

PARTICIPATION, ENGAGEMENT AND REPRESENTATION OF MIGRANTS, DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES IN LOSS AND DAMAGE FINANCING, ACTION AND SUPPORT

Loss and Damage and the Challenges of Human Mobility and Displacement Working Group

Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility

lossanddamagecollaboration.org

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INTRODUCTION

This brief compiles inputs from practitioners working on human mobility and climate change as a contribution to discussions and processes that aims to ensure engagement of migrants, displaced persons and refugees in climate-vulnerable situations in processes and decisions concerning Loss and Damage financing, and action and support mechanisms.

The need for this discussion stems from Decisions 1/CP.28 and 5/CMA.5 on the operationalization of the new funding arrangements including a fund for responding to Loss and Damage referred to in paragraphs 2–3 of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4, approved at COP 28 in Dubai. Its text calls for the engagement of these groups in the mechanisms that support the operationalisation of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage (FLD). The points elaborated in this brief should promote their meaningful participation in other United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) processes, including, but not limited to, the work of the Advisory Board of the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage (SNLD), the Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Warsaw international Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM) and the ExCom's expert groups, including the Task Force on Displacement (TFD).

Migrants, displaced persons and refugees can contribute innovative ideas and approaches in Loss and Damage discussions, responses and decisions. They have the expertise, experience, knowledge and skills needed to understand the factors that influence mobility in

the context of climate change, clarify the connections between human mobility and loss and damage, and formulate appropriate responses.

However, these stakeholders currently lack a dedicated constituency within the UNFCCC process. Although members of these groups periodically speak as members of other constituencies, they are not systematically consulted nor engaged in relevant events, dialogues and decisions for their mobility-specific expertise. The inclusion of migrants, refugees and other displaced persons would ensure that loss and damage is understood and addressed more comprehensively and in depth; and that the human rights of all climate vulnerable persons are respected and no-one is left behind. As recommended by the Special Rapporteur on climate change in her June 2024 report (A/HRC/56/46) "It is...critical for the effectiveness of all climate action to recognize – on the same level as technical expertise – and to respectfully and genuinely engage with the lived experiences and distinctive knowledge of the human rights holders in situations of vulnerability, as agents of change."[1]

The brief concludes with five propositions/recommendations to make representation and participation work in practice:

(1) **Leveraging existing networks**: Many existing networks can be leveraged to identify individuals who can represent different migrants, displaced persons and refugees with diverse intersecting identities, whose direct experiences and insights can help highlight issues and priorities common to people on the move. Many migrant/displaced/refugee civil society networks stand ready to be included and engaged for their respective stakeholder groups.

(2) **Resourcing participation:** Additional, ringfenced and incremental human and financial resources, and targeted capacity building will be required for representatives to actively attend official meetings, as well as to consult their respective constituencies. We call for meaningful commitments to enable all relevant stakeholders to be connected and share knowledge and insights.

(3) **Promoting access to global policy fora**: Tailored organizational measures —such as provision of translation and interpretation services, observer seats, logistical

[1] UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change (2024), “Scene-setting report - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change”, A/HRC/56/46https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/ahrc5646-scene-setting-report-report-special-rapporteur-promotion-and, para 76

support for travel and visas— must be in place to address relevant and unique circumstances that hinder the participation of migrants, displaced persons and refugees in global policy development, implementation and monitoring.

(4) **Affirming multilevel participation and engagement**: Enhanced participation at the global level would also benefit international, regional, sub-regional and national processes, which often la coherent, joint and dedicated discussions of human mobility and loss and damage. Specifically, representatives of migrants, displaced persons and refugees should be able to: (i) consult widely within their own national constituencies; (ii) take part in national climate planning processes; and (iii) share relevant insights from global discussions.

(5) **Consolidating an inclusive process and system**: Enhanced participation will be instrumental in operationalising financial and technical assistance that is responsive to the needs of migrants, displaced populations and refugees. Future assistance will be delivered through the Fund responding to Loss and Damage and the Santiago Network needs to build capacities to respond to the climate impacts faced.

BACKGROUND

Migration, displacement and relocation are expected to increase as impacts of climate change and disasters grow in severity, frequency and intensity.[2] At the same time, the adverse effects of climate change are hitting people and communities on the move particularly hard, including vulnerable migrants, displaced persons and refugees, and communities impacted by such movements. Despite the increased political interest in human mobility, efforts to adequately protect and assist those on the move in the context of the adverse effects of climate change are still lacking, or are insufficiently coordinated. Coherent and human rights and equity-based approaches are needed that respect the dignity of all people on the move.

In global climate change policy, human mobility encompasses issues related to the movement and vulnerability of migrants, displaced persons, refugees, and people involved in

[2] Almulhim, A.I., Alverio, G.N., Sharifi, A. *et al.* Climate-induced migration in the Global South: an in depth analysis. *npj Clim. Action* 3, 47 (2024). https://doi.org/10.1038/s44168-024-00133-1.

planned relocations.[3] These groups often lack adequate institutional support and protections due to insufficient recognition of their rights and needs, and policy frameworks that do not adequately promote inclusive planning, access to services and justice, and participation. This often results in human rights violations, discrimination and social exclusion; and places these groups at greater risk of being left behind in climate action.[4]

Ensuring the effective participation of migrants, displaced persons and refugees in Loss and Damage discussions and decisions is essential to improving the visibility and understanding of their specific vulnerabilities, needs and priorities, as well as developing solutions that can address the risks and impacts they face in the context of climate change. Such engagement can help to highlight the factors behind displacement or decisions to move, people's experiences while on the move and in displacement, as well as how the specific economic and non-economic impacts faced by individuals and wider communities are shaped by such movements. Listening to migrants, refugees and other displaced people helps identify how human mobility and loss and damage intersect, what barriers hinder the inclusive provision of assistance (e.g. lack of access to opportunities or options for service provision, limited entitlements and rights, discrimination, lack of access to justice or inability to provide assistance in culturally-competent manners) and strategic options for appropriate responses.

Migrants, displaced persons and refugees also have specific, diverse sets of skills, knowledge and experiences, and can contribute innovative ideas and approaches in Loss and Damage discussions, responses and decisions. Their engagement should be at the core of developing priorities and modalities of action and support and building inclusive and effective climate action. Setting up opportunities and processes that enable effective participation is a precondition for inclusive, effective approaches to avert, minimize and address economic and non-economic loss and damage for people and communities in climate vulnerable situations all over the world.

[3] For an overview of concepts and terminology related to human mobility, refer to the 'Definitions' section below.
[4] OHCHR 2024: Report: The impact of loss and damage from the adverse effects of climate change on human rights. https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/2024/impact-loss-and-damage-adverse-effects-climate-change-human-rights

CLIMATE POLICY LANDSCAPE

The need to effectively engage and meaningfully represent migrants, refugees and other displaced persons in climate financing and assistance has been clearly recognised in recent climate policy advances. Decision 1/CP.28/5/CMA.5 on the operationalization of the new funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage, approved at COP28 in Dubai,[5] makes several references to people on the move. These developments provide the policy rationale for their targeted engagement and spell out the objective of operationalizing their effective participation to explore and affirm more effective solutions.

Firstly, the procedural rules[6] of the Fund's board state that people on the move should be part of engagement and communication mechanisms established to support the operationalization of the Fund:

> *The Fund will establish consultative forums to engage and communicate with stakeholders. The forums will be open to a wide range of stakeholders, including ...* ***climate-induced migrants****....*

Secondly the recommended actions with regard to the funding arrangements[7] highlight that existing and new arrangements should support responses that are inclusive of people on the move in the context of climate change:

> *A wide variety of sources ... should be made available to support and complement the new and existing arrangements ... in ways that ensure the new and existing funding arrangements target* ***people and communities in climate-vulnerable situations (including ... climate-induced migrants and refugees*** *in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change).*

Further, the recommendations delineate how funding arrangements could support targeted inclusion:[8]

> *Multilateral climate finance institutions and funds are encouraged to promote the inclusion of* ***climate-induced migrants and refugees*** *in their funded activities,*

[5] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2023_11a01E.pdf#page=2.
[6] Governing Instrument of the Fund, para 2.
[7] Governing Instrument of the Fund, Annex II, para 18.
[8] Ibid, para 26.

consistently with existing investments, results frameworks, and funding windows and structures.

Catering to the needs of vulnerable migrants, displaced persons and refugees, will require scaling up on available financial resources, institutionalizing support mechanisms, and targeting action and support to the specific features of diverse mobility contexts. Enabling the effective participation of these groups in relevant decision-making processes is a precondition to the tailored design and operationalization of human rights and equity-based activities. The Paris Agreement[9] affirms that Parties need to "*respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of … migrants"* and further calls to "*enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, recognizing the importance of these steps with respect to enhancing actions under this Agreement*".

The need to ensure the meaningful participation of migrants, refugees and other displaced persons in climate vulnerable situations in discussions and action on loss and damage, has continued to be the object of explicit attention following COP28, in particular in discussions on the operationalisation of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage (FLD). Currently, however, these groups lack a dedicated constituency within the UNFCCC process: they are not systematically consulted nor engaged in relevant events, dialogues and decisions for their migration or displacement-specific expertise. While the TFD exists as a group that discusses and advances relevant policy issues, it does not currently represent a forum where representatives of people on the move directly participate in decision making on Loss and Damage finance and action.

Therefore, fully operationalising the COP28 decisions will require reflecting on ways to ensure effective participation, representation and engagement in discussions on Loss and Damage finance, and action and support. This, in turn, will help to identify technical support strategies to address the challenges, risks and threats (and leverage the opportunities) associated with displacement, migration, relocation and resettlement. Ultimately, it will help assist migrants, displaced persons and refugees at any stage of their movement; reduce their vulnerability and increase social protections; and avert, mitigate and address the climate impacts they may experience.

[9] Paris Agreement, Preambule and Art 12.

PARTICIPATION OF MIGRANTS, DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES: RATIONALE AND SCOPE

As indicated in the COP28 decision text on the Fund and funding arrangements, migrants, refugees and other displaced persons should be granted specific attention and representation in consultations, activities, and finance for Loss and Damage due to their specific conditions of vulnerability. Being on the move, living in displacement or being a migrant in a climate vulnerable situation is associated with disproportionate risks and (economic and non-economic) impacts, lived experiences and values, and needs for assistance, protection and solutions that can and should be integrated into responses to loss and damage. It also poses specific challenges to their ability to actively participate in policy and decision-making processes. This brief attempts to identify relevant issues and anticipate potential solutions.

Migrants, displaced persons and refugees often have little other choice than living and working in areas and sectors prone to climate-related hazards: displacement sites, refugee and transit camps, informal settlements in which newcomers to urban areas tend to concentrate are often highly exposed to extreme weather conditions. People on the move often remain stuck in conditions of extreme vulnerability for years as they face discrimination, exclusion from the provision of services and assistance, decent work deficit and limited access to social protection. As they leave their homes, they see their local knowledge, cultural heritage and traditions, and identities affected. They may be separated from family members and community networks and face language and other social barriers, or may lack the skills and capacities to earn a living in a new context. Those displaced from their homes are often fleeing crises or severe distress in order to seek safety and assistance elsewhere and may be unable to recover and find solutions to their situation without external assistance. People forced to flee across borders for reasons linked to the adverse effects of climate change face multiple violations of their human rights and may have specific needs for international protection if their countries of origin are unable or unwilling to protect them, which will also translate in specific climate risks. Many remain displaced from their homes for multiple years, caught in limbo, unable to find regular status or decent work, and unable to

reestablish their lives. Some continue to hope to return home, while for others safe and dignified return may not be possible, nor feasible, and alternative settlement options are needed. All these circumstances have severe implications on the human rights of people on the move, their families and communities.

When analyzed from a loss and damage perspective, forced forms of human mobility can be: (1) a consequence or an indicator of loss and damage incurred by people and communities; (2) a form of damage and/or a loss in itself, linked with people having to leave their homes, communities and familiar environment; and (3) a cause of additional loss and damage, i.e. a situation leading to new loss and damage or compounding existing loss and damage by resulting in further marginalization, reduced personal security, limited access to services, and loss of community and social ties. People on the move or living in displacement are often among the most severely affected by climate change, the least able to adapt and cope with its impacts, and those whose recovery is often long delayed, ineffective or never fully achieved as they face losses that are unrecoverable or simply left unaddressed.

While these challenges are particularly acute for people who flee their homes to save their lives and avoid serious harm, they are associated with all forms of human mobility in the context of the adverse effects of climate change. However, it is important to note that none of these outcomes are an inevitable consequence of climate change; with appropriate action these risks can be averted, minimized and addressed by allowing people to enjoy a dignified life in their place of residence, or by ensuring that moving allows them to avoid or manage risks and impacts. To this end, it is important to consolidate ongoing work on all forms of human mobility under the UNFCCC and translate the COP28 decision text on the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage into integrated and amplified approaches that help address (rather than lead to) loss and damage.

Averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage for migrants, displaced persons and refugees, and the communities affected by their movements, requires factoring their specific needs in the design and delivery of responses and overcoming the specific barriers they face through both tailored and integrated approaches. Issues such as spatial segregation, limited access or entitlement to services, discrimination, lack of political representation, limited access to information and judicial remedies, and the need for culturally-appropriate assistance hinder inclusive action and support. Effective action on loss and damage will need to integrate responses to these challenges to ensure that the rights of all these people

and groups are protected and respected, and that they can access relevant opportunities, services and assistance. At the same time, their leadership and participation can ensure that their experience and knowledge are leveraged to design solutions to effectively and inclusively address loss and damage.[10]

Promoting the participation of all vulnerable people on the move is a precondition for achieving these objectives. This requires adopting inclusive approaches that account for the diversity of individuals who move in the context of the adverse effects of climate change, whether internally or across national borders, and in the face of rapid-onset events, slow-onset processes, or other complex crises fuelled or compounded by climate change.

HUMAN MOBILITY AND INTERSECTIONALITY

Giving consideration to the rights and specific needs of migrants, refugees and other displaced persons is a key component of comprehensive, intersectional approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage. The challenges embedded in a person's displacement or migration situation or status interact with gender, sexual orientation, age, race, ethnicity, caste, health, disability status, socio-economic situation and level of education (among others) in determining how individuals are affected by climate change, what resources they can access, what support they will require to adapt and cope, what assistance they can receive to address the impacts they face, and how they will find solutions. Mechanisms to support the effective participation of people on the move therefore need to address their invisibility, all while recognising that individuals also face specific challenges related with other elements of their identities that can compound their marginalization and exclusion. For instance, mobility is a particularly impactful experience for indigenous groups, with specific consequences on tribal or civil unrest, loss of identity and culture. Or it can be a particularly risky endeavor for women and people with diverse sexual orientation and gender identities/expressions, who are acutely exposed to violence and abuse.

[10] For some examples of how this can be concretely achieved, see: Durand-Delacre, David, Van Schie, Douwe, Anjum, Humaira, et. al. (2024). Effective Support for Communities Experiencing Climate Mobilities: Lessons from the Climate Justice Resilience Fund Grant Portfolio (2017 – 2024). Climate Justice Resilience Fund. http://collections.unu.edu/view/UNU:9743

UNFCCC processes provide some opportunities for representation for people and groups facing specific challenges in the context of the adverse effects of climate change such as Indigenous Peoples, women, workers and youth. Other groups, such as persons with disabilities, are currently establishing formalized participation mechanisms. The COP28 decision on the Fund and funding arrangements recognizes that the identities and experiences of migrants, displaced persons and refugees deserve specific attention. The importance of acknowledging and addressing different facets of human mobility has also been recognised in the Paris Agreement and in other COP decisions since. Far from being exclusionary—in that it singles out specific groups of climate-vulnerable persons— an *additional* focus on migrants, displaced persons and refugees would ensure that loss and damage is understood and addressed, more comprehensively and in depth, that the human rights of all climate vulnerable persons are respected and no-one is left behind.

MAKING REPRESENTATION AND PARTICIPATION WORK IN PRACTICE

The COP28 decision text poses very practical challenges: migrants, refugees and other displaced persons are not directly represented in a dedicated constituency for international climate change policy negotiations. However, some of their representatives have been involved in other existing constituencies, or have been engaged on an *ad-hoc* basis in previous UNFCCC events and processes. People on the move do not represent a discrete, well-identified group —being composed by a variety of people moving for different reasons and in different conditions, often following decisions taken at the individual or household level. In many cases, mobility itself disrupts traditional forms and structures of participation, making it challenging to determine who representative individuals might be. However, some groups do have leaders and self-representative organizations that are active in responding to loss and damage and engaged in the work at the grassroots level. Moreover, some networks, institutions and initiatives exist that coordinate or facilitate the work of these individuals and actors at national and international levels, often around specific thematic issues (e.g. migration policy, refugee engagement and protection, human rights advocacy, assistance for vulnerable people on the move, and disaster risk reduction).

LEVERAGING EXISTING NETWORKS

Whether or not a specific UNFCCC constituency of migrants, refugees and other displaced people is established in the future, existing networks and fora represent channels that can be leveraged to both identify individuals whose direct experiences and insights can inform and guide loss and damage discussions and operations, and gather messages and priorities that are common to a broad community of people, in different migration, displacement and planned relocation situations, facing different climate impacts, and in different contexts. Engaging these networks in relevant discussions can provide additional relevance and legitimacy to decisions and can help to accelerate, target and enhance responses.

International and stakeholder bodies under the UNFCCC, focusing both on human mobility (e.g. through the Task Force on Displacement) and on community representation (e.g. the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform) can be called upon to establish channels for participation and engagement of migrants, displaced persons and refugees, especially by convening and consulting relevant networks and federations. Some of these groups include:

- The Civil Society Mechanism of the Global Forum on Migration and Development;
- UNHCR's consultation of Non-Governmental Organisations;
- UNHCR's mobilization and facilitation of 100s of organizations led by refugees and internally displaced persons (RLO network), including in support to the Global Compact on Refugees and engagement at the UNFCCC COPs;
- Civil society networks consulted in the framework of specific migration initiatives, including the Migrants In Countries In Crisis Initiative or the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM);
- The partnerships with stakeholders established through the UN Network on Migration workstream on Climate Change, the GCM and the Paris Agreement;
- The Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR);
- The Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants;

- The International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA);
- International civil society orgnisations like Oxfam and Action Aid;
- The Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility;
- International faith-based platforms such as ACT Alliance;
- The Climate, Migration & Displacement Platform (CMDP);
- The Loss and Damage and the Challenges Of Human Mobility and Displacement Working Group convened by the Loss and Damage Collaboration; and;
- YOUNGO Climate Change and Migration working group.

While none of these networks can directly replace actual participation by people on the move, nor provide a ready-made channel to comprehensively gather all relevant perspectives, each provides an opportunity to increase the representation of migrants, refugees and other displaced persons, and the human mobility and climate change interface, in international policymaking on loss and damage. Consulting them could represent a first step towards identifying representatives who can be engaged in specific policy processes (such as the consultations on the operationalization of the Fund and the funding arrangements, the design of specific forms of action and assistance, and others), complementing the work that has been carried out on the topic so far, notably under the TFD.

RESOURCING PARTICIPATION

Even if based on existing systems and networks, these forms of consultations will require incremental, dedicated resources, which can be covered by organizations working with and for migrants, refugees and other displaced persons only partly or in an *ad hoc* manner. Sustainable, systematic engagement of these stakeholder groups will require the implementation of processes to identify relevant representatives, enabling them to carry out consultations with the groups they are representing, supporting them to travel to key events and processes on Loss and Damage (including the the Fund and funding arrangements, the work of the WIM ExCom and its Expert Groups, including the Task Force on Displacement, and the Santiago Network). Additional human and financial resources will be needed within

UNFCCC processes and institutions to support the capacity of selected representatives, to allow them to participate actively and meaningfully in relevant (and highly technical) policy discussions, and to contribute to decision-making with more than 'storytelling' alone. The engagement and participation of migrants, refugees and displaced people is not just about practical benefits of augmenting and complementing inputs; it is a fundamental matter of justice and human rights.

PROMOTING ACCESS TO GLOBAL POLICY FORA

Promoting the meaningful participation of migrants, displaced persons and refugees in well-established and new fora will also require measures to address specific access barriers to relevant events and processes, similar to those that enable the meaningful and effective participation of other constituencies.[11] These groups lack a dedicated constituency or platform in international climate policy fora, resulting in self-organizing constraints, limited advocacy, and underrepresentation. Their presence poses unique practical issues, linked with the significant pressures and constraints they face on a day-to-day basis, travel restrictions and issuance of visas, and translation/interpretation, including beyond the 6 UN official languages. Lastly, enhancing participation of people on the move requires acknowledging the shifting of mainstream discourses on human mobility and the shrinking spaces for civil representation of related issues being witnessed in many countries, as well as at the international level.

Their participation in the work of the Board of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage, or (potentially) the High-Level Dialogue on complementarity and coherence on Loss and Damage (Annex II, para 14) will likely be particularly challenging. In these processes, a very limited number of observers are tasked with providing very technical inputs over a broad variety of themes while ensuring representation of their rightholder group base. Participation in the work of the Board of the Fund and its activities could be addressed through different modalities:

[11] https://www.lossanddamagecollaboration.org/publication/loss-and-damage-fund-a-participation-blueprint-1

i) In the absence of a specific constituency, relevant self-selected individuals could be integrated in the delegations of different Observer groups that participate in all relevant processes.

ii) Board members can also consider representation of migrants, displaced persons and refugees in their nominations and/or advisor recruitment.

iii) Specific sessions and events focused on the contributions by representatives of migrants, displaced persons and refugees can be facilitated through consultative forums and advisory panels provisions mentioned in the Governing Instrument of the Fund, including by leveraging existing networks and platforms.

iv) Call for inputs with specific language that names migrants, displaced persons and refugees —within the broader rightsholder context—to shape fund priorities, framework, and activities.

v) Create governance structures and participatory monitoring mechanisms at the national level to foster collaboration, effectiveness, and accountability with rightsholder representatives ensuring representation from migrants, refugees, and other displaced people.

vi) Flexibility of Active Observer and Affected Community seats to allow rotation which includes migrants and other displaced people —in particular whenever they relate to the needs of people on the move.

vii) Ensuring arrangements for bi-directional interpretation/translation of the work of the Board, in order to allow for accessibility of information on its work, and ability of representatives from people on the move to provide inputs in their own language.

Effective coordination is key for effective advocacy and ensuring that messages delivered by observers can be truly intersectional, which also includes the perspectives of migrants, refugees and other displaced persons. The active participation of all groups should be mutually reinforcing, and engagement of representatives of migrants, refugees and other displaced persons should not reduce the representation of other organizations, groups, and issues.

PROMOTING PARTICIPATION AND ENGAGEMENT AT NATIONAL LEVEL

The increased visibility of issues specific to migrants, refugees and other displaced persons, and improved representation of their spokespersons, in global climate policy discussions, needs to build on their national or subnational-level representation and visibility. Improved representation in global discussions, on the other hand, may also result in individual representatives and organizations being better equipped with knowledge, tools, and relationships to more effectively engage in local and national climate action planning processes. Such national processes only rarely feature attention to human mobility topics, and even more rarely identify mechanisms for the systematic consultation and participation of these groups in relevant processes. This is essential to foster context-specific, localized responses that reduce climate risks for whole communities and societies, by addressing the specific impacts suffered by people in local climate and mobility contexts, and leveraging all their resources, skills and capacities.

SETTING UP AN INCLUSIVE SYSTEM

Enhanced participation should be instrumental to ensuring that the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage remains responsive to the needs of migrants, displaced populations and refugees. This will require setting up flexible and adaptive funding programmes and options. The efficiency of these processes highly depends on the existing regulatory frameworks to identify and support these communities. In coordination with the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage and the WIM ExCom, the Fund must offer technical and financial support to build the institutional capacity to respond to climate impacts of marginalized communities, including migrants, displaced persons, and refugees.

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are drawn from the "Technical Guide on Integrating Human Mobility and Climate Change Linkages into Relevant National Climate Change Planning Processes", currently underdevelopment. While they have been elaborated in different contexts and fora, they have been endorsed by the WIM ExCom as part of the process to endorse the Technical Guide. They are provided here exclusively to clarify the scope of this brief.

Displacement: The movement of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-induced disasters. This may refer to forced movements within a country (internal displacement) or across international borders (cross-border displacement).[12]

Disaster displacement: [R]efers to situations where people are forced or obliged to leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of a disaster or in order to avoid the impact of an immediate and foreseeable natural hazard. Such displacement results from the fact that affected persons are (i) exposed to (ii) a natural hazard in a situation where (iii) they are too vulnerable and lack the resilience to withstand the impacts of that hazard. It is the effects of natural hazards, including the adverse impacts of climate change, that may overwhelm the resilience or adaptive capacity of an affected community or society, thus leading to a disaster that potentially results in displacement.[13]

Human mobility: Human mobility is increasingly used under the UNFCCC processes to collectively refer to three forms of climate-related movement of people set out under paragraph 14(f) of the Cancun Adaptation Framework (Source: UNFCCC, 2010): i) Displacement ; ii) Migration, and iii) Planned relocation. Note: In other contexts, the term human mobility is sometimes used to refer to other movements such as tourism, to

[12] Adapted from: UNESC (1998): Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. Addendum to the Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Francis M. Deng, submitted pursuant to Commission resolution 1997/39 https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G98/104/93/PDF/G9810493.pdf

[13] Nansen Initiative (2015): Agenda for the protection of cross-border displaced persons in the context of disasters and climate change. Geneva: The Nansen Initiative. https://disasterdisplacement.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/PROTECTION-AGENDA-VOLUME-1.pdf.

emphasize inner-urban movements, or to refer to commuting and other temporary or short-term movements of persons for employment-related purposes.[14]

Internally displaced persons: Described in the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement as 'Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-induced disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border'.[15]

Internal migrant: Any person who is moving or has moved within a State for the purpose of establishing a new temporary or permanent residence or because inability to return to the place of residence after displacement. For the purpose of this document, it refers to population movements that are primarily voluntary in nature (see "human mobility").[16]

International migrant: 'Any person who is outside a State of which he or she is a citizen or national, or in the case of a stateless person, his or her State of birth or habitual residence. The term includes migrants who intend to move permanently or temporarily, and those who move in a regular or documented manner as well as migrants in irregular situations.'[17] For statistical purposes, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs defines an international migrant as 'any person who changes his or her country of usual residence'.[18] For the purpose of this document, it refers to population movements that are primarily voluntary in nature (see "human mobility").

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[14] UNFCCC (2010): Report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixteenth session, held in Cancun from 29 November to 10 December 2010. Addendum Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth session. Decision 1/CP.16.
https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf

[15] UNESC (1998): Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. Addendum to the Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Francis M. Deng, submitted pursuant to Commission resolution 1997/39
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Migration: 'The movement of persons away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or within a State'.[19]

Migrant in a vulnerable situation: 'A migrant who is unable to effectively enjoy their human rights, is at increased risk of violations and abuse and who, accordingly, is entitled to call on a duty bearer's heightened duty of care'.[20]

Planned relocation: 'Planned relocation in the context of disasters or environmental degradation, including when due to the effects of climate change, is a planned process in which persons or groups of persons move or are assisted to move away from their homes or place of temporary residence, are settled in a new location and provided with the conditions for rebuilding their lives'.[21]

Refugee: According to the 1951 Geneva Convention on Relating to the Status of Refugees, refugee applies to any person who, 'owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country.'[22] Refugees within wider regional definitions —under the 1969 OAU Convention Relating to the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, or the 1984 Cartagena Declaration— encompass people who are compelled to leave their countries in the context of events or circumstances linked to climate change impacts or disaster 'seriously disturbing public order'. The need for international protection arises because they are unable to avail themselves of the protection of their own country against these threats. For example, people may be refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, where they are fleeing conflict or violence, which may in some cases be caused or exacerbated by the effects of climate change or disaster, rendering the State unable or unwilling to protect them.[23]

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[19] IOM (2019): Glossary on Migration. International Migration Law, No. 34. Edited by Sironi, A. C. Bauloz and M. Emmanuel for International Organization for Migration (IOM), Geneva. https://publications.iom.int/books/international-migration-law-ndeg34-glossary-migration

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