Thematic consultation 2: **Addressing drivers of migration, including adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution**

Panel 1: Sustainable development and poverty eradication

- Sweden aligns itself with the statement by the EU on behalf of the EU and its Member States.

- I would like to start with the observation by SRSG Arbour and the Brazilian co-moderator: that addressing the drivers of migration should not be mistaken for stopping migration altogether.

- Sweden considers regular migration generally as a positive phenomenon and one that should be facilitated and safeguarded.

- What needs to be addressed is the drivers of irregular migration and of forced migration.

- As many speakers have highlighted before, the drivers of migration is about addressing some of the key challenges of development. Addressing what are usually seen as the root causes of displacement is in many ways the *raison d’être* of all international development cooperation.

- By bolstering the rule of law, human rights, gender equality, and democracy, while also promoting employment and education opportunities, we can support our partners’ efforts to ensure that people feel safe and can make a living in their home communities.

- To deliver on our commitments and leave no one behind, we need to fully integrate migration and refugee analyses into the way we think about international development cooperation, but also make sure that different policy areas work together to promote these common goals.

- In order for our development cooperation to produce the desired results and bring us closer to achieving the SDGs, we need to follow the principles of development effectiveness.
- We know from experience that ownership is one of the cornerstones of successful development cooperation. Successful implementation of the Agenda 2030 requires that partner countries lead and own their own development:

- I would like to close this intervention with an observation and a question:
  - Noting that the drivers of migration lie at the heart of development and the mandate of the United Nations — promoting development, security and human rights — the question we need to ask ourselves is what value added a global compact for migration should bring to the work that has been at the heart of this institution — the United Nations — over the past 70 plus years?

Panel 2: Human-made crises as drivers of migration

- Sweden aligns itself with the statement by the EU on behalf of the EU and its MS.

- I would like to highlight two issues of critical importance to human-made crises as drivers of migration.

- First, peace-building:

- Rarely before have the links between security and development been so clear.

- Extreme poverty is increasingly concentrated to fragile and conflict affected states.

- In times of substantial pressure on aid budgets in many countries, Sweden has remained firm in its commitment to provide 1 percent of GDP to development cooperation.

- We have recently made all our aid programs conflict sensitive and adopted a long-term development strategy for Syria.

- Key components are long term and predictable funding, but also a focus on gender equality, resilience and civil society.

- Research shows that gender sensitive approaches enhance the effectiveness of peace and state building.

- Societies where women are economically and politically emancipated are less violent.

- Perhaps the often used term man-made disasters is an inadvertent reminder of this fact.
- The promotion of gender equality is not only a matter of women’s rights, but a matter of ensuring peace and security for all.
- Based on research and our own experience, we also know that women’s effective participation is crucial to achieve effective, successful and sustainable peace.
- Nothing can be discussed about women, without women.
- The Nordic governments last year therefore launched the Nordic Women Mediation Network. This network has already contributed to the Syrian, Afghan and Cypriote peace processes.
- Second, a few words on the nexus between humanitarian and development cooperation:
  - It is important to enhance coordination between all humanitarian and development actors, including in benefitting countries, supporting countries, within the UN, banks and civil society.
  - It is also crucial to increase joint analysis and joint planning, based on each actor's own mandate towards collective outcomes.

Panel 3: Adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters as drivers of migration
- Sweden aligns itself with the statement by the European Delegation on behalf of the EU and its MS.
- Sweden appreciates that this panel addresses climate change as a driver of migration.
- Responding to the issue of climate change and migration is made more challenging by the fact that the climate-security nexus does not have an institutional home within the UN system.
- The disruptive consequences of climate change and the crises that follow will arrive at the desks of both the General Assembly and the Security Council.
- Sweden therefore supports the appointment of a high-level representative to lead the work within the UN-system to help us deal with these issues.
- Sweden is prepared to financially support a high-level representative and hope other partners are prepared to join us.
- We need deepened knowledge and better analysis about climate-related security risks and how to deal with them.
- Greater collaboration between academic institutions and communities could help provide the UN with up-to-date evidence and analysis.
- Such a network could be linked to the high-level representative who could be connected with both the General Assembly and the Security Council to provide them with information and suggestions for actions to be taken.

- This would also help inform us how we could deal with the issue of climate change as a driver of migration in the Global Compact and its follow up.