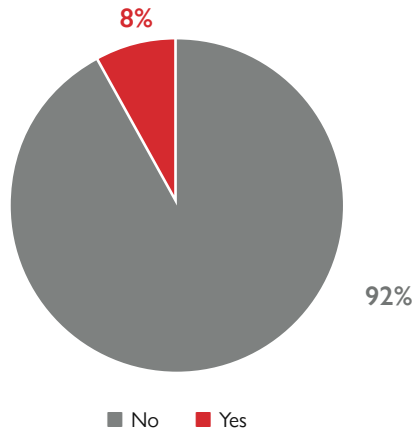
One important goal of the IDM was to serve as a platform to foster dynamic discussions on good practices, lessons learned and concrete solutions to help place climate mobility high on global and regional agendas.

The survey results unequivocally support the Dialogue's attainment of this goal, with an overwhelming 92 per cent of respondents affirming that the conference effectively highlighted good practices, lessons learned and recommendations to make human mobility a crucial component in achieving the 2030 Agenda in the face of climate change. This positive endorsement underscores the IDM's role in advancing migration policy dialogues to address climate mobility.

6.   Comments from survey respondents

6.1. What worked well?

- "I was glad that finally issues of climate change and migration are also taking centre stage. Looking forward to the next IDM."

- "Excellent event, fresh and dynamic approach."

- "It was good learning about youth engagements in various regions."

- "Keep up the good work!"

- "May this kind of conference be organized time and again."

- "Well organized."

- "A great event and different!"

- "Very good session. Sets a solid foundation for next step initiatives."

- "The cultural items made the event memorable. Good for the Geneva work stress!"

- "The panels were well prepared. The format was exciting and refreshing. I enjoyed the focus on partnerships and collaboration to achieve outcomes. The setting in the Intercontinental Hotel was refreshing. I look forward to the next IDM."

- "Youth group engagement and their role in mitigating climate change."

6.2 What could have worked better?

- "Could not take floor to deliver statement."

- "The format should have had more interaction from civil society during the Q&A, less written statements and more engagement with panellists to push the conversation to shaping effective solutions.

Panel moderators should also include non-IOM staff to help shape questions more creatively. The overall moderator was entertaining, but required more contextual background and better understanding of IDM setting/more experience on UN Forum on Migration to pick out intricate details and nuances related to how to appropriately address delegates and navigate the Q&A. Perhaps the MC should have been supported to effectively moderate a forum on migration governance and/or climate change aspects for a more context-rich flow commentary."

- "No time for dialogue during this session. Format with host was not adapted to setting."

- "Did not like the reformed arrangement of the session, nor the selection of the civil society persons."

- "The link on the second day didn't work."

6.3 What do you want to see in the next IDM?

- "I would want to see more diversity of speakers in the room."

- "Maybe better to have more time for discussions."

- "Next time give more time to Member States."

- "It should include more discussion, more time to dialogue."

- "Make it short for comments from the floor and panellists."

- "The reading of prewritten statements as interventions that have nothing to do with the panels was a bit ridiculous. Maybe a separate session where States can make their statements. Would like to see more civil society participation. Overall great job."

- "We need to focus also on actionable issues at National level to support policy advocacy at National level […] Also reliable capital investments for CSOs as partners on migration and refugees."

- "More attention has to be paid to the fact that Member States are willing to engage, therefore more time has to be allocated for having a genuine and real discussion".

- "Organize more of such inputs to enable more people to engage with IDM and to work for solutions."

- "Should be longer. Great to see all the Member States."

International Dialogue on Migration Series