

CSM

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Workshop on cooperation and
exchange of experiences
Working Network on
Migration, Environment,
Disasters and Climate Change
South American Conference
on Migration (SACM)



SECRETARÍA TÉCNICA
CONFERENCIA SURAMERICANA
SOBRE MIGRACIONES (CSM)







General Data

Migration, environment and climate change are interconnected in various ways, and different forms of human mobility (migration, displacement and planned relocation) as well as immobility are partially impacted by environmental changes in the countries that are part of the South American Conference on Migration (SACM). Climate change and environmental degradation have a direct impact on people's lives and their capacity to keep their livelihood –which may have an impact on how they migrate or remain in their communities.

To further promote and strengthen the work of the Working Network on Migration, Environment, Disasters and Climate Change, the SACM Pro Tempore Presidency -Republic of Peru-, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Environment, Republic of Chile, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PPD) conducted an onsite workshop in Santiago de Chile on August 10 and 11, 2023.

Workshop Objective

General Objective

To facilitate the cooperation and exchange of experiences between member countries of the South American Conference on Migration (SACM) on migration, environment, disaster and climate change.

Specific Objectives

To jointly communicate the advances of the regional study on environmental and climate migration, and to facilitate work progress nationwide in SACM countries.

To contribute to the discussion on the Advisory Opinion requested by Chile and Colombia before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights relative to consultations on human mobility.

To exchange experiences and practices identified in the countries of the region on the scope of environmental and climate migration in order to answer the requests made by the working group members in this connection¹.

To facilitate the discussion on the region's participation in COP27 in November 2022, the status of negotiations on climate and the preparation of COP28 with the inclusion of human mobility perspective.

To jointly address the needs to better integrate experiences and practices related to environmental and climate migration with a view to the organization of the regional Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration foreseen for 2024.

Participants

The workshop was attended by 32 participants, including 24 officials from the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Entities in charge of Migration from the governments of the Republic of Argentina, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Chile, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Ecuador, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of Paraguay, Republic of Peru, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and Bolivarian Republic of

¹ Some of these practices may be included in the United Nations Network on Migration repository of practices: <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/es/hub/repository-of-practices/about>.



Venezuela. Likewise, officials from the International Organization for Migration (OIM), the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (FILAC), the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD), and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) were remotely in attendance at the workshop. By gender, those officials accounted for 15 women and 17 men.

Methodology

The workshop was carried out with panel discussions, presentations and interactive sessions with the participation of SACM member country representatives and experts on migration, environment and climate change. Using guided plenary sessions, case studies and assignments, the participation and discussion among the attendees were promoted, as well as the exchange of knowledge and identification of solutions.



Event Report

DAY I

Opening

The Minister-Counselor Gabriela Vasallo, Director of Protection and Assistance to Nationals, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Peru, welcomed the attending delegations to the Working Network on Migration, Environment, Disasters and Climate Change, SACM's Workshop, on behalf of the Pro Tempore Presidency (PPT) of the South American Conference on Migration (SACM).

Ambassador Pedro Hernández, Head of the Migrations Division, General Bureau of Consular, Immigration and Chilean Population Affairs Abroad, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Chile, expressed that it was a pleasure to host the event and highlighted SACM's historical approach to the issue.

Álvaro Hormazábal, National Director, National Disaster Prevention and Response Service, Republic of Chile, addressed the cultural perspective and emergency assistance, as well as the need for a comprehensive vision of the relationship between human mobility, climate change, and disasters.

Marcelo Pisani, Regional Director, International Organization for Migration (IOM), South America, highlighted the role of the SACM as the ideal setting to discuss environmental issues, given the attendance of all South American countries, and as a platform to take regional discussions to the global scenario.

Finally, Atle Solberg, Head, Platform on Disaster Displacement (PPD) Secretary's Office, referred to the adoption of the *Regional Guidelines on the Protection and Assistance of Cross-border Displaced Persons and Migrants in Countries Affected by Natural or Socio-Natural Disasters*, a document approved by the SACM in 2018, which defines Santiago de Chile as a symbolic city for the event in which the Guidelines were raised.

Migration, environment and climate change in the SACM work

Gabriela Vasallo, Minister-Counselor – Director of Protection and Assistance to Nationals, PPT Peru

The SACM, PPT, Republic of Peru, noted that while the great geographic diversity in the countries of the region contributes wealth to South America, it also poses environmental and climate vulnerability challenges. Moreover, she referred to the natural phenomena and disasters that have an impact on human mobility in the region, and the importance of



cooperation and governance to address the causes of climate change and its effects on mobility.

The efforts to address the relationship between migration, environment, disaster and climate change were pointed out, and the workshop was urged to lay the foundations for joint work and positioning at COP28.

Migration, environment and climate change in South America: State of Affairs

Pablo Escribano, Regional Expert on Migration, Climate Change and Environment, IOM; Juan Carlos Méndez, Regional Advisor, PDD

The results of the Sixth Assessment Report (RA6), Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), –and their connection to human mobility dynamics– were presented as a theoretical framework. The losses and damages that impair human displacements and the indirect impacts affecting resource availability were underscored.

Based on the above, the human mobility typology within a context of climate crisis, environmental degradation and disasters –including concepts such as environmental and climate migrations, disaster displacements, planned relocation, and immobility in risk areas – were reviewed.

Attention was called to the importance of the connections with both the gender perspective and vulnerable populations, such as aboriginal and indigenous peoples. Moreover, there is a need to address the development of intercultural, resilient cities.

There are different scenarios and various (technical and relational) responses, as the international community strengthens its commitment to approach the issue through global frameworks such as the Paris Agreement, the Global Compact for Migration, the Sendai Framework, and the 2030 Agenda, among others.

Reference was made to the Regional Guidelines on the Protection and Assistance of Cross-border Displaced Persons and Migrants in Countries Affected by Natural Disasters, a document addressing the issue at the SACM. In turn, they pointed out the importance of the working network within the SACM framework, and the development of instruments such as Mapping Migration, Environment and Climate Change in South America.

A proposal was made to create a working network repository, which would help develop an information ecosystem for consultation and exchange between countries.

Case Study: Integration of climate components in the national migration and foreign policy

Carola Ocampo - National Migrations Service Assistant Director, National Migrations Service, Chile



She lectured on the implementation of the new National Migration and Foreign Policy, which laid the foundations to create the Council on Migration Policy. The policy covers an improved response to migration flows and the climate crisis.

This includes cross-cutting approaches such as the gender and intercultural perspective, childhood and adolescence, and human rights, among others. Item six includes the relationship between migration and climate change, addressing emergency, disaster and catastrophe prevention and response in coordination with neighboring countries, the impact of climate change on migration flows, and the protection of the affected populations.

She referred to the importance of working along with local communities, and, particularly, of developing disaster preparedness and coping skills in the event of risks.

Disaster displacement in South America: Data from the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre

Ricardo Fal Dutra Santos, Regional Coordinator, IDMC (remotely)

The IDMC presentation began with references to the recent increase in the internal displacement figures due to environmental or climate factors, as is the case with Pakistan and Colombia.

The South American outlook was defined by a mix of socio-environmental disasters and circumstantial violence phenomena that leverage each other. He stressed that events progressing slowly due to the effects of climate change are not being monitored on a large scale. Countries should report on this dynamics even at a municipal and city territorial level.

The delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia inquired about the types of sources and instruments to collect the relevant data. The need for data to understand the impact of climate change on disaster displacement was mentioned.

The IDMC is willing to jointly work on strengthening data collection and digitation capabilities. Furthermore, the lack of monitoring and data duplication were referred to as gaps.

The Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (FILAC) suggested that displacement study and recording categories should be reviewed. Displacements due to conflict and violence resulting from the environmental footprint left by human mobility along the displacement of affected populations were mentioned, as well the loss of livelihood, habitat and the transformed use of land, all of which left an impression of aggression on communities' historical memory of the natural heritage.

Against this background, it was noted that climate change may result in violent situations, for instance, in the dispute over natural resources, such as access to water and the rippling economic, socio-political, and cultural effects.

The Colombia delegation spoke about the data and gap complexity, as well as the challenge to identify and use technical concepts, and to promote data generation.



IOM: Data and evidence on migration, environment and climate change in South America

Dalila Polack, Project Coordinator, IOM, South America

Presentation of the preliminary results of the study conducted by the IOM about data sources and evidence on migration, environment and climate change in South America. The purpose of the research study is to support governments in the drafting of policies on mobility related to environmental and climate factors in South America, strengthening data and information availability, collection, and exchange from a gender perspective.

The losses and damages that influence human displacements and the indirect impacts affecting resource availability were mentioned. Likewise, it was noted that few of the recorded cross-border migrations inquire into climate change-related reasons and there was an appraisal of the connections to draw attention to studies or data with gender and vulnerable population perspectives, such as indigenous peoples.

The role of censuses and their scope to generate disaggregated data on migration, climate change and disasters was discussed. It was explained that, in Uruguay, 2023 Census included a question about disaster migration, while in Colombia, the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE, in Spanish) included the “disaster” category as one of the possible answers to the change of residence question in the 2022 Great Integrated Household Survey. Moreover, relative to monitoring, Ecuador’s Climate Change National Adaptation Plan (2023 – 2027) provides for the development of indicators to track the measures implemented for human mobility and climate change, such as the percentage of population migrating due to (national and international) climate reasons, affected by hydrometeorological events.

Reference was made to the National Registry of Displaced Persons (RND, in Spanish), Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, Peru, as an opportunity to identify displaced persons. In turn, Chile relies on the Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA) on Mental Health, Ministry of Health, which provides information about the impacts on the community, including data about displaced population groups, while the National Institute of Statistics (INE, in Spanish) also includes data of affected people and refugees. The Climate and Health Observatory, Osvaldo Cruz Foundation (FIOCRUZ), in Brazil, consolidates displaced people indicators. (However, it was discontinued a few years ago.)

Based on different examples of available data, it was noted that, in Uruguay, the National Emergency System has devised an extreme event risk index with indicators of social fragility and lack of resilience. In Ecuador, the National Multi-Purpose Household Survey to follow up the National Development Plan gathers data about household environmental conditions and neighborhood environmental issues. The Plurinational State of Bolivia relies on the Social and Economic Policy Analysis Unit, Ministry of Development Planning, which provides indicators of population vulnerability to disasters, including the physical, social, economic and environmental dimensions. In Argentina, the Ministry of Public Works’ GEOMOP shows



data that helps identify populations exposed to disaster and climate risks (water risks and ability to cope with climate extremes, vulnerability due to water shortage and poor sanitation, areas exposed to specific events and houses located in flood-prone areas or near garbage dumps.)

Presentations by Country

Republic of Argentina

Presentation of the “Special Humanitarian Visa Program for nationals and residents from the United States of Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean displaced due to socio-natural disasters,” a humanitarian visa program for residents from those countries based on the community sponsorship model, with the participation of civil society as core component. This model was previously implemented within the framework of the Syrian Program. This visa mechanism provides for the automatic grant of a three-year temporary residence, while waiting for a permanent resident visa.

Republic of Chile

Attention was called to the role of the Roundtable on Human Mobility, Climate Change, and Disasters as a working model. This roundtable provides for defining clear conceptual approaches to the relationship between human mobility, disasters and climate change; assessing available evidence and documentation; and preparing guidelines for subsequent approval. It is the agency responsible for drafting the guidelines for the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Contribution to Adaptation No. 8 on human mobility in contexts of climate change and disasters. Likewise, adaptation and resilience were emphasized as key factors to make fair transitions and prepare the population to the challenges posed by climate change.

Republic of Ecuador

Ecuador’s Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition presented the Climate Change National Adaptation Plan (PLANACC, in Spanish.) This management tool was devised to face Ecuador’s high climate risk, and falls within the national regulatory framework of the National Climate Change Strategy (2017-2021), which provides for the need to implement adaptation to climate change policies.

It was noted that, pursuant to the provisions of the Ecuadorian Constitution, the State should take action to respond to climate change and protect populations at risk, while highlighting the increased number of internal displacements forced by climate change. Reference was made to the importance of strengthening production chains, water reservoirs, agroforestry systems, and sustainable cattle-raising, as well as to conservation and restoration through the implementation of comprehensive management policies and plans.



Data generation, vulnerability reduction, and the inclusion of adaptation criteria to climate change in development plans were the underscored critical topics. Moreover, the presentation concluded with the importance of raising the host community awareness about the right to migrate and to live in a place with security, peace, and dignity.

Oriental Republic of Uruguay

The Oriental Republic of Uruguay's Ministry of Environment presented the progress made in the management of environmental migration and some insights to review the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

It was noted that 70% of the Uruguayan population lives in coastal areas. However, residents' low awareness about environmental risks and vulnerabilities was emphasized. The cost of climate events, data and impairments, and climate projection studies (prospective studies) to reduce risks were discussed. Uruguay NDC priority is the creation of databases for improved climate mobility knowledge.

Exchange between delegations

Exchange helped States identify challenges to collect and manage data.

They defined the importance of these topics in both the migration process and the national plan preparation in coordination with governments, the civil society and the academia –as is the case with the development of the New National Migration and Foreign Policy (PNME, in Spanish), in Chile. The new PNME identifies cross-cutting approaches; gender, interculturality, childhood and adolescence, and human rights, besides 10 additional key topics, including Migration and Climate Change.

It was agreed that the development of a common language to work on these topics is one of the main strategies to position the issue at both local and regional levels. A proposal was made to develop a glossary for common use.



DAY 2

Process of MERCOSUR Specialized Forum on Migration – Disaster Displacement

Victor de Ávila Siqueira, Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Migration Division, Pro Tempore Presidency of MERCOSUR

Juan Carlos Mendez, Regional Advisor, PDD

Presentation of the results of the regional workshop on disaster displacement for MERCOSUR Member States and Associated States, sponsored by the Government of Brazil in its capacity as Pro Tempore Presidency in July, 2023.

The main objectives were to foster an informed dialog about the main challenges and institutional progress to improve both institutional capacity and the humanitarian response to disaster displacement challenges. Likewise, the scope was discussed and recommendations were made to the project draft for an ‘Agreement on Migration Management in case of massive and/or abrupt entry of people displaced from MERCOSUR Member States or Associated States due to sudden socio-natural disasters.’

The session also addressed the Amazon Dialogues of August, 2023, which included work with indigenous populations based on a gender perspective, use of land, and cross-border populations, as well as forced environmental displacement.

Cross-functional Perspectives: Human Rights, Gender, Indigenous Populations

Felipe Castiblanco, First Secretary, Office for Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Colombia

Presentation of the plan “Colombia, world power of life 2022-2026,” which includes environmental-related commitments in the field of Human Rights. Moreover, the Comprehensive Migration Policy covers national return cases and migration from the country of origin.

Reference was made to transit migration cases, particularly towards the Darién Gap. The multiple effects of climate change on migration were explained. Attention was drawn to the importance of migration governance, overcoming management barriers and reshuffling institutions.

To conclude, they raised priority issues, such as the connection between health, environment and climate change, with a focus on environmental justice; climate-resilient territory and society, with a community focus including projects, funding and capacity strengthening; nature-based solutions to develop a comprehensive strategy focused on disaster risk



reduction, biodiversity and soil management, and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Moreover, a proposal was made to include innovative funding mechanisms so as to ensure human rights are both recognized and guaranteed, prioritizing and identifying the affected areas to implement actions conducive to risk reduction, adaptation to climate change, and post-disaster recovery.

Ernesto Marconi Ripa, Coordinator, Indigenous Cooperation Initiative, Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (FILAC, in Spanish)

The particular vulnerability of the indigenous population, mainly due to social factors, was addressed –only to identify missing regional statistics. According to a 2022 study conducted by the ILO, 52% of indigenous populations lives in cities. It is estimated that 10% of the population in the region has indigenous origins.

There is virtually no report or statistics on indigenous people mobility due to environmental issues. While there is no actual evidence, it was noted that indigenous people migration occurs –partly– due to the impact of droughts, food insecurity and disasters. Hydroelectric plants, wildfires, deforestation and the use of mercury for gold mining are some of the human threats to indigenous territories.

Rebeca Sanhueza, UN Women’s Originarias Programme in Chile

Reference was made to the specific impact of climate change and displacement on women and girls. According to studies on gender-based violence, 40% of migrant women are victims of violence in the northern border of Chile. In a survey jointly conducted by UN Women and the IOM, poor access to safe housing and first shelter, education, employment and health care systems, and cultural identity were identified as top priorities.

Gender-based violence; access to basic utilities, education, employment and health care systems, and cultural identity were identified as migration impacts in studies on indigenous women in the north of Chile. The need to include the gender perspective in the migration, climate change and disaster agendas was noted.

The most relevant recommendations of this study were to strengthen regulatory frameworks, to add the gender perspective to climate change and risk reduction initiatives, to increase funding for gender and vulnerable group issues, and to improve gender statistics and disaggregated data based on an intersectional approach.

The Request for an Advisory Opinion on the Climate Emergency and Human Rights submitted to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights by the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Chile, including mobility issues, was underscored.

Group work: Environmental Factors on Migration in South America. Inputs for Developing a Regional Vision and a Plan on Migrations.



Participants were divided into 4 subgroups: Drought and Arid Areas, Amazon Rainforest, Coastal Areas, Andean Areas.

They worked on five analytical questions. Each subgroup shared their analysis of threats and impacts; mobility method and pathway; and challenges to address specific opportunities and needs.

The group responsible for Droughts and Arid Areas identified threats related to rising temperature, changing rainfall patterns, heat waves, droughts, increased CO₂ emission, deforestation, wildfires, increased aridity, soil erosion, food insecurity, health problems, biodiversity loss, and reduced water resources. In connection with mobility, they mentioned forced displacements, immobility of small farmers, internal environmental migration, economic losses, land monopolies, cultural damage, poor planning and data, and planned relocation to address risks. The promotion of integrated planning, tax benefits, investment in technology and local funding for climate action were mentioned as part of the challenges and approach. Moreover, they emphasized on data monitoring and generation, socio-environmental education, and policy decentralization. While there was an opportunity for multilevel climate governance, the challenge was its horizontal implementation in the territories. Transfer of resources and technology to empower capabilities, based on a gender perspective.

The Amazon Rainforest work group referred to the threats related to deforestation, environmental pollution, pressure on mining exploitation, increased wildfire occurrence, pressures on unplanned urban processes, changing water cycle, biodiversity loss, prolonged droughts, reduced absorption capacity, etc. Based on the method and pathway, they identified seasonal mobility, due to production cycles; temporary mobility, due to changes and disasters; permanent mobility, depending on social status and country of origin; internal mobility, due to conflicts; intraregional mobility in the southern cone; expulsion and urban resettlement; and pendulum migration, in border areas. Besides, concerns about multiculturalism and humanitarian visas related to environmental issues were considered. In connection with the challenges to take opportunities and address needs, they further explored how to improve data collection, strengthen environmental instruments, protect human rights, fight human trafficking, and foster international cooperation for sustainable development and environmental protection –including appreciation for migrants’ contributions to social and environmental issues.

The group working on Coastal Areas identified major threats, such as extreme events in coastal areas, rising sea level, changing biomass, rising water temperature, acidification, unregulated exploitation, pollution, etc. Likewise, they mentioned impacts on residents of coastal areas, with direct economic and social impairments. They referred to different types of resulting mobility, planned relocations in coastal areas, people with irregular documentation status who settle in risks areas, and variable non-permanent mobility. The importance of implementing multilevel strategies to cope with regulatory and legal changes, reorganizing coastal areas, fostering sustainability, and taking multi-sector opportunities were mentioned as part of the challenges and approach. Innovation, data generation, human rights, and sector transformation, focused on a gender intersectional approach and community empowerment –including immobile and migrant populations– through collaboration with civil society organizations are all promoted.



Finally, the group working on Andean Areas pointed out challenges related to extreme climate events, changing agriculture and ecosystems, with an impact on livelihood and mental health –especially in the Andean communities. Likewise, they mentioned different impacts on boys, girls, teenagers and women, as well as on protected areas. Responses call for national and local adaptation policies, risk management plans and specific maps to tackle these challenges. In terms of mobility, they explained that it varies by its impact on social groups, evidencing a flow from rural areas to cities for different reasons, including environmental factors. Migration is often perceived as an economic opportunity. They underscored the importance of tailoring prevention plans to the current situation of the population and ensuring their access to utilities. Finally, regarding challenges and opportunities, they mentioned the importance of considering both origin and host communities to face the challenges posed by climate change. Itemization by gender and age, granting access to mobility and climate change information, is also of relevance. Development of prevention and adaptation plans, taking economic and remittance opportunities while encouraging changes in both attitudes and mindset. They also identified an opportunity for intercultural dialog and political and social representation.

Plenary Session

In response to the question about the major topics regarding COP28, the most voted concepts were funding, losses and damages, and local communities. The debate unveiled the need to transform and prioritize resilience and adaptation.

The importance of sharing and training the SACM in the field of disasters was also underscored. In turn, the Conference became a viable setting for the creation of a standing platform to work and exchange good practices. Terminological precision and a transdisciplinary approach are key to reflect on the SACM Working Network. Working with different technical profiles requires both a glossary and a repository (public library.)

Contributions by Country

Pro Tempore Presidency of Peru

The PPT of Peru identified the need to draft public policies on human mobility focused on the environment, disasters and climate change. It also noted the need to gather information and it committed to a deeper knowledge of academic evidence to generate viable ideas and forward-looking approaches for the Working Network.

The PPT emphasized the role of COP28 as a vital space for sharing towards a more sustainable future –mainly focused on promoting alternatives, such as sustainable mobility, to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. Regarding the SACM joint communique to COP28, the inclusion of recognizing the international coordination, good practices, training, and advice was proposed.



Addressing both climate vulnerability and environmental degradation, implementing long-term solutions, is of importance. Actions were suggested to involve the private sector in global efforts, based on a comprehensive understanding of global phenomena and challenges.

Republic of Chile

Within the SACM framework, the importance of moving from a merely declarative stance to action and performance was noted. Specific gaps to fill were identified, such as internal settings for exchange on damage and loss estimation methodology, data collection mechanisms, spaces to address issues related to humanitarian visas and funding management, and the transfer of capabilities and knowledge between countries.

Reference was made to the importance of generating interoperable, coordinated and exchangeable data, as well as to the challenge to consolidate the gender approach and the disaster perspective.

The creation of specific workshops and a common knowledge reservoir of practical topics, such as data exchange, was suggested. The importance of reaching an agreement and a taking a common stance on the joint declaration before COP28 was noted.

Reference was made to the Plenary Meeting between the RCM and the SACM to address this topic, to be held on August 23, in Panama.

Republic of Argentina

The importance of the joint declaration towards COP28 was endorsed. A suggestion was made to include COP28 negotiators in SACM meetings, encouraging their impactful participation.

Reference was made to the development of the Workshop on “Cross-border displacement and attention to migrants in disaster contexts,” organized in April 2022 by the Ibero-American Network of Migration Authorities (RIAM), as proposed by the Argentine National Migration Office (DNM, in Spanish.) During the workshop, member countries discussed human mobility in disaster contexts, environmental degradation, and climate change.

Reference was made to the RIAM Joint Communique submitted to the IMRF to reinforce the environmental stance in the Progress Declaration. Particular attention was drawn to the importance of addressing environmental and climate factors of human mobility and ensuring regular migration pathways for people affected by the above phenomena, in line with the goals of the Global Compact for Migration.

Republic of Colombia

As the next Pro Tempore Presidency of the SACM, Colombia expressed willingness to lead and foster collective actions. The proposed development of a glossary for the Working Network future interactions was endorsed. There was an interest in working on specific viable proposals, with a focus on long-term actions.



The importance of a prospective climate change analysis from South America that would serve as input for the next meeting was noted. Delegations were encouraged to review the current event discussions and presentations. Moreover, the need to avoid redundant spaces in both the Andean Community and MERCOSUR, leveraging the work carried out within this framework, was underscored.

Workshop Closing and Conclusions

In closing, the SACM was recognized as a key mechanism for exchange. A concrete step identified was to make countries send their inputs for the joint declaration of SACM to COP28.

PPT Peru thanks the participation and contributions of the countries and underscores the relevance of this space.