

**2017 GFMD Civil Society Days, 29 June & 1 July**  
**Safe, Orderly, Regular Migration Now: *Mechanics of a Compact worth Agreeing to***

Reporting template 2017 <b>Civil Society Days working sessions and special sessions</b>	
<b>Session theme:</b>	<b>Special Session 3: Climate and Environmental Change and Migration</b>
<b>A. 29 June - RECOMMENDATIONS DAY // Priority Messages to convey to states by the CSD Chairs and CSD rapporteur tomorrow during Common Space</b>	
1. Which are civil society's "non-negotiables" - redlines and baselines - for this theme?	
Existing: Refugee convention, UNFCCC (related to Paris, focused on climate and includes discussions on climate and migration), Sendai Framework, Nansen Initiative, Paris Agreement, Campaign for Treaty Holding Transnational Corporations accountable for environmental destruction, Cartagena and Brazil Plan of Action (Latin America), Kampala Convention and African Charter (Africa)	
Needed:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process for clarification and definition/structure for people displaced and/or forced to move due to sudden and slow onset migration. What rights should attach in each of these situations? Is it different depending on the situation? Where is development of this piece of work best located? How do we bring IDPs into this discussion, as they are not part of the global compacts?</li> <li>Mechanism for formal and ongoing engagement between UNFCCC and migrants' rights communities in preparation for events and opportunities that exist in each community.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Climate change impacts are inextricably linked to conflicts across West Africa and in other parts of the world, which cause displacement and perpetuate poverty and vulnerability. Sudden onset disasters linked to climate change similarly cause displacement and its repercussions. Both situations require recognition and the promotion of rights to protection and humanitarian response. Migration is already an adaptation strategy in communities where drought, desertification, floods and other climate-related forces are undermining livelihood and dignity. These realities also need to be recognized and integrated into economic and development strategies, including the SDGs.</b></p>	
2. What concrete mechanisms (i.e. policies, practices, partnerships...) specific to your theme exist, existed or should be developed to promote safe, orderly and regular migration, and in a scenario of a graduated 12-year timeline of implementation, where could the implementation of the mechanisms mentioned above be placed; after 2, 7 or 12 years (ie shorter, medium or longer-term).	
<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Short, medium, or long term?</i>
1. Center individuals impacted by climate change and disasters in the development and oversight of goals and targets in the global compact. Emphasis for inclusion	This should start now, with a mechanism for regional and representative inclusion that is fully funded and spans 2, 5 and 12 year markers.

<p>should focus on marginalized communities (including the poor, race, religion, caste), women and girls, and children/youth as much research demonstrates that these are the communities most vulnerable to climate and disaster impacts, and they are the most likely to remain in protracted displaced.</p>	
<p>2. Include a goal that governments commit to a global fund for addressing climate change, and focused on DRR, adaptation and resilience strategies in communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The first 2 years could be used to socialize this new fund, shape the global fund/where it would be housed/how much would be contributed toward it, etc.</li> <li>- At 5 years, initial contributions would be received by all countries and robust pilot projects would be running in 10 countries/communities. The idea of a global fund would no longer seem innovative but instead inevitable.</li> <li>- In 12 years, there would be almost a decade of learning done on projects/interventions that work; countries/communities experiencing climate change would make up the leadership of responses to it; and the global fund would be fully funded based on annual contributions, which would continue indefinitely, but have been diversified to include other sources of income such as private sector and foundations.</li> </ul>
<p>3. MOU between private sector and governments at local and national levels is required before development and other projects that could have climate and/or environmental impacts may be implemented in-country. As part of the process towards these MOUs, local and national governments would be required to meaningfully consult with communities that may be impacted, and would have to agree together to the terms of the MOU, mitigation of concerns, and reparation for climate or environmental destruction. These MOUs would be conducted in a transparent and public process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 years: a committee including local and national government actors and CSOs from regions impacted by climate change as well as private sector stakeholders will be convened. The committee will have a fully funded directorate with 2 staff people. A framework for MOUs will be well underway that take into account the challenges and opportunities presented on both sides. Living wage and migration opportunities will be included in the MOUs.</li> <li>- 5 years: MOUs will be fully functional in 5 countries, and the committee will continue to meet and monitor progress toward implementation of the MOUs, challenges arising, and mitigation/migration strategies that are having positive impacts.</li> <li>- 12 years: the use of inclusive MOUs will be standard practice in regions of the world that are at a heightened risk of climate change and disasters. Pathways for safe, regular, and orderly migration within corporate projects will be fully resourced with visas, fair wages and remittance procedures, and communities will see positive benefits from the investment of corporations in terms of their economic well-being and ability to adapt and be resilient in the face of climate change (whether related to private stakeholders or not).</li> </ul>
<p>3. What are the <b>two questions</b> on this theme we want to ask governments in Common Space?</p>	
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## 1 July - COMMITMENT DAY / Civil society commitments towards and beyond the Global Compact for Migration

Summary of discussion starters:

### Atle Solberg: Platform on Disaster Displacement

#### 1. Typology of disaster displacement

- Sudden events like earthquake or slow events like dissertation rise in sea level.
- Hazard events don't relate to climate change but Mother Nature, metrological for instance Haiti, Philippines
- Not only about climate change to make people to leave, is it also the natural drivers that lead people to move.
- Not only one trigger leads to the move, the way a country relates to the situation.

#### 2. Terminology

- Migration: Predominantly voluntary movement
- Planned relocation: planned process, maybe voluntary or forces
- Displacement: forced movement

#### 3. Legal Frameworks

- Category: Internal displacement, cross border disaster displacement and trafficking.
- We are advocating for states are using other tools for people to use such as refugee protection, human rights protection.
- **Message: strengthen these already practices that are in place to address the issues on climate change and environmental**

### Raul Delgado Wise: International Network on Migration and Development

- International panel on climate change has said global warming will lead to storms, hurricanes etc and long term sea level etc. This will make people hard to work on areas especially in coastal regions. Global warming is a scientific fact. Industrial induced global warming and the time taken to work on this is worrying.
- The rich nations of global north and industrial nations like china are looking for ways to contain the damage on the environment so far.
- Underdeveloped communities are facing a lot in this as they don't have the means to manage the situations.
- The effects of climate change are leading to human mobility and are something unique from other types of migration. Most people who are affected by climate change don't move or if they do it's within.
- Nation states are responsible to take part in this but multinational co operations are becoming the central players and strategic alliances.
- The new trends towards land grabbing
- The natural resources taken by cooperation for mining

1. What 2 strategic steps or actions does the group suggest civil society take on this issue in the next 6 months, including towards the Global Compact for Migration; if relevant.

#### **First strategic step or action**

Highlights of the discussion :

- Indigenous communes compacted by climate change don't have avenues for engagement and shaping the processes. How do we change this and make them part of the voices heard. This needs to be funded and provide advisory opinions on the process as it is happening.
- Impact of Multinational corporations on the environment, in climate in increasing the exposure to disasters. This needs to be included.
- Regional consultations and working groups to meet on the Global Compact, a working group to focus on their representation on the migration issues.
- The Global Compact needs to extend protection, people shouldn't return back until the country has recovered. An idea of an independent body to say when conditions are fine, to monitor the situation and once cleared, then people can come return.

	<p>Concrete proposals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Advocacy on the establishment for a process that for status for people who are displaced by disasters eg from climate change, their status, their rights. This in the two years, next years for implementation and by 12 years shows how far they have come etc and to see how international protection has improved.</li> <li>2. Exploitation of natural resources is a big issue leading to displacement but it has been left out and indigenous people have been left out. In Guatemala, there are many licenses for mining but 60% of the people are suffering from this, and these companies pay only 1% in doing this. Local governments stand up for multinational companies, why?</li> <li>3. The GC must use the bottom up approach. The other model has failed and if it doesn't change, there will be problems, the migrant communities should be in this and negotiations with communities and government.</li> <li>4. Climate issue is not visible enough in the GC. They spend two seasons in and don't need visa and take advantage of us in Africa. Climate migrants should have a place in the compact and not to make distension with those who move out and within. We need to help each other in Africa and remember we are all Africans and help each other. <b>Advocacy</b> in the voice of the south is silent; we need to speak up Africa.</li> <li>5. Honduras: we need to have international regulations on the multinational co-operations and we need consultations with indigenous communities for the benefit of the multinational co-operations. We need the population of indigenous protected.</li> <li>6. We need to ask for linkages between task force that's there.</li> <li>7. To asses if a nation has recovered from the disaster from climate change</li> <li>8. We should call it destruction of nature and environment and not natural, terminology is important</li> <li>9. There should be a check on example chemical companies to make sure it's not harmful to land, to people, they should all be checked</li> </ol>
2.	<p>What 2 longer-term strategic steps or actions does the group suggest civil society take to ensure implementation of these commitments, including, but not limited to the "implementation phase" of the Global Compact for Migration.</p>
<p><b>First strategic step or action in 2018</b></p>	
<p><b>Second strategic step or action in 2018</b></p>	
<p><b>2. Inspiring quotes</b></p>	
<p>If you like, please provide one or <b>two quotes</b> that you heard during the session that you found inspiring. The sessions follow Chatham House rules, so please either ask for approval to name the speaker/organization <u>or</u> put "anonymous".</p>	