



AFRICAN  
CLIMATE  
DIALOGUES

## The African Climate Dialogues Session series 2022

### Session 5:

## CLIMATE – INDUCED MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Online event, September 15th, 2022,  
12:00-14:00 (LOMÉ), 13:00-15:00 (LONDON),  
14:00-16:00 (BRUSSELS), 15:00-17:00 (NAIROBI)

Zoom registration link [here](#).

Languages: English with French, Portuguese & Spanish Interpretation

### Event Overview

The African Climate Dialogues are a series of 5 online sessions co-hosted by faith groups and other civil society organizations from Africa and Europe. This is an initiative that leads up to the UN Climate Conference (COP 27) scheduled to take place from November 7-18, 2022, in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt.

This particular Dialogue aims to discuss among NGOs and faith-based organizations from Africa, Europe and other Regions how to address the root causes of environmentally and climate-induced displacement, adapt to climate change impacts and protect the human rights of people forcibly displaced from their homes, in particular the poorest and most vulnerable, such as women, children and youth, people with disabilities and indigenous people.

For more information about the Initiative follow this [link](#).

The following organizations are part of the African Climate Dialogues steering committee



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### Background on climate - induce migration and displacement

The impact of climate change on migration is recognized as an increasingly significant phenomenon, which requires a multi-level and multi-stakeholder cooperation to be effectively prevented and addressed. The World Bank estimates that without ambitious climate action and disaster risk reduction, climate-related disasters could double the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance to over 200 million each year by 2050. Several African populations are vulnerable to these impacts. Sudden phenomena such as floods and heat waves, and slow-onset and long-lasting climate impacts such as desertification, droughts, and rising ocean levels and ocean warming, are already causing migration and displacement and the numbers of vulnerable people will grow in the coming years, especially in specific places called 'hot spots' and larger areas such as the Sahel region. Climate-induced displacement mainly occurs within States - leading to increasing numbers of IDPs - and to a lesser extent cross-border, within the same Region or at intercontinental level. Climate change and environmental degradation interact with other socio-political migration drivers and contribute to local and regional conflicts over scarce resources. Their root causes are mostly related to human activities.

The issue of climate displacement is part of the UNFCCC negotiations and is addressed in particular in the Loss & Damage chapter. An ad hoc working group (Task Force on Displacement) of the Warsaw International Mechanism is discussing cooperation measures to be taken.

With the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), a non-binding intergovernmental agreement adopted by States and endorsed by the UN General Assembly on 19 December 2018, 152 UN Member States committed to address the structural drivers of migration, including climate change, disasters and environmental degradation (Objective 2), and to enhance and diversify safe and legal migration pathways for all migrants, including those forcibly displaced by climate change (Objective 5). UN Member States recommitted to these and the other GCM objectives on 20 May 2022 in New York by adopting the Progress Declaration at the end of the International Migration Review Forum.

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At the same time, the Platform on Disaster Displacement has been following up on the work started by the Nansen Initiative, and has implemented the recommendations of the Protection agenda, a toolbox to better prevent and prepare for displacement and respond to situations when people are forced to find refuge within their countries or across borders. At COP26 in Glasgow, the Platform and the UN office for Project Services launched a joint Project on Loss and Damage and Disaster Displacement.

On a national and regional level, the adoption of laws for safe and regular migration pathways and agreements for the free movement of persons between States could contribute to address the still existing protection gaps (see, for instance, the Free Movement Protocol in the IGAD Region).

### Objective of The Session

The aim of this virtual online dialogue is to create a space for discussion on the **African context and potential solutions to climate change and environmental degradation to prevent forced migration ahead of the United Nations Climate Conference (COP 27).**

More specifically, this session seeks to:

- Highlight key issues relating to environmentally and climate-induced migration/displacement in the light of the Catholic Social Teaching;
- Share knowledge, experiences, best practices and common positions among NGOs, faith-based organizations and other civil society actors;
- Agree on policy recommendations at local/national, regional (AU-EU etc.) and international level, with special reference to the COP27 and in view of a joint communique following the "African Dialogues".

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## Program

- **Introduction** – Francisca Ziniel, CYNESA - moderator
- **Environmental & Climate-Induced Migration film** by Caritas Uganda
- **What is climate migration and displacement: Africa and Sahel region** – CYNESA
- **Community action to prevent climate displacement, protect and promote the full inclusion of environmental and climate displaced people in Africa** - Caritas Uganda
- **The Green Wall initiative: a multi-stakeholder approach to prevent climate change impacts and strengthen community resilience** - (Green Wall Initiative, AU Commission)
- **Q&A** – All the participants
- **Breakout Rooms:** Attendees will have the opportunity discuss on the following questions:

Groups	Key Questions
<b>Group one</b>	Why is environmental and climate-induced displacement a major concern for people of faith and civil society?
<b>Group two</b>	How can community action contribute to address the root causes of environmental and climate displacement as well as protect and integrate people displaced within States and across borders?
<b>Group three</b>	What needs to happen at COP27 to progress action to prevent climate displacement, enhance community resilience and compensate affected populations through L&D mechanisms?

- **Plenary discussion:** Presenting key recommendations
- **Closing Remarks** - Francisca Ziniel, CYNESA

## Contacts

For more information on this particular dialogue please contact:

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