

Contribution from IOM to the New Agenda for Peace

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Conflict and violence are the dominant forces behind protracted displacement and the number of people living in conflict or violence induced displacement reached 53.2 million people at the end of 2021, marking a new historic record (IDMC, 2022). Internally displaced persons (IDPs), make up the majority of forcibly displaced persons. Forced displacement can also be a driver of conflict when influxes of populations lead to competition over scarce resources, land, access to services and governance or force different groups into areas traditionally occupied by others.

International peace and security and human security are threatened by multiple, complex and overlapping issues such as climate change, economic, health and food insecurity. Climate change is multiplying these pre-existing conflict risks and affects conflict affected communities' ability to achieve sustainable peace. Most of the complex crises affecting the stability of States today are regional in nature and scope, with their consequences being felt across national borders. In parallel, the world is also witnessing a rise in militaristic language, increased use of propaganda, xenophobia, and threats to human rights as well as rising violence against women and shrinking civic space which further threaten the basis of social cohesion and solidarity. In this context, migrants are too often the scapegoats of populist politicians, the victims of hate speech, and the targets of racist or violent extremist groups. These compounded risks are jeopardizing the attainment of the Agenda 2030 and are major drivers of forced displacements worldwide.

Well-managed migration can be a powerful driver to mitigate the combined impacts of conflicts and climate change for the sustainable development of migrants, their host communities and countries. However, migration to or from contexts impacted by violence or armed conflict can have the reverse effect, in many cases leading to acute vulnerability, injury or death for displaced persons or migrants.

Peace can enable human mobility that is more regular, safe and predictable, partly because of the absence of conflict drivers of displacement and irregular migration, and partly because there is a higher chance for mobility to be a choice, not a necessity, for those living outside fragile, conflict-affected contexts with access to regular migration pathways. The world therefore needs to factor in human mobility as a cross-cutting dimension of the six core areas of the New Agenda for Peace:

Reducing Strategic Risks linked to climate change necessitates considering its negative impacts as risks for the international peace and security, the safe orderly and humane migration of all, and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Climate change mitigation and adaptation financing should be linked to financing aiming to sustain peace, particularly in fragile and conflict affected States. Policy frameworks for orderly migration in the face of climate change should also be seen as instrument of conflict prevention.

Strengthening international foresight and capacities to identify and adapt to new risks requires including human mobility data into all context, conflict and multisectoral trend analyses. Understanding why people are on the move, their preferred solution to end their displacement, what obstacles there are to their (re)integration, whether they have achieved parity with non-displaced communities and what risks there are of future displacements are essential to sustain peace, preserve gains achieved to wards and attain the SDGs.

Reshaping responses to all forms of violence demands that the voices of mixed migrants – IDPs, refugees, economic migrants and irregular migrants – are heard and their rights upheld in civic spaces, in the media, and in multilateral forums. To increase *solidarity*, host communities and communities of origin should be consulted and included in the provision of assistance aiming to (re)insert mixed migrants.

Investing in prevention and peacebuilding begs linking inclusive conflict and foresight analyses to action oriented strategic plans and early warning and action systems to reduce displacement risks, human suffering and high-cost humanitarian interventions. In concert, national and regional authorities' capacities to prevent and resolve forced displacements – using bottom-up and inclusive local development planning - need to be strengthened to address *trust* deficits in social contracts.

Supporting regional prevention requires concerted efforts to strengthen regional organizations capacities to collect and analyze data to identify root causes and monitor trends of conflicts as well as develop regional strategies to address cross-border factors of instability and enable more predictable and safe migration of persons and transhumant herds.

Putting women and girls at the center includes paying particular attention to include women and girl migrants, IDPs and refugees in development planning as their marginalization hinders long-term peace, stability and recovery, and constitutes a major obstacle to achieving the SDGs.