



ADDENDUM 1
**TO THE KAMPALA MINISTERIAL DECLARATION ON MIGRATION,
ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE (KDMECC-AFRICA)**
BY MEMBER STATES OF THE AFRICAN UNION

PREAMBLE

Africa, constituting 33 out of the 46 Least Developed Countries, remains the hardest hit by Climate Change impacts—especially vulnerable African states—despite contributing only about 4 percent to global greenhouse gas emissions. Extreme weather, fueled by Climate Change, has pushed around 250 million people into high water stress, while approximately 700 million are expected to be displaced by 2030 due to water-related crises. Without concrete climate and development action, as many as 216 million people in Africa could be compelled to migrate within their countries by 2050 due to slow-onset climate factors. The non-inclusion of large-scale migration in national adaptation strategies, often relegating migration as an adaptation failure, fails to recognize that migration can be a positive adaptation strategy if undertaken in a safe, orderly, and regular manner.¹

Global Climate Change is observed to affect diverse sectors, and it increasingly threatens the habitability of many areas including health, food, water, and energy security of the region, as well as ecosystems and livelihoods—especially in rural areas, coastal, and island communities. This is strongly influencing the current and future human mobility patterns. Nonetheless, support to countries to address the human mobility and Climate Change nexus remains insufficient, and its prioritization at the global level continues to be lacking.

In July 2022, ministers from the East and Horn of Africa Region convened in Kampala, Uganda, for an Inter-Ministerial Conference on Migration, Environment, and Climate Change (MECC) to address this issue. The conference brought together ministers of Environment, Interior, and Foreign Affairs, along with their technical experts from the countries in the East and Horn of Africa. This gathering resulted in the landmark 'Kampala Ministerial Declaration on Migration, Environment, and Climate Change,' which was signed by The Republic of Burundi, The Republic of Djibouti, The Democratic Republic of Congo, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, The Republic of Kenya, The Republic of Rwanda, The Federal Republic of Somalia, The Republic of South Sudan, The Republic of The Sudan, The United Republic of Tanzania, and The Republic of Uganda. Other key stakeholders, including The Arab Republic of Egypt as President of the COP-27, The Republic of Senegal in its capacity as the then-chair of the African Union, The

¹ WMO Report, World Bank, IPCC



Republic of Zambia as the Chair of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN), The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria as a guest of the Inter-Ministerial Conference, and high-level representatives of the African Union Commission, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the East African Community (EAC), and youth representatives from the region.

The positive response to the Declaration by African Union Member States and the identified need for a common position and solutions to challenges that all countries in the Continent are facing led the Governments of Kenya and Uganda to invite all African Union Member States to participate in the development of a continental expansion of the Declaration (KDMECC-AFRICA). Initial feedback for the Addendum was collected during the months of July and August, culminating in a Technical Conference of States held from August 23 to 25, 2023, in Nairobi, Kenya. During this conference, senior officials and youth representatives from the participating countries gathered to discuss, agree upon, and finalize the text of the KDMECC-AFRICA *with the view of its adoption and signature by Ministers of African States at the African Climate Summit in Nairobi, Kenya, taking place from September 4 to 6, 2023.*

We, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Ministers of Environment and other Ministers in charge of Humanitarian, Migration, development and Climate Change, of the Governments of the African Union States, The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, The Republic of Angola, The Republic of Benin, The Republic of Botswana, The Burkina Faso, The Republic of Burundi, The Republic of Cameroon, The Republic of Cabo Verde, The Central African Republic, The Republic of Chad, The Union of the Comoros, The Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, The Republic of Djibouti, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, The Arab Republic of Egypt, The Republic of Equatorial Guinea, The State of Eritrea, The Kingdom of Eswatini, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, The Gabonese Republic, The Republic of The Gambia, The Republic of Ghana, The Republic of Guinea-Bissau, The Republic of Guinea, The Republic of Kenya, The Kingdom of Lesotho, The Republic of Liberia, The State of Libya, The Republic of Madagascar, The Republic of Malawi, The Republic of Mali, The Islamic Republic of Mauritania, The Republic of Mauritius, The Kingdom of Morocco, The Republic of Mozambique, The Republic of Namibia, The Republic of Niger, The Federal Republic of Nigeria, The Republic of the Congo, The Republic of Rwanda, The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, The Republic of Senegal, The Republic of Seychelles, The Republic of Sierra Leone, The Federal Republic of Somalia, The Republic of South Africa, The Republic of South Sudan, The Republic of the Sudan, The Togolese Republic, The Republic of Tunisia, The Republic of Uganda, The United Republic of Tanzania, The Republic of Zambia, The Republic of Zimbabwe, Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, having gathered together with high level representatives of the African countries **with the aim of expanding the Declaration to cover the entire African Continent,** at the first Africa Climate



Summit in Nairobi, Kenya from 4-6 September 2023, hereby agree with the **concerns** articulated by the fifteen (15) member states that signed **the Kampala Ministerial Declaration on Migration, Environment and Climate Change**, that was signed **in the spirit of regional integration and fraternity** at the Inter-Ministerial Conference on Migration, Environment and Climate Change from July 27 to 29, 2022 in Kampala, Republic of Uganda. We note the need to strengthen the existing initiatives aimed at accelerating the implementation of a climate and economy transition in a context of sustainable development while recalling the First African Summit of Action, held under the Leadership of His Majesty Mohammed VI, on the sidelines of COP22, in 2016, which was further endorsed by the AU decision (640 XXVIII).

In the spirit of regional integration, cooperation, friendship, and fraternity with the fifteen (15) signatory states, namely: The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, as a guest of the Inter-Ministerial Conference; The Republic of Burundi; The Democratic Republic of the Congo; The Republic of Djibouti; The Arab Republic of Egypt in its capacity as COP27 President; The State of Eritrea; The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; The Republic of Kenya; The Republic of Rwanda; The Republic of Senegal in its capacity as the Chair of the African Union; The Federal Republic of Somalia; The Republic of South Sudan; The Republic of the Sudan; The United Republic of Tanzania; and The Republic of Uganda, and The Republic of Zambia. We, the Member States of the African Union, namely: The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, The Republic of Angola, The Republic of Benin, The Republic of Botswana, The Burkina Faso, The Republic of Burundi, The Republic of Cameroon, The Republic of Cabo Verde, The Central African Republic, The Republic of Chad, The Union of the Comoros, The Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, The Republic of Djibouti, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, The Arab Republic of Egypt, The Republic of Equatorial Guinea, The State of Eritrea, The Kingdom of Eswatini, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, The Gabonese Republic, The Republic of The Gambia, The Republic of Ghana, The Republic of Guinea-Bissau, The Republic of Guinea, The Republic of Kenya, The Kingdom of Lesotho, The Republic of Liberia, The State of Libya, The Republic of Madagascar, The Republic of Malawi, The Republic of Mali, The Islamic Republic of Mauritania, The Republic of Mauritius, The Kingdom of Morocco, The Republic of Mozambique, The Republic of Namibia, The Republic of Niger, The Federal Republic of Nigeria, The Republic of the Congo, The Republic of Rwanda, The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, The Republic of Senegal, The Republic of Seychelles, The Republic of Sierra Leone, The Federal Republic of Somalia, The Republic of South Africa, The Republic of South Sudan, The Republic of the Sudan, The Togolese Republic, The Republic of Tunisia, The Republic of Uganda, The United Republic of Tanzania, The Republic of Zambia, The Republic of Zimbabwe, Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, agree *to modify the Kampala Ministerial Declaration on Migration, Environment, and Climate Change by adding the following text to the Preamble.*



Recognizing that addressing Climate Change impacts on human mobility in Africa needs to take into account the regions and countries with mixed migration flows internally within Africa and towards other continents.

Acknowledging, the potential that migration offers as an adaptation strategy to Climate Change if it takes place in a safe, orderly and regular manner in line with the principles and objectives of the Global Compact for Migration.

Reaffirming the commitment to the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration – (The Marrakech Compact on Migration) - adopted on December 18, 2018, endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly from May 17 to 20, 2022, and aiming to foster a multilateral support to Member States efforts to implement its objectives.

Underlining the necessity to strengthen legal pathways for safe, orderly and regular migration.

Reiterating our deep concern about the adverse effects of Climate Change on our populations and ecosystems, as well as the sustainability of livelihoods in our communities. We recognize the overlapping and mutually inclusive impacts of human mobility, food insecurity, and the imperative of peaceful coexistence.

Noting with significant concern, the negative impacts of Climate Change as described in the 6th IPCC Assessment Report on the Physical and Mental Health and resources of the Continent's populations, particularly among IDPs, women, children, the elderly and people on the move with specific vulnerabilities, due to their limited access to quality basic social services (healthcare, food, water, education, energy, shelter etc..).

Welcoming the objectives of the African Agenda on Migration recognized in AU (Assembly/AU/Dec.695(XXXI) aiming at developing a coherent African approach to migration that is based on a global vision and revolves around migration-development nexus, the shared responsibility of States and the full respect for Human Rights of migrants.

Recalling that Member States of the African Union are among the most vulnerable to the impacts of Climate Change, disasters, and the degradation of environment and natural resources, despite being the least contributors to global greenhouse gas emissions.

Further recalling that the effects of Climate Change in Africa are increasing inequality, disrupting businesses, and undermining agricultural systems, which hampers its capacity to achieve the 2030 and 2063 Agendas.



Reiterating our commitment to ensuring the continuous availability of clean water for our citizens affected by climate change, for purposes including drinking, domestic use, agriculture, energy, and recreation.

Being aware of the need for Member States of the African Union to consider other causes as contributing factors to migration of their citizens to other continents in search of better social and economic opportunities aside from Climate Change.

Recognizing the fact that Member States of the African Union are committed to developing strategies that could encourage their citizens to refrain from irregular migration bearing in mind the danger it poses to the lives and safety of people that embark on such journeys especially in unfriendly and hostile environments.

Further Recognizing that Climate Change is a driver of human mobility in its different forms, and that migration responses to climate stressors are strongly influenced by contextual elements, including economic, social and political factors.

Underlining the importance of voluntary human mobility as a Climate Change adaptation strategy, that when displaced individuals have control over their migration decisions and can move safely, orderly, and regularly, they can make a positive contribution to their Countries of origin, transit and destination.

Noting with concern the risks associated with forced immobility due to a lack of resources in the context of climatic risks in terms of exposure to hazards for individuals and groups that are unable or unwilling to move away from areas highly exposed to climate-related hazards.

Mindful of the fact that human mobility in the context of Climate Change primarily takes place within countries or between neighboring countries, rather than geographically distant high-income countries, as affirmed by the IPCC.

Deeply concerned by the growing intersectionalities among various factors, including Climate Change, conflict, fragility, and human mobility across the continent and the impacts of these intersections, which are impeding the attainment of durable solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).



Acknowledging the heightened exposure and vulnerability to the negative impacts of Climate Change on people in vulnerable situations, including factors such as geography, poverty, gender, age, indigenous status, local populations, disability, or other factors. Recognizing the disproportionate effects of Climate Change on individuals in situations of vulnerability, including migrants, women, children, youth, elderly individuals, persons with disabilities, and varying health statuses, among others. Also noting the pressure exerted on the receiving states of those displaced due to Climate Change.

Deeply concerned by the slow progress in achieving Sustainable Development Goals and observing that Climate Change represents a barrier and a threat to the achievement of the Continent's development aspirations, including the African Union's Agenda 2063 'the Africa We Want', the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Noting an increased competition over the use of natural resources in the context of Climate Change and environmental degradation, including the utilization of available pasture, arable lands, energy, ecosystems, and the continuous provision of social and economic services, including access to clean water.

Recognizing the need to protect scarce natural resources, including water and pasture, which are impacted by Climate Change, for the sustainable use by both citizens and migrants in the long term.

Deeply concerned by the current and future impacts of Climate Change on food security and the consequences on human mobility across the continent — including water stress, decreasing crop yields, ecosystem collapse, livestock production as well as marine and freshwater fisheries.

Welcoming the outcomes of the 27th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP27) held in Sharm El-Sheikh in November 2022, particularly those related to the funding arrangements, including the decision to establish and urge the speedy operationalization of the fund to avert, minimize, and address loss and damage to the developing countries associated with Climate Change, and the work program on Just transition.

Noting with deep concern that support to countries of origin, transit, and destination to address the nexus between human mobility and the impacts of Climate Change has been insufficient, and its prioritization at the global level continues to be lacking.



Profoundly troubled by the heightened frequency of climate-related hazards, including irregular rainfall resulting in prolonged droughts, desertification, rise in sea level, coastal erosion, terrestrial flooding, cyclones, loss of forests and ecosystems, as well as the associated impacts on food insecurity and fisheries across the African continent. This necessitates the development of a territorial or local framework for action, with increased involvement of regional and local planning bodies, to address the issues and challenges related to human mobility and population displacement within the context of Climate Change, environmental degradation, and disasters.

In this context, We, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Ministers of Environment and other Ministers in charge of Humanitarian, Migration, development and Climate Change, of the Governments of the States Members of the African Union, having gathered key messages and experiences from government experts, youth and local authorities as well as development partners, in the spirit of international cooperation and regional integration **fully agree with the 12 commitments articulated in the Kampala Ministerial Declaration on Migration, Environment and Climate Change signed on the July 29, 2022, adding the following:**

- A. Analyzing and addressing the adverse impacts of Climate Change on desertification affecting agricultural land, pastoral land, water, infrastructure, oasis areas, ecosystems, and the fisheries sector which impacts affect both marine and freshwater aquatic resources that rely on the blue economy sustainably, often compelling people to leave their homes in search of alternative livelihoods. Taking note of the Great Green Wall initiative, signed by the following countries: People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria, Burkina Faso, Republic of Benin, Republic of Chad, Republic of Cape Verde, Republic of Djibouti, Arab Republic of Egypt, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, State of Libya, Republic of Mali, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Republic of Niger, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Republic of Senegal, Federal Republic of Somalia, Republic of Sudan, Republic of The Gambia, and Republic of Tunisia. This initiative aims to strengthen the livelihoods of communities by rehabilitating 100 million hectares of degraded land and sequestering 250 million tons of carbon, creating 10 million green jobs. These efforts provide food and water security, habitat for biodiversity, and management of natural resources, ultimately enhancing productivity, livelihood diversification, and sustainable development. This provides a compelling reason for residents and communities to remain in a region beset by drought and poverty;
- B. Implement a system to reduce external stressors on the blue economy and fisheries by introducing changes in vessel or gear types to alleviate pressure on fishery and contribute to their sustainable harvesting. Also, implement actions and regulatory measures to reduce land-based sources of pollution (e.g. agricultural and urban runoff) and destructive fishing



- practices (e.g. fishing with explosives and poisons, bottom trawling). Additionally, provide support for diversifying the livelihood portfolio of communities dependent on fisheries;
- C. Strengthen the existing initiatives aimed at accelerating the implementation of a climate and economy transition in the context of sustainable development, making special mention to the three African Climate Commissions launched during the First African Action Summit, on the margin of COP22, in 2016, namely, the Climate Commission for the Congo Basin, presided by Congo, the Climate Commission for the Sahel Region presided by Niger and the Island States Commission presided by Seychelles;
- D. Strengthen sub-regional, regional, and international cooperation and coordination as a contribution to existing international and inter-regional partnerships and processes in addressing cross-boundary climate impacts that can exacerbate water and food insecurity and their intersection with conflict, fragility, and protection risks. Community-led solutions and community-based protection mechanisms play a crucial role in addressing these challenges, alongside support for internally displaced persons (IDPs), migrants, and individuals seeking to remain in their home areas safely and for longer periods. This entails investing in disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures and local adaptation, including capacity building to assist countries in managing environmental risks and land use. Additionally, promote climate education, and integrate emerging technologies like digital tools, GIS, and Artificial Intelligence. This will enhance comprehension of climate mobility, develop skills, and build capacity to adapt and build resilient lives;
- E. In this regard, it is important to highlight regional initiatives such as the initiative for the “Adaptation of African Agriculture - AAA”, launched during the aforementioned African Action Summit, aims to contribute to the food security in Africa, improve the living of the people in vulnerable situations and promote employment in rural areas by promoting Climate Change adaptation practices, capacity building and channeling financial flows to the most vulnerable farmers, overcome bureaucratic hurdles, that hinder access to financial and information resources for climate adaptation especially by the migrants, IDPs, youth, women and those in vulnerable situations;
- F. Called for greater cooperation and commitment among member countries of sub-regional bodies and the African Union working in concert with developed countries to provide the needed funding to mitigate the following:
- Cross-boundary climate impacts
 - Water and food security
 - Support community led strategies to protect their environments
- G. Strengthen sub-regional, regional and international cooperation on support to migrant and other people in vulnerable situations to the effects of Climate Change contribute to the green transition by equipping populations, countries of origin, transit and destination with



the needed skills as well as sustainable and adequate provisions of support to adapt to Climate Change;

- H. Include migration and Climate Change topics within local development plans;
- I. Facilitate diaspora involvement in climate action in their heritage countries, including but not limited to their financial contributions, investments especially green initiative, knowledge and skills transfer such as providing sustainable green jobs for the youth, and capacity building;
- J. Working to reduce the cost of remittances, with the aim of incentivizing the diaspora to support projects in their countries of origin including their resilience against Climate Change;
- K. Strengthen the capacity of the healthcare infrastructure, integrate Climate Change considerations into existing health policies and strategies, taking into account gender-differentiated impacts and responses, and improved community-level health care and the dissemination of information on changing health risks to enhance the response to climate-related diseases;
- L. Implement healthcare systems as reaffirmed by the Rabat Declaration on the Health of Refugees and Migrants on June 13-15, 2023, adopted at the end of the Conference, co-organized by the World Health Organization (WHO), IOM, the UN Migration Network, and UNHCR;
- M. Improve the availability and accessibility of data, alongside continued efforts to enhance the global evidence-based understanding of climate change-induced regional mobility. This can be achieved by investing in regular collection, analysis, and dissemination of accurate, reliable, and comparable statistical data. These efforts should draw upon national statistical offices, migration observatories, national entities responsible for climatic data production, and other relevant institutions. Additionally, utilizing the African Migration Observatory to intensify collaboration in research and studies related to migration and climate change in Africa;
- N. Incorporate human mobility considerations into National Communication reports (NCs), biennial transparency reports (BTRs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) processes, and other pertinent Climate Change policies and strategies at national, sub-national, and local levels;
- O. Promote communication campaigns aimed at communities of origin, transit, and destination to foster informed public perceptions regarding the beneficial contributions of safe, orderly, and regular migration, grounded in evidence and factual information;
- P. Support the development and implementation of nature-based solutions projects/programs aimed at addressing the climate vulnerability of mobile populations, including agro-



pastoral communities, labor migrants in agriculture, and IDPs within and across the countries of the Continent;

- Q. Support inclusive processes to ensure the incorporation of the Climate Change-migration-environment nexus in the development of Africa's common position on Climate Change. This processes should encompass youth, women, people with disabilities, the private sector, civil society, and academia. Additionally, strengthen cooperation and coordination regarding the Climate Change-migration nexus to forge a united African voice at global climate platforms;
- R. Strengthen international and regional cooperation and integration on migration governance and Climate Change action;
- S. Building upon key frameworks on Climate Change at the continental level including the AU Climate Change and Resilience Development Strategy and Action Plan (2022 –2032) which recognizes migration as an adaptive strategy;
- T. Enhance cooperation and assistance among African countries to ensure the dignity, protection and rights of migrants in the context Climate Change, in accordance with international and regional commitments and frameworks as well as promote effective social-economic safety nets that provide livelihood support in case of climate displacement and for migrants;
- U. Pay particular attention to people in vulnerable situations, including children, youth, women, the elderly, and people with disabilities who are on the move. Recognize that pre-existing vulnerabilities and inequalities can be exacerbated, potentially resulting in various forms of exploitation and abuse targeting these groups;
- V. Promote regional climate initiatives targeting the youth, such as "The African Youth Climate Hub" launched during the UN Action Climate Summit in New York in September 2019. This initiative aims to achieve an elevated level of global engagement for youth mobilization and empowerment, thereby expediting action and enabling ambition to tangibly realize the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Moreover, it seeks to establish synergies between the 2030 Agenda and 2063 Agenda;
- W. Support local, regional initiatives and campaigns that promote integration, social cohesion, and human rights;
- X. Enhance the resilience, social protection, and livelihood options of displaced peoples and those in vulnerable situations. This can be achieved by improving their health systems through the implementation of an integrated health and environmental surveillance protocol;
- Y. Utilize and strengthen endogenous initiatives to combat environmental degradation and Climate Change, with special focus on endeavors led by women and young people. This



involves developing projects and effectively implementing climate action that strikes a balance between economic profitability and ecological sustainability.

We call upon Member States of the African Union to implement legal instruments aimed at safeguarding people in vulnerable situations and those compelled to leave their original places of residence due to Climate Change and man-made disasters.

We acknowledge and concur with the requests made by the fifteen (15) signatory member states to the **Kampala Ministerial Declaration on Migration, Environment, and Climate Change**. **We urge** developed countries to decrease their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with the IPCC estimates necessary to maintain temperatures below 1.5 degrees Celsius, as stipulated in the Paris Agreement. This action is crucial to prevent catastrophic Climate Change and its subsequent impacts on Africa.

We call upon the transitional committee and the 28th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP28) to operationalize the dedicated fund in order to address loss and damage for developing countries fulfilling the mandate of COP27, and urge the developed countries to provide substantial and sustainable financial contributions to this fund. We call upon the parties of COP28 to fully operationalize the Just Transition work program established in COP27 that aims at considering the social and economic dimensions of the Climate Change transition pathway.

We further call upon the developed countries and financial institutions to provide additional, adequate and predictable support to African countries, over and above the official development assistance, to deal with climate-induced mobility and other climate-induced losses and damages.

Capacity Building:

We invite the Santiago Network to place a particular focus on Africa and consider offering support to African institutions, including the African Migration Observatory, in the domains of data collection, analysis, and dissemination. This includes conducting a comprehensive continental assessment of the African context, encompassing its needs, opportunities, and challenges.

Technology:

We invite the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) to share and promote innovative community-based climate technology solutions. These solutions can effectively bolster the resilience of communities at risk and mitigate the necessity for migration within the framework of Climate Change.



We remain committed to addressing the Climate Change crisis and its impact on the mobility of our people and livestock on the African Continent.

DONE AT NAIROBI this 04th Day of September 2023 in four originals in English, French, Arabic and Portuguese all texts being equally authentic.