

POINTERS AND KEY MESSAGES ON HUMAN MOBILITY FOR THE COP29 NEGOTIATIONS

The Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility

The Climate, Migration and Displacement Platform

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

CLIMATE, MIGRATION & DISPLACEMENT PLATFORM

ADVISORY GROUP ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND HUMAN MOBILITY

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ADVISORY GROUP ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND HUMAN MOBILITY

The Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility is a small but diverse group of national and international non-governmental organisations, academia and UN agencies created in 2011 to provide technical support to Parties of the UNFCCC and enhance understanding and action on human mobility in the context of climate change —including displacement, migration and planned relocation— based on the latest knowledge and good practices. The Advisory Group represents civil society in the Warsaw International Mechanism's Task Force on Displacement, with the rotating seat occupied by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) in 2024.

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LOSS AND DAMAGE AND THE CHALLENGES OF HUMAN MOBILITY AND DISPLACEMENT WORKING GROUP

The Working Group is convened by the civil society-led Loss and Damage Collaboration (L&DC) network and the State-led Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD). The working group looks at Displacement and Human Mobility in the context of Loss and Damage workstreams under the UNFCCC, including the Loss and Damage Fund, Santiago Network, the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage and the expert groups of its Executive Committee (ExCom).

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CLIMATE, MIGRATION, DISPLACEMENT PLATFORM (CMDP)

CMDP is a global civil society platform comprising organisations, activists and academics. It aims to improve understanding of climate-related human mobility issues and advance rights- and justice-based responses across different policy silos—including climate action/climate justice, migration and displacement, disaster risk reduction, humanitarian action and development.

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I

INTRODUCTION

Human mobility within and across borders - encompassing displacement, migration and planned relocation[1] - is extremely and increasingly relevant across major UNFCCC negotiating tracks and work programmes and for all Parties, especially for countries and communities in highly climate vulnerable situations. As reflected in the IPCC assessment reports, substantial data and knowledge about the dynamics and implications of human mobility is available to inform evidence-based policy, plans and means of implementation. Furthermore, while important gaps remain, multiple references in the Paris Agreement and COP/CMA decisions provide advances to be built on, as seen at COP28 in the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake (GST) and in the operationalisation of the funding arrangements and Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD).

As Parties prepare for COP29 in Baku, the relevance and complexity of the topic demand continued efforts to ensure its inclusion in negotiations and decisions. Positive and just outcomes will require greater space for displaced people, refugees and migrants to directly contribute and be effectively represented. Their voices, and those of future generations, are needed for the creation of inclusive, effective and sustainable solutions. COP29 provides several entry points for addressing their diverse concerns, including the perspectives of women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, LGBTQIA+ people and Indigenous Peoples.

This technical brief is the result of a collaborative effort by civil society and UN partners cooperating under several practitioner groups or networks, led by the Advisory Group on Human Mobility and Climate Change, the Climate, Migration, Displacement Platform (CMDP), and the Loss and Damage and the Challenges of Human Mobility and Displacement Working Group of the Loss and Damage Collaboration (L&DC). It sets out pointers and key messages for Party negotiators to advance the integration of human mobility in key agenda items at COP29.

II

FRAMING HUMAN MOBILITY

Complexity, intersectionality and context: An increasingly comprehensive and nuanced discourse on human mobility has emerged under the UNFCCC processes acknowledging the diversity and context-specificity of the topic.[2] Key dimensions include "averting, minimising and addressing displacement"[3] related to the adverse impacts of climate change in a wide variety of situations. The discourse encompasses the potential for safe, informed, rights-supporting and voluntary human mobility to contribute to positive outcomes across all pillars of climate action, including labour migration leading to decent work, planned emergency evacuations and planned relocation.[4] Respect and support for freedom of movement, as well as the right to stay and be protected from being arbitrarily displaced from one's home or place of habitual residence, are obligations that should be reflected within these discussions.[5]

Context-specific policy and measures that integrate human mobility are supported by human rights and equity-based approaches. These approaches require recognition of the different ways that individuals and groups among displaced people, refugees and migrants are affected by human mobility and climate change through the intersection of characteristics including age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity and Indigenous identities. Human rights principles also require consideration of the effects of human mobility on others, including host communities in countries or areas of refuge, transit or destination, and people who remain behind in areas of origin.

Vulnerability and loss and damage: The impacts of climate shocks such as storms, floods, droughts and heatwaves displace tens of millions of people from their homes each year,[6] while slow onset processes such as sea level rise and desertification are also contributing to uninhabitable conditions. People are driven to seek safe places to live and work when the effects of climate change contribute to the loss of livelihoods and essential ecosystem services such as food, water and pasture, and to stress on peaceful conditions and co-operation. At the same time, people without access to information, lacking human, social, and financial resources, or denied freedom of movement may be unable to move out of harm's way ("trapped" populations). These human mobility (and immobility) trends are projected to worsen (IPCC AR6).

Climate impacts not only drive new displacement and migration but also disproportionately affect already displaced people, refugees and migrants. Many face exclusion from policy frameworks, planning processes, access to services and justice as a result of their displacement or migration status and circumstances.[7] Some face significant gaps in protection and assistance, particularly in fragile or conflict-affected areas;[8] lack safe, regular, orderly and dignified migration pathways;[9] have access to few formal employment opportunities; and face debt-bondage in the absence of long-term adaptation support. Women, children, certain ethnic groups and LGBTQIA+ persons on the move are especially at risk of human trafficking, labour exploitation, human rights violations and gender-based violence. Restricted access to information, resources and response planning also limits opportunities to participate in solutions.[10]

Capacity and adaptation: Displaced persons, refugees and migrants are among those at the forefront of climate action in their communities, bringing their expertise, knowledge and skills to formulate locally appropriate responses. Displacement can be averted when people have the capacity and necessary resources to adapt in situ and stay safely in place in their homes and communities as a first option and right. Enabling migration or planning for relocation as a safe, informed, voluntary and dignified choice can also be an important adaptive strategy that builds resilience and prevents conditions for forced displacement. Migration can enable people to diversify their livelihoods, as seen in households using temporary, seasonal and permanent migration and remittances as a risk reduction strategy in response to changing seasons and agricultural conditions (AR6 TS.B.6.2). Human mobility pathways that ensure decent work and fair recruitment are essential for these adaptive outcomes. So is adequate adaptation finance to enable people to stay or to move in conditions of safety and dignity.

Inclusion and participation: The Paris Agreement and further COP decisions emphasise the need to ensure that people and communities in particularly vulnerable countries and situations receive specific consideration and are not left behind. This is critical for climate plans, finance and action that reach displaced persons, refugees and migrants, as well as for inclusive UNFCCC and COP work programmes, processes and decisions that serve to guide and enable global to local action and support where it is most needed. Ensuring their recognition and meaningful participation in discussions, decisions, and measures that affect them is a fundamental right, supports peaceful co-existence with other communities, and is essential to developing solutions. This requires flexible processes that can be adjusted to evolving conditions and local perceptions. Successive COP Presidencies have committed to ensuring COPs are inclusive of representatives of "frontline" communities. While efforts have been made to increase the participation and visibility of displaced people, refugees and migrants (as part of Party and Observer delegations, as speakers in official events, and through technical/capacity support, for example) they remain limited and ad hoc. Much more needs to be done.[11]

III

THE NEW COLLECTIVE QUANTIFIED GOAL ON CLIMATE FINANCE (NCQG)

The COP29 negotiating priority, as stated by the Azerbaijan Presidency, is to establish a fair and ambitious New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG) that meets the urgency and scale of the situation, considering the needs and priorities of developing country Parties. Ahead of the COP/CMA6, the co-chairs of the ad hoc work programme have made a 2024 report including the substantive framework for a draft negotiating text for consideration at CMA 6 available.

- **Draft decision text:** FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/9

We call on Parties to support language in the NCQG that:

1. **(CONTEXT and throughout the text)** Recognises and respects the **human rights** of people in particularly vulnerable situations, including displaced people, refugees and migrants, and supports their participation as stakeholders.

2. **(STRUCTURE AND QUANTITY)** Includes a thematic **sub-goal on Loss and Damage**, as well as on adaptation and mitigation, with balance between the three categories to deliver support **centered on grant-based public finance** that meets the needs of frontline communities, **including displaced people, refugees and migrants** – an urgent requirement for the capitalisation of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, the Santiago Network and the WIM; and ensures displacement and migration and their impacts are **accounted for in loss and damage and adaptation assessments** to inform quantified needs.

3. **(QUALITY)** Includes promoting and enabling the **meaningful participation** of displaced people, refugees and migrants in decision-making processes affecting their lives in order to strengthen adaptive capacities and ensure the respect of human rights in the process.

4. **(MONITORING/TRANSPARENCY):** Recognises the need to **monitor the inclusion** of displaced persons, refugees and migrants among groups in particularly vulnerable situations as an important measure of a fair, ambitious and inclusive NCQG.

5. **(ACCESS)** Promotes modalities that ensure a greater proportion of climate finance reaches local levels and **addresses barriers** to access faced by people in vulnerable situations including displaced people, refugees and migrants, considering standards being developed for the FLRD and other funding instruments linked to the NCQG. Explicit recognition in the NCQG is needed to help address additional challenges they often face for reasons that may include their status, identity, administrative hurdles and location in remote, marginalised or fragile and conflict-affected contexts.

IV

LOSS AND DAMAGE

Within the UNFCCC, human mobility, and especially displacement, has to-date been most strongly anchored in the work of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage since its establishment in 2013, and its Task Force on Displacement (TFD) from 2015 in support of the Paris Agreement. The TFD's recommendations for "integrated approaches to avert, minimise and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change" were welcomed by Parties in 2018 at COP24. Human mobility was also well recognised in the Global Stocktake (GST) decision on loss and damage at COP28, and the Loss and Damage architecture has evolved in 2024 through the long-awaited operationalisation of the Santiago Network and the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD). This creates an important platform from which to increase action and support to displaced people, refugees and migrants and to promote concrete action to avert, minimise and address displacement in the context of climate change globally. As achieving durable solutions to displacement is essential to avert, minimise and address losses and damages, this is also crucial that the new Loss and Damage architecture fully integrate durable solutions approaches into its different workstreams.[12]

A

The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage and other Funding Arrangements

The COP28 decision operationalising the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) recognises displacement, relocation and migration as important topics for funding arrangements, including the Fund, going forward. Specific attention and important efforts are necessary to ensure the inclusion and access for displaced people, refugees and migrants in vulnerable countries and communities and support to measures that address human mobility and achieve durable solutions.

Human mobility in decision texts:

- FCCC/CP/2012/8/Add.1 on "Approaches to address loss and damage.", Decision 3.CP/18 para 7 (understanding)
- FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1 Decision 1/CP.21, para 49 (TFD mandate)
- FCCC/CP/2016/10/Add.1 Decision 3/CP.22, para 9 (re WIM)
- FCCC/CP/2018/10/Add.1 Decision 10/CP.24, Annex, pp 43-45 (WIM ExCom recommendations "on integrated approaches to avert, minimise and address displacement..")

- FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/16/Add.1 Decision 1/CMA.5 (GST Outcome decision) 6th preambular paragraph; Decision 5/CMA.5 Annex I (Funding arrangements for loss and damage, challenges), Annex II/para 6 (financing provision), para 9 (support provided), para 17 (complementary actions re. funding arrangements); Annex III/D/para 6 (stakeholders), para 18 (funding arrangements targets), para 26 (multilateral climate finance institutions and funds encouraged to include)

We call on the Board and the Secretariat of the FRLD to:

1. **Support funding decisions for the implementation of human mobility-related measures** including to promote safe, regular, orderly and dignified migration and avert, minimise and address displacement in the context of the adverse effects of climate change, as well as to assist displaced persons, refugees and migrants in vulnerable situations and to achieve durable solutions for them, drawing on relevant expertise and local knowledge, including through collaboration with the WIM and the Santiago Network.

2. **Facilitate the inclusion and meaningful participation of frontline community representatives, including displaced persons, refugees and migrants** from different contexts to inform stakeholder consultations and funding related-decisions of the board, ensuring modalities are in place for their representation and participation, such as through facilitating access to visas and funding, despite the absence of a dedicated UNFCCC constituency for displaced people, refugees and migrants.[13]

3. **Establish funding modalities and safeguards that enable access for displaced people, refugees and migrants in remote or marginalised situations**, including fragile and conflict-affected contexts, with or without the support of competent authorities as relevant or appropriate, including through the forthcoming High-Level Dialogue on the Funding Arrangements.

B

The Santiago Network for averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage (SNLD)

The mandate of the Santiago network is to catalyse technical assistance of relevant organisations, bodies, networks and experts (OBNEs) for the implementation of relevant approaches for averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage at the local, national and regional levels, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The indicative scope of technical assistance to be offered through the network, as approved by the Advisory Board, includes "resilience of communities, human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation" as an area of work.

Human mobility in decision text:

- SNAB/2024/3/06.Rec.2 Guidelines and procedures for responding to requests for technical assistance, Annex 1

We call on Parties and OBNEs to:

1. **Strengthen national and local capacities to ensure** displaced people, refugees and migrants, and others affected by human mobility or involuntary immobility, can **meaningfully participate** in **assessments** of economic and non-economic loss and damage risks and impacts, including potential needs for planned relocation and other measures addressing displacement and migration. The SNLD should draw on **methodologies and tools** to understand current and future loss and damage related to human mobility, **including remote, fragile and conflict-affected areas, and specific capacities, needs, and rights-based safeguards** to protect women, children, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples and others who may be marginalised and in vulnerable situations.

2. Promote support from **OBNEs with human mobility expertise and lived experience**, including organisations led by displaced people, refugees and migrants, and through complementarity, coherence and linkages with the WIM Task Force on Displacement and the Funding Arrangements including the FLRD.

3. Promote the expansion of **financial resources, tools and mechanisms** to deliver technical support for vulnerable countries and communities that reaches and includes displaced people, refugees and migrants in averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with human mobility and contribute to achieve durable solutions.

C

The Second Review of the Warsaw International Mechanism

The 2024 WIM Review provides an opportunity to build on and further strengthen support to Parties' consideration and integration of human mobility in action and support to avert, minimise and address loss and damage. It should be done through the work of the Executive Committee's Expert Groups, notably the Task Force on Displacement (TFD); in close collaboration and coherence with the FRLD and the SNLD; and with the Adaptation Committee, Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) and other relevant work programmes for coherent efforts between the loss and damage and adaptation pillars.[14]

Human mobility in decision texts:

- Decision1/CMA5, para 131 (coherence and synergies)

- Decision 10/CP.24 Annex Para g) WIM Executive Committee Recommendations

We call on Parties to:

1. **Implement the TFD recommendations** for integrated approaches to avert, minimise and address displacement, and promote support for their implementation in upcoming COP decisions as appropriate[15] across all three pillars of climate policy and underpinned by sufficient finance.

2. **Set-up mechanisms** that support enhanced coordination and complementarity to ensure that human mobility expertise and networks mobilised under the WIM, including the TFD and WIM-endorsed Technical Guidance, are fully leveraged to support the operationalisation of the SNLD, FLRD and enhance complementarity with Funding Arrangements.

3. Request and support the **diversification of the TFD's membership, scope of expertise and working methods** to enable the direct representation and meaningful participation of displaced people, refugees and migrants with relevant lived experience and expertise on displacement and human mobility-related loss and damage, helping to ensure that the WIM's mandate is fit for purpose with regard to the participation and relevance of its work to affected communities.

4. Use the development of the WIM's next five-year work plan to **better include durable solutions approaches in the work of the TFD**. The TFD has a key role to play in highlighting the centrality of durable solutions approaches for the work of other constituted bodies and, in particular, for the operationalisation of the FRLD and the SNLD.

V

ADAPTATION: GLOBAL GOAL ON ADAPTATION AND OPERATIONALISATION OF THE UAE FRAMEWORK FOR GLOBAL CLIMATE RESILIENCE

In 2010, the Cancun Adaptation Framework (paragraph 14f) set out the need for measures on "displacement, migration and planned relocation," and this language continues to be a key reference for policy and technical work, with relevance for operationalising the Global Goal on Adaptation and the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, including safe and dignified migration's positive potential to be an adaptive strategy (see section on National Adaptation Plans [NAPs] and Nationally Determined

Contributions [NDCs] below). The Global Goal on Adaptation decided at COP28 (Decision 2/CMA.5) sets out a framework of sectoral areas for financing and action across which human mobility is relevant.

In addition to building resilience in situ to allow people to exercise their "right to stay", measures enabling migration and planned relocation as a freely chosen adaptation strategy play a crucial role in building resilience and reducing underlying vulnerabilities that may contribute to conditions for forced displacement. Such measures include legal and policy frameworks that support safe, regular, voluntary and dignified migration, and planned relocation with full respect for human rights, including the right to self-determination of Indigenous Peoples, and with the full participation of people affected during all stages of the process.

Adaptation measures should take into account specific risks and vulnerabilities faced by displaced people, refugees and migrants in their new contexts, with linkages to other cross-cutting issues including Just Transition frameworks. For example, migrant workers disproportionately work in climate-sensitive sectors such as construction and agriculture which increase health risks such as heat stress, while new arrivals are more likely to live in areas prone to climate risks. Special attention should be paid to these risks, including through tripartite social dialogue and a framework of respect for fundamental principles and rights in the workplace regardless of migration and displacement status.[16]

Human mobility in decision text:

- FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1 Cancun Adaptation Framework Decision 1.CP/16 paragraph 14 (f): re. "Measures to enhance understanding, coordination and cooperation with regard to climate change induced **displacement, migration and planned relocation**."

We call on Parties and the UAE-Belém Work Programme on indicators Expert Group to:

1. Ensure **displaced people, refugees and migrants and their particular circumstances and needs are recognised and included in indicators** for the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience with appropriate **safeguarding** of their dignity and rights along with adaptive capacities related to internal and transboundary movements and support to **integrated approaches** to human mobility across sectors.

2. Explicitly acknowledge displaced people, refugees and migrants and their host communities and communities of origin as potential **beneficiaries of equitable and accessible adaptation funding**.

3. Ensure that adaptation finance that contributes to **institutions, mechanisms and measures** addressing human mobility and the related needs of affected populations safeguards the safety, dignity and rights of displaced people, refugees and migrants and actually delivers support to them, such as through providing accessible information and support systems; social protection such as health, education and other essential services; secure rights to land and housing; climate-protected infrastructure, including resilient water systems; and workforce development, skills building opportunities, and other support for resilient livelihoods.

VI

MITIGATION: JUST TRANSITION INCLUDING THE IMPACTS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RESPONSE MEASURES

Human mobility is also relevant and addressed in relation to the Work Programme on Just Transition Pathways, "ensuring support for people-centric and equitable just transition pathways and with a focus on the whole-of-society approach and the workforce",[17] and to the ongoing negotiations on Paris Agreement Article 6 on carbon markets. Migrants, refugees and other displaced people often face unique or elevated risks, lack access to renewable energy, and may be forced into carbon-emitting jobs due to limited options. Human rights-based approaches imply that mitigation measures should not lead to arbitrary displacement. The integration of human mobility is also needed in the workstream on the impacts of implementation of response measures and is linked to the UAE-Belem Work Programme on adaptation indicators.

Migrants, refugees and other displaced people have major contributions to make to the 'green economy'. They include, for example, some 169 million migrant workers, including working refugees, who can help overcome skill gaps, including in emerging green sectors. The risks of trafficking and forced labour that migrant workers face in the extractive, processing and manufacturing sectors should be prevented and addressed.[18] It will also be important to ensure that green jobs are decent and that skills development efforts benefit all countries. Finally, transition measures, including retraining, active labour market policies and social protection for workers in sunset industries, should be developed through social dialogue and be inclusive of migrant workers.

Human mobility in decision text:

- Decision 3/CMA.5 on the **UAE just transition work programme,** third preambular paragraph

We call on Parties to:

1. Include displaced people, refugees and migrants in **Just Transition frameworks**, recognising and enabling their contributions, including as **workers, and the role of labour mobility** to promote decent work, skills development, and poverty reduction, especially in least developed countries and Small Islands Developing States.[19]

2. Promote and support **increased access to renewable energy** for refugees and internally displaced persons living in displacement sites and their host communities.

3. Recognise fundamental rights laid out in **international labour standards** for all workers, including displaced people, refugees and migrants, as the basis for just transition frameworks across all sectors, including critical sectors for the green transition such as mining.

4. Include **safeguarding language and risk-sensitivity in the establishment of regulated carbon markets** to avoid the risk of forced displacement, human rights violations and conflict, in particular through ensuring decent work for all workers engaged in mitigation activities and the principle of free and informed consent for Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

VII

NDCS AND NAPS

Parties' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) will be in focus at COP29 to enhance ambition and channel support to meet different national circumstances. All have been asked to come with 1.5°C-aligned NDCs ahead of an agreed deadline of February 10, 2025, informed by science and the Global Stocktake. Some 178 countries have submitted new or updated NDCs. [20] Regrettably, a continuation of current policies will lead to a catastrophic temperature rise of 2.6-3.1°C.[21] The Global Stocktake outcome further calls on all Parties to have National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in place by 2025 in order to make implementation progress by 2030, with only just over a third of developing countries having submitted NAPs as of July 2024 - including 22 out of 45 LDCs and 13 out of 57 SIDS.[22] A major issue for both NDCs and NAPs is funding for their implementation.

In spite of its wide relevance, the integration of human mobility and of specific provisions for displaced people, refugees and other migrants is generally weak in these key policy instruments, including on addressing associated non-economic losses.[23] Less than a third of NDCs (54 of 166) make any mention of displacement brought on by climate-related crises or impacts, and only 25 of these contain specific commitments or concrete provisions related to displacement.[24] While human mobility is mentioned in some form in most NAPs (48 out of 60, including 46 mentioning displacement), here, too, there are significant gaps. Less than half (24) go beyond brief references of displacement to include concrete commitments or provisions, only 32 NAPs have provisions for planned relocation, while just five NDCs and eight NAPs include plans for evacuation.[25] Furthermore, only a third of countries with NAPs reported conducting consultations, with internally displaced people seldom consulted and refugees barely mentioned in adaptation planning.[26]

We call on Parties to:

1. Ensure the **meaningful participation of displaced persons, refugees and migrants as key stakeholders** in processes for the ongoing development, updating and implementation of NDCs and NAPs. including in assessments of climate impacts on current and potential future human mobility.

2. Encourage **equitable access to climate financing** for displaced persons, refugees and migrants, who can be excluded from formal national channels and new sources of funding for the implementation of NDCs and NAPs, including those located in fragile and conflict-affected contexts where populations are highly dependent on donor support.

3. Include **specific references and concrete provisions in NDCs and NAPs** to prepare for human mobility and build resilience among actors, including relevant ministries and government institutions and civil society organisations, who can explicitly address the needs and rights of displaced people, refugees and migrants, and their hosts communities and communities in places of origin and return or relocation.

4. Draw on available **expertise, technical guidance[27] and support for the integration of human mobility into NDCs and NAPs.** This includes guidance mobilised and developed by the WIM Executive Committee and its Expert Groups, including the Task Force on Displacement, in cooperation with the LDCs Expert Group (LEG) and Adaptation Committee (AC), UNFCCC-initiatives such as UN4NAPs and, in future, by the Santiago Network, with due consideration of applicable rights and international legal standards, and coherence with complementary policy frameworks related to human mobility.[28]

5. Integrate **gender- and disability-responsiveness** into measures addressing human mobility in NDCs and NAPs, such as protection measures, access to healthcare, education, and livelihood support that account for the different needs, experiences and contributions of people of all genders and abilities, and recognising the disproportionate impacts of displacement on women and girls who face heightened risks of violence, exploitation, and loss of livelihoods.

VIII

HUMAN MOBILITY IN THE COP29 COVER DECISION

COP29 provides the opportunity to maintain, consolidate and build on progress achieved through previous COPs in the recognition and inclusion of human mobility (including displacement, migration and planned relocation) across UNFCCC negotiating tracks.

Decision text references:

- Decision 1/CP.21 7th preambular paragraph
- Decision 1/CMA.5 GST outcome and D. Loss and Damage, paras 122 and 125

We call on Parties to:

1. Include **references to displacement, migration and planned relocation, and recognise their vulnerabilities, rights, capacities and contributions to climate action in the COP29 cover decision,** in line with the Paris Agreement and the first Global Stocktake outcome, as well as with refugee and human rights obligations.

2. Request the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) to hold a series of **Human Mobility Dialogues on displacement, migration, and planned relocation, the disproportionate impacts of climate change on displaced persons, refugees and migrants, and relevant policy and local action in this regard.** The dialogues should engage displaced persons, refugees and migrants with lived experience, relevant United Nations entities, international organisations and non-governmental organisations.

IX

SIGNATORIES

Civil society organisations

- ACT Alliance
- Anti-Slavery International
- AOSED - An Organization for Socio-Economic Development
- Arab Network for Environment and Development (RAED)
- Brot für die Welt/Bread for the World
- Center for Gender & Refugee Studies
- Church World Service (CWS)
- Climate Mobility Community Action Network (CMCAN)
- COAST Foundation
- The Hugo Observatory - University of Liege
- IMPACT Initiatives
- Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)
- International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
- Loss and Damage Collaboration (L&DC)
- Migration Youth and Children Platform (MYCP)
- Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law
- Refugees International
- Refugee Law Initiative
- Secours Islamique France (SIF)
- Children and youth constituency of the UNFCCC (YOUNGO)

United Nations organisations

- International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
- Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)

Independent experts

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- Evalyn Tennant
- Katherine Braun, PhD
- Erika Moranduzzo
- Daniela Paredes Grijalva

ENDNOTES

1 Language from the Cancun Adaptation Framework, paragraph 14(f) https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf#page=4

2 IPCC (2022). Working Group II Summary for Policy Makers - Sixth Assessment Round (AR6), B.2

3 See WIM Task Force on Displacement https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/WIMExCom/TFD

4 See UNFCCC (2024) "Technical guide on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into relevant national climate change planning processes," endorsed by the WIM Executive Committee https://unfccc.int/documents/634681 (publication of full document pending)

5 UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2)

6 IDMC Global Internal Displacement Database (GIDD)

7 UNHCR (2024), No Escape: On the Frontlines of Climate Change, Conflict and Forced Displacement. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

8 See COP28 Declaration on Climate, Relief, Recovery and Peace

9 Global Compact for Migration (2018)

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13 Ibid.

14 IOM and PDD Secretariat Submission to the 2024 Review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM)

15 Report of the Conference of the Parties on its twenty-fourth session, held in Katowice from 3 to 14 December 2018. Addendum. (unfccc.int)

16 ILO (2024) Ensuring safety and health at work in a changing climate.

17 Topic of the Second Dialogue of the Work Programme on Just Transition Pathways.

18 From a vicious to a virtuous circle: Addressing climate change, environmental destruction and contemporary slavery, Anti-Slavery International, Nov 2022

19 International Labour Office (ILO) submission to the Work programme on just transition pathways referred to in the relevant paragraphs of decision 1/CMA.4 and CMA5, September 2024, Section 1.1.7

20 https://www.wri.org/ndcs/tracking-progress Data as of January 224

21 UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2024

22 https://napcentral.org/submitted-naps accessed 25 October 2024. As of 24 September 2024, 22 out of 45 LDCs had prepared NAPs and submitted them to NAP Central, while 18 were in the process of formulating NAPs and were expected to submit them in 2024-25 (LEG meeting report, Aug 2024)

23 For example see Mombauer, D., Link, A. C., & van der Geest, K. (2023). Addressing climate-related human mobility through NDCs and NAPs: State of play, good practices, and the ways forward. Frontiers in Climate, 5, 1125936, and OECD (2023), "Addressing forced displacement in climate change adaptation: No longer a blind spot", OECD Development Policy Papers, No. 46, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/891ced36-en. Also, a technical guide on averting, minimizing and addressing non-economic losses in the context of human mobility (including impacts on Indigenous or local knowledge, societal identity and cultural heritage) is currently under development by the Task Force on Displacement and the WIM expert group on non-economic losses.

24 OECD, (2023), Addressing Forced Displacement in Climate Change Adaptation: No longer a blind spot, OECD Development Policy Papers, No 46, OECD, Paris, France, 2023

25 Ibid. and UNHCR (2024), Nowhere to escape: On the frontlines of climate change, conflict and forced displacement. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

26 Ober, K., Huckstep S. and Miller S. (2023) It's time for us to be included: An Assessment of Refugee and Displaced People's Participation in National Adaptation Planning

27 UNFCCC WIM Technical guide on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into relevant national climate change planning processes (2024)

28 See Task Force on Displacement knowledge products

IMAGE CREDIT

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