

Key Messages on Displacement, Migration, Planned Relocation, and Immobilities for COP 31

November 2026

Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility

The Loss & Damage Collaboration

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements 2

Overarching Principles 3

Mitigation 4

Just Transition 5

- Operationalising the Just Transition Mechanism 5
- Review of the United Arab Emirates Just Transition Work Programme 6

Adaptation 6

- Global Goal on Adaptation 6
- Guidance relating to Adaptation Communications 8
- Matters Related to the Adaptation Fund 8
- Review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee 9
- 19th Focal Point Forum of the Nairobi work programme 9
- Baku High-Level Dialogue on Adaptation 9

Loss and Damage 10

- Joint annual report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage and the Advisory Board of the Santiago Network 10
- Report of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage and Guidance to the Fund 12

Climate Finance 12

Global Stocktake 13

Action for Climate Empowerment 14

Signatories 15

Acknowledgements

© 2026 The Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility & The Loss and Damage Collaboration. This document can be shared and built on by others under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0).

These key messages for United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiators have been developed by the *Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility* (Advisory Group) and the *Loss and Damage and the Challenges of Human Mobility and Displacement Working Group* (Loss and Damage Working Group) in response to the provisional agendas for: COP 31, CMA 8, SBI 65, and SBSTA 65.

A longer advocacy reference document providing further information on what is at stake within the negotiations can be found here.

Special thanks to Teo Ormond-Skeaping, independent consultant, for coordinating the process to develop the messages and to all of those who provided input. The Advisory Group is coordinated by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre-Joint IDP Profiling Service (IDMC-JIPS) and Refugees International, both of which have provided financial support for the development of these messages. The Loss and Damage Working Group is coordinated by the Loss and Damage Collaboration (L&DC).

Overarching Principles

Decision texts should:

- Adopt coherent, unified and systematic language on human mobility. Texts should include reference to "**human mobility, including displacement, migration and planned relocation**", not just "migration" or "human mobility", aligning with the inclusion of "displacement, migration and planned relocation" in paragraph 14 (f) of Decision 1/CP.16 on the Cancun Adaptation Framework. Where possible, refer to "**immobilities**". These terms should be understood on the basis of the definitions that Parties have agreed upon within the Task Force on Displacement's (TFD) technical guide on averting, minimizing and addressing non-economic loss and damage in the context of human mobility (see pages 11-12).[1] However, we urge consideration of the additional points highlighted below (and further elaborate upon in this brief):

    - **Displacement:** The TFD describes displacement as "the movement of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence", highlighting that this movement can be "driven by a variety of factors, including the impacts of climate change". The TFD also notes that "displacement may refer to forced movements within a country (internal displacement/internally displaced people) or across international borders (cross-border displacement/cross-border displaced people who may in specific circumstances include refugees)".

    - **Migration:** The TFD describes migration as "the primarily voluntary movement of people away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border (international migrants) or within a State (internal migrants) for a variety of reasons that may be linked to the impacts of climate change". However, it is important to recognise that because migration in the context of climate change is frequently undertaken to cope with, avoid or adjust to deteriorating environmental conditions, climate-related migration almost always involves constraints, some potentially rights-erosive.

    - **Planned relocation:** According to the TFD, "planned relocation is understood as a measure of last resort when home areas have become, or are becoming, unsafe to live in and communities or groups of people 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". We additionally highlight that planned relocation is undertaken to protect people from risks and impacts related to disasters and environmental change, including the effects of climate change, and should be consent-based and, where possible, community initiated and led.

    - **Immobilities:** The TFD provides a limited definition of immobilities in the context of climate change, highlighting that "not all people move in response to climate risk. Some choose to remain in place because of cultural, social or economic ties, while others may be unable to move due to financial, legal, social or physical constraints." However, we stress that the distinction between choosing to stay (voluntary immobility) and not being able to move (involuntary immobility) matters. This is because while voluntary immobility can be rights-affirming, involuntary immobility is rights-erosive. We also highlight that people who are involuntarily immobile are sometimes referred to as "trapped populations".

- Explicitly link human mobility to planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting and to the **means of implementation** required—including capacity building, knowledge transfer, technical assistance and finance—at the scale of the needs.

1. Note that the definitions in the TFD's technical guide on averting, minimizing and addressing non-economic loss and damage (2026) build upon definitions developed under previous TFD knowledge products including the technical guide on accessing financial resources aiming to avert, minimize and address the impacts of displacement associated with the adverse effects of climate change (2025) and the technical guide on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into relevant national climate change planning processes (2024).

- Decision texts should also refer to and understand the following elements:

    - **Solutions:** Conflict and fragility sensitive approaches, durable solutions; Locally Led Adaptation; finance and support to avert, minimise and address displacement; equitable, safe and dignified human mobility; safe, orderly and regular migration; rights-based and voluntary planned relocation; community-based disaster risk reduction; and other community-led and people-centred approaches.

    - **Human Rights:** Human rights (including, *inter alia*, rights to freedom of movement; non-refoulement[2]; healthy environment, housing, water, life, liberty, and security—regardless of migration status), the rights of workers, the rights of children, and persons with disabilities.

    - **Indigenous Peoples' Rights:** The rights of Indigenous Peoples as outlined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) including, *inter alia*, Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC), self-determination, autonomy or self-government, not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture, and not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories.

    - **Meaningful Participation:** Finance and capacity-building to ensure meaningful participation in decision-making, acknowledging how intersecting factors such as age, gender, race and migration status shape people's needs and participation. Commitment to provide interpretation and translate UNFCCC documents into at least the six official UN Languages and other local languages when necessary.

    - **Principles:** Equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC), do no harm, intergenerational equity, pro-poor, polluter pays, and the pro-persona/pro homine principle.

    - **Policy alignment and coherence across sectors and scales:** Human mobility frameworks including the Global Compact for Migration (GCM), Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), the Refugee Convention, the UN Conventions on Statelessness, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, and the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda. Other relevant frameworks that recognise human mobility such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Mitigation

Key messages on the continuation of the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme (MWP):

- **The MWP must continue:** The MWP is the only space with a mandate to discuss mitigation ambition and implementation. The MWP's mandate must be extended and strengthened to scale up mitigation implementation, link the MWP to implementation of Global Stocktake (GST) outcomes, and inform future GSTs and National Determined Contributions (NDCs).

- On human mobility, an enhanced and extended MWP must:

    - **Acknowledge that rising warming is increasing human mobility risks:** Current NDCs put the world on track to reach 2.3-2.5°C of warming by 2100. Every increment of warming will intensify climate risks with consequences for displacement, migration, the need for planned relocation and immobilities.

    - **Prevent existential impacts, scale up mitigation ambition to 1.5°C:** Warming above 1.5°C poses existential risks, including loss of territory and loss of habitability in large parts of existing territories, which could lead to large-scale displacement and statelessness.

2. See, in particular, paragraph 378 on the International Court of Justice's Advisory Opinion on the Obligations of States in respect of Climate Change.

The MWP must enable Parties to meet the 1.5°C goal of the Paris Agreement including by implementing the outcomes of GST 1 on transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems in a just, orderly, and equitable manner.

- **Prevent forced displacement and relocation:** The MWP should embed the objective of averting and minimising displacement into mitigation planning; strengthen safeguards, accountability mechanisms, and monitoring and reporting; and uphold States' obligations to prevent forced displacement, evictions and relocations linked to renewable energy and land use changes. This must involve guaranteeing the FPIC of Indigenous Peoples and upholding rights to land, culture, self-determination, and development.

Just Transition

Key messages on the operationalisation of the Just Transition Mechanism (JTM) and review of the United Arab Emirates Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP):

Operationalising the Just Transition Mechanism

- **Build on the inclusion of human rights and human mobility in the decision establishing the Just Transition Mechanism:** We welcome Parties' recognition of human rights; labour rights; and the rights of Indigenous Peoples, migrants, internally displaced persons and people in vulnerable situations. These commitments should be reflected throughout the operationalisation of the JTM (2026), institutional arrangements and initial work programme (2027), as well as its implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting thereafter.

- **Operationalise the JTM at CMA 8 integrating human mobility across all its functions:** Ensure mobility considerations are integrated across all JTM's functions, including international cooperation, technical assistance, capacity building and knowledge sharing, through a dedicated negotiating space, a policy arm and an implementation arm.

    - **JTM Negotiating space:** To ensure compliance with the JTM's mandate, give guidance to the JTM bodies, approve work programs, and periodically review the JTM.

    - **Establish a Just Transition Committee (policy arm):** To promote and facilitate knowledge sharing; discuss policy and technical issues; identify and recommend policies and activities; and report annually to the CMA on progress, gaps, and needs. On human mobility, the Committee should:

        - **Establish a dedicated expert group on human mobility** to support capacity building and knowledge sharing. The group should build on and/or integrate the Task Force on Displacement (TFD) and include relevant UN and international organisations, civil society, academia and other stakeholders.

        - **Ensure meaningful participation of people and communities affected by human mobility** in JTM design and implementation, including through migrant-led and stakeholder networks and adequate resourcing.

        - **Assess the human mobility implications of transition pathways including on informal workers, through a gender- and age-responsive lens**, and identify measures to maximise decent work, skills transfer and mobility opportunities, including rights-based labour migration pathways, while preventing forced displacement.

    - **Establish a Just Transition Technical and Capacity Support Body (implementation arm):** to provide and catalyze technical assistance; mobilise finance and other means of implementation; assess needs and gaps; oversee safeguards; and report annually to the CMA on progress, gaps, and needs. On human mobility the Support Body should:

- **Prevent adverse mobility outcomes, including forced displacement, and support inclusive, community-centred and rights-based transition pathways** that recognise the contribution of people and communities that have moved or support movement and the role of voluntary and rights-based migration and planned relocation in advancing just transitions.

- **Protect the rights of people on the move**, including decent work, portability of rights and social protection for migrant workers, while addressing skills recognition barriers.

- **Expand safe, rights-based mobility options while enabling people to remain safely and sustainably in place where they wish and where this remains viable** by supporting decent work, reskilling, quality public services, social protection, skills recognition and economic diversification, enabling people to either remain where they are or integrate and contribute where they move.

Review of the United Arab Emirates Just Transition Work Programme

- **Enhance the JTWP's ability to address human mobility:** Use the 2026 review to strengthen the integration of human mobility across the JTWP's dialogues, annual high-level ministerial roundtable and outputs, and ensure the meaningful participation of people and communities affected by human mobility—including displacement, migration, planned relocation and immobilities.

Adaptation

Key messages on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA); guidance relented to Adaptation Communications (AdComs); Matters Related to the Adaptation Fund (AF); Review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee (AC); the 19th Focal Point Forum of the Nairobi work programme (NWP); and the Baku High-Level Dialogue on Adaptation.

Global Goal on Adaptation

The following key messages are provided on the basis of the key elements included in the last iteration of the GGA text considered by Parties at SB 64:

Tripling adaptation finance

- **Provide greater clarity on the quantum, timeline and sources of finance:** Adaptation finance is urgently needed to address human mobility. With developing countries requiring up to 365 billion USD annually for adaptation by 2035, the GGA decision should clarify how the commitment to at least triple adaptation finance by 2035 will be achieved, including the quantum, timeline and sources of finance.

Technical task force to undertake technical work on improving metadata and methodologies for the Belém Adaptation Indicators

On the establishment of the taskforce:

- **Ensure human mobility expertise is available:** Parties should ensure the taskforce can leverage technical expertise on human mobility data—including migration, displacement, planned relocation and immobilities—to inform work on metadata and methodologies to capture mobility-related dimensions of indicators.

- **Assess the availability of human mobility metadata:** The taskforce's scoping report should go beyond the assessment of the availability of human mobility metadata for the Belém Adaptation Indicators provided by the technical paper mandated under CMA 7, to identify how to address gaps, both for mobility-specific indicators and for indicators where human mobility outcomes may be measured through disaggregation. Additionally, the report should identify opportunities to build on human mobility indicators included by Parties in their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and how mobility status can be reflected through nationally determined disaggregation.

On technical work on improving metadata and methodologies for the Belém Adaptation Indicators:

- **Ensure metadata and methodologies capture human-mobility information:** The taskforce must ensure that metadata and methodologies —including definitions, units, calculation methods, data sources, collection frequencies, outcome measures and disaggregation practices— adequately capture human mobility when testing, *inter alia*, the following indicator:
    - Indicator (i) for assessing progress on planned relocation in the context of reducing climate-induced water scarcity under GGA target 9(a);
    - Indicator (b) for assessing progress on relocation of infrastructure settlements in the context of increasing the resilience of infrastructure and human settlements to climate change under GGA target 9(e); and,
    - Indicator (e) on assessing progress on pre-emptive evacuation in the context of impact, vulnerability and risk assessment under GGA target 10(a).

  This is critical to ensure that refinements of the Belém Adaptation Indicators and the development of further GGA indicators are informed by the identification of human mobility-related data and capacity gaps.

- **Distinguish between planned relocation, evacuation and displacement:** Metadata and methodologies should ensure distinction between planned relocation, evacuation and displacement by specifying the duration, purpose and outcome of movement, including whether people return, relocate or remain displaced.

- **Ensure rights-based data disaggregation:** Where the taskforce recommends disaggregation of human mobility data, the human rights standards for disaggregation should be followed and appropriate safeguards established—including on data minimisation, purpose limitation, privacy, confidentiality, security and do-no-harm principles.

- **Avoid underestimating adaptation needs related to human mobility:** Inadequate measurement of human mobility outcomes could obscure adaptation needs, gaps and support requirements, particularly in developing countries hosting large numbers of migrants, displaced persons, and refugees. The taskforce should recognise the limitations of Belém Adaptation Indicators and provide guidance on how Parties can reflect human mobility priorities and nationally determined disaggregation related to human mobility that have not been addressed by the 59 indicators. This is critical to inform the development of further GGA indicators dedicated to human mobility.

On testing the Belém Adaptation Indicators and integrating them into national planning and reporting processes under the Belém–Addis Vision:

- **Capture human mobility outcomes when testing other indicators:** Parties should be encouraged and supported to capture human mobility outcomes when testing indicators other than those that explicitly mention human mobility listed above. Disaggregation can help to capture data relevant to human mobility outcomes on indicators including, *inter alia*: 9(a)-(e) and (f); 9(b)-(e); 9(c)-(a-h); 9(f)-(a-c); 10(a)-(d) and (f); and 10(c)-(b).

- **Use existing guidance:** Existing tools can already support the integration of human mobility into national planning and reporting processes, including:

    - The technical guide on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into relevant national climate change processes from the Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM); and,

    - The toolkit on integrating human mobility through a rural livelihood lens into national adaptation and mitigation planning from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN.

- **Ensure inclusive, people-centred decision-making:** People and communities affected by human mobility must be meaningfully involved in decision making on the integration of human mobility considerations into national adaptation planning and reporting.

- **Test indicators across diverse mobility contexts:** The testing of indicators that will capture human mobility outcomes by countries experiencing internal displacement, cross-border movement, planned relocation and immobilities—including in fragile and conflict-affected settings—can generate valuable insights for refining existing indicators and developing new ones.

- **Scale up support for testing and to address data and capacity gaps:** Developing countries need adequate finance, capacity-building, readiness support and technical assistance to test indicators that will capture human mobility outcomes and address human mobility-related data and capacity gaps. Providers such as the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) should deliver timely, accessible support at the scale required.

Baku Adaptation Road Map

- **Set a clear pathway on including human mobility within the GGA:** The Baku Adaptation Roadmap (BAR) must provide a forward-looking pathway that effectively incorporates action on human mobility at scale as a core component of adaptation.

- **Use BAR workshops to advance action on human mobility:** At least one future BAR workshop, as soon as possible, should have a focus on effectively integrating human mobility considerations—including those related to migration, displacement, planned relocation and immobilities—across the GGA's targets and the ongoing process to refine and develop indicators.

Terms of reference for the review of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience

- **Review how the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience (UAE Framework) supports action on human mobility:** The terms of reference should mandate a review of how effectively the UAE Framework enables planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting for adaptation measures related to human mobility, including whether adequate means of implementation are available.

Guidance relating to Adaptation Communications

- **Strengthen AdComs by providing guidance on including human mobility and conflict and fragile responsive adaptation:** Parties should include human mobility and conflict and fragility responsive adaptation within the guidance on AdComs among the types of information listed in the annex on the elements of an AdCom (See page 26 here).

Matters Related to the Adaptation Fund

- **Complete the Adaptation Fund's transition to exclusively serve the Paris Agreement:** The Adaptation Fund did not reach its 2025 resource mobilisation target of at least 300 million USD, leaving the Fund critically underfunded, thereby limiting support for human mobility-related adaptation projects. Completing the Fund's transition to exclusively serve the Paris Agreement will unlock much needed resources in the form of a share of proceeds from Article 6.4's carbon markets.

- **Maintain the AF Board's equitable and balanced composition:** The AF Board currently has an equitable and balanced composition in which developing countries have a small majority. This balance must be maintained to ensure that developing countries—including those hosting large numbers of migrants, displaced persons and refugees or undertaking planned relocation—continue to have a strong voice in decision-making.

- **Increase AF support for human mobility:** The fifth review of the AF should address the Fund's lack of funding for adaptation programmes and projects that explicitly focus on human mobility. AF financing should support measures that reduce displacement risk, assist displaced populations, enable rights-based planned relocation where necessary, and strengthen the resilience of affected communities and host areas.

Review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee

- **Conclude the review of the Adaptation Committee at COP 31 with a meaningful decision:** The review must not be deferred again. Parties must agree to a substantial decision that strengthens the AC's work on human mobility, including by:

    - **Strengthening support for integrating human mobility into NAPs,** including by leveraging the Task Force on Displacement's (TFD) technical guide on integrating human mobility into climate change processes.

    - **Enhancing the Committee's collaboration with the TFD** and mandating the development of new joint technical outputs to strengthen coherence between adaptation and loss and damage approaches, including a dedicated output on adaptation limits and loss and damage in the context of planned relocation.

19th Focal Point Forum of the Nairobi work programme

- **Make human mobility a thematic focus of the Nairobi work programme's Focal Point Forum:** The 19th Focal Point Forum of the NWP forum should dedicate a session to human mobility to enable focal points to share data, insights, best practices, priorities and needs.

- **Strengthen links between the NWP and TFD:** Focal points should encourage Parties to request the UNFCCC Secretariat to increase linkages between the NWP and the TFD including through knowledge exchange.

- **Propose human mobility as a new priority thematic area:** Human mobility is deeply interlinked with core adaptation sectors across the GGA's thematic targets including food, water, health, human settlements, and cultural heritage. Focal points should propose human mobility as a new priority thematic area under the NWP.

- **Recognize people and communities affected by human mobility as adaptation actors:** Focal points should explicitly recognize the knowledge, skills, lived experience and locally led solutions of people and communities affected by human mobility and ensure their meaningful participation in identifying risks, shaping priorities and designing solutions.

Baku High-Level Dialogue on Adaptation

- **Elevate human mobility as a core component of adaptation action:** The Baku High-Level Dialogue on Adaptation must elevate human mobility within the UAE Framework with the aim of accelerating implementation, ensuring adequate finance and support, and putting in place robust safeguards and accountability mechanisms.

Loss and Damage

Key messages on the joint annual report (JAR) of the Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM) and the Advisory Board of the Santiago Network (SNAB), including the Regular Report on Loss and Damage; and the report of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD).

Joint annual report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage and the Advisory Board of the Santiago Network

WIM ExCom

The COP and CMA should provide guidance on:

- **Ensuring timely delivery of the Task Force on Displacement's 4th Plan of Action:** The ExCom of the WIM must ensure the timely implementation of the Task Force on Displacement's (TFD) 4th Plan of Action—including by setting clear timelines for the delivery of the activities and knowledge products that are yet to be delivered.

- **Mandating the development of new knowledge products by the TFD:** The TFD should develop additional knowledge products, including on durable solutions for protracted displacement, centred on the rights and needs of affected persons and communities.

- **Enhancing the accessibility and uptake of TFD knowledge products:** The ExCom should expand outreach, capacity-building and knowledge-sharing efforts to increase the uptake of TFD knowledge products, including the new Technical Guide on Averting, Minimizing and Addressing Non-Economic Loss and Damage in the Context of Human Mobility.

- **Ensuring knowledge products on assessing loss and damage and integrating loss and damage into national plans include human mobility:** The ExCom's Action and Support Expert Group (ASEG) should ensure the integration of human mobility considerations and timely delivery of knowledge products on: 1). Existing methodologies and approaches for assessing economic and non-economic loss and damage; and 2). Developing and integrating consideration of loss and damage into national response plans.

- **Strengthening the ASEG's work on human mobility:** The ExCom must ensure the ASEG's second plan of action includes activities that help Parties access support to address human mobility challenges and that its membership includes expertise on human mobility.

- **Strengthening coordination on human mobility:** The ExCom and SNAB must undertake joint outreach to UNFCCC national focal points, Loss and Damage contact points, national liaisons to the Santiago Network, and national focal points for the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage to strengthen synergies in their work, including on human mobility.

Santiago Network

The COP and CMA should provide guidance on:

- **Accelerating the delivery of technical assistance to avert, minimize, and address displacement:** The SNLD Secretariat should ensure swift operationalisation of the simplified modality for community access and modalities for urgent response adopted at SNAB 7 as part of the revised guidelines on catalysing technical assistance at SNAB 7. This is critical to ensure that technical assistance on human mobility arrives in time to prevent displacement.

- **Include members with human mobility expertise on rosters:** The SNLD Secretariat should include members with human mobility expertise on rosters to support the efficient delivery of technical assistance to ensure that requests related to human mobility can be catalysed efficiently.

- **Ensuring the Santiago Network's community access modality does not create barriers to access:** The SNAB must ensure the Network's regional committees and the national liaison no-objection process do not create barriers to access. This is key to guaranteeing that frequently marginalised groups—such as refugees and displaced persons in fragile and conflict affected situations—can access technical assistance.

- **Increasing outreach on support to encourage technical assistance requests on human mobility:** The SNLD Secretariat must enhance outreach and support to SNLD national liaisons, UNFCCC national focal points, Loss and Damage contact points and communities via relevant networks and organisations to encourage technical assistance requests focusing on, or including, human mobility considerations.

- **Diversifying expertise on human mobility and encouraging collaboration between members:** The SNLD Secretariat must expand and diversify the network's membership and encourage collaboration between members to ensure that local, national and regional organisations, bodies, networks and experts (OBNEs) can provide context-specific technical assistance on human mobility.

Regular Report on Loss and Damage

Key messages on the Regular Report on Loss and Damage:

- **Dedicate a chapter to human mobility and loss and damage:** The COP and CMA and steering committee should provide guidance to ensure the Regular Report on Loss and Damage includes a chapter on human mobility —including migration, displacement, planned relocation and immobilities— that:
    - Presents disaggregated data on displacement, migration, planned relocation, and immobilities;
    - Quantifies the economic and non-economic costs of loss and damage associated with human mobility;
    - Identifies gaps in finance, support, data, analysis, and governance;
    - Considers fragile and conflict-affected contexts; and
    - Highlights good practices including durable solutions, migration pathways and approaches for displacement and planned relocation.
- **Draw on diverse and inclusive evidence:** The SNLD Secretariat, drafting entity or consortium and steering committee should ensure the report is informed by qualitative and quantitative data, Indigenous Knowledge, local and traditional knowledges, and the lived experiences of affected populations including migrants, displaced persons, refugees, host communities and populations facing immobilities.

- **Ensure human mobility expertise is available:** The SNAB and SNLD Secretariat should ensure that the drafting entity or consortium, steering committee and technical review committee include sufficient expertise on human mobility.

- **Provide actionable recommendations to scale up support:** The report's policy action brief should provide actionable recommendations on scaling up action and support—including accessible finance, technical assistance and capacity building—for communities and developing countries facing human mobility challenges, with particular attention to locally led and context-specific responses.

- **Submit evidence on human mobility:** With submissions due in February 2027, Parties and non-Party stakeholders should provide evidence and recommendations on human mobility to ensure it is adequately reflected in the Regular Report on Loss and Damage.

Report of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage and Guidance to the Fund

The COP and CMA should provide guidance on:

- **Approving funding for responses to loss and damage associated with human mobility:** At its 10th meeting (December 2026) the Board of the FRLD should approve funding requests under the Barbados Implementation Modalities (BIM) that will enable the FRLD to test and learn from responses to human mobility that promote equitable, safe and dignified human mobility, and prevent forced displacement.

- **Enabling direct access to support:** Approved BIM requests should demonstrate how the FRLD can facilitate direct and simplified access to small grants for communities affected by displacement, migration, planned relocation, and immobilities. A small grants access modality must be operational by the 11th meeting of the FRLD Board (B11, Q1-2 2027), without constraints from World Bank policies.

- **Enable rapid response:** The FRLD Board should accelerate efforts to develop and adopt the FRLD's rapid response modality. This is crucial to prevent further loss and damage once displacement has occurred.

- **Urgently mobilising resources:** Demand for BIM funding already far exceeds available resources, with many requests including human mobility components. The stage one resource mobilisation strategy should secure new contributions and ensure all outstanding pledges are paid promptly.

- **Scaling up funding to meet demand:** The FRLD Board must fast track the process for the Fund's first replenishment in 2027. The first replenishment should deliver at least 50 billion USD a year, increasing to at least 400 billion USD a year by the FRLD's third replenishment in 2035.

- **Ensuring meaningful participation:** The Board should adopt policies on Active Observers and guidelines for establishing consultative forums at its 10th meeting, ensuring meaningful participation of migrants, refugees, displaced persons, persons and communities facing immobilities or undertaking planned relocation.

- **Strengthening accountability:** In 2027, the FRLD Board should establish a dedicated grievance mechanism and adopt policies on Indigenous Peoples (ensuring FPIC), gender, conflict of interest and information disclosure that incorporate human mobility considerations.

- **Maintaining eligibility for all developing countries:** The FRLD Board should ensure all developing countries remain eligible for support, recognising that they host the majority of the world's refugees and displaced populations.

- **Measuring human mobility impacts:** The FRLD Board should adopt a long-term results measurement framework with dedicated indicators to track human mobility-related outcomes.

Climate Finance

Key messages on the two-year work programme on climate finance:

- **Keep the climate finance work programme on the CMA 8 agenda and define its scope and modalities:** Implementation of Article 9.1 of the Paris agreement is crucial to ensure developing

countries have adequate finance for mitigation and adaptation, including to address human mobility challenges. Parties should agree on the work programme's scope and modalities at CMA 8.

- **Scale up Loss and Damage finance:** The climate finance work programme should address the need to increase Loss and Damage finance to at least 400 billion USD a year. Adequate funding is crucial to address loss and damage associated with human mobility to prevent further displacement and vulnerability.

Key messages on the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance:

- **Deliver climate finance for human mobility action:** Achieving the NCQG goal of at least 300 billion USD annually by 2035—with developed countries taking the lead—alongside efforts to scale climate finance from all public and private sources to at least 1.3 trillion USD annually by 2035, is essential for developing countries to address human mobility challenges. Developed countries should demonstrate clear progress towards meeting the 300 billion USD goal and their contributions to the 1.3 trillion USD goal, as shortfalls will increase displacement, migration, planned relocation and immobilities.

- **Significantly increase public finance to the climate funds:** Operationalising NCQG paragraph 16 is a litmus test for the delivery of the NCQG as a whole. Developed countries should significantly increase the delivery of public finance to the UNFCCC's climate funds that support human mobility-related action, including the FRLD, Green Climate Fund (GCF), and Global Environment Facility (GEF).

- **Guarantee accessible, grant-based finance:** Climate finance for adaptation and Loss and Damage must be new, additional and grant-based, with simplified direct access for people and communities affected by displacement, migration, planned relocation and immobilities, as well as those supporting them, including in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.

Key messages for the second review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF):

- **Track climate finance for human mobility responses:** The review of the SCF should mandate the development of methodologies to track adaptation and loss and damage finance directed towards human mobility responses, including displacement, migration, planned relocation and immobilities.

- **Identify barriers to access climate finance:** The review of the SCF should mandate the Committee to assess why existing climate finance mechanisms remain largely inaccessible to people and communities affected by human mobility, local governments and community-led organizations, including those in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.

Global Stocktake

Key messages on implementation of the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake (GST) and preparation for the second GST:

- **Assess implementation of human mobility-related GST 1 outcomes:** During the information collection and preparation phase of the second GST, Parties should review progress in implementing human mobility-related outcomes from the first GST—including those on adaptation planning, displacement prevention, finance and support for vulnerable populations—and the integration of human mobility into NDCs submitted in 2025.

- **Submit evidence on human mobility to inform the second GST:** Parties and Observers should make submissions including information on displacement, migration, planned relocation and immobilities in their submissions to ensure human mobility is adequately reflected in the second GST.

- **Strengthen human mobility in the second GST:** Building on gaps identified in the first GST, the second GST should:
    - Explicitly include human mobility—including displacement, migration, planned relocation and immobilities—as well as fragile and conflict-affected contexts, within its cross cutting considerations and assessment of the achievement of the Paris Agreements' goals on mitigation, adaptation, and Loss and Damage;
    - Establish an inclusive process to collect information on lived experiences and finance and support needs related to human mobility;
    - Increase finance and support for adaptation and loss and damage responses related to human mobility; and,
    - Promote standardised approaches to data collection and reporting on displacement, migration, planned relocation, and immobilities—including data minimisation, purpose limitation, privacy, confidentiality, security and do-no-harm principles—particularly where data concerns refugees, displaced persons, children and migrants in vulnerable situations.

Action for Climate Empowerment

Key messages on the midterm review of the Glasgow Work Programme on Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE):

- **Ground ACE in human rights:** Ensure ACE implementation is rooted in human rights, recognising people and communities affected by human mobility—including displacement, migration, planned relocation and immobilities—as rights-holders with rights to education, information, participation and access to justice.

- **Connect climate empowerment to early action and resilience:** ACE should connect climate literacy and public awareness with early warning systems, disaster risk reduction and locally-led adaptation, enabling people and communities to access timely information in order to anticipate risks and take action to reduce avoidable displacement.

- **Provide information on human mobility options, rights and protections**: Where movement occurs, ACE should support access to information on safe, orderly and regular mobility pathways, rights, services, and measures to prevent and respond to displacement, enabling informed decisions about whether, when and how to move or remain.

Signatories

These messages are endorsed by the following:

Organisations:

1. ACT Alliance
2. Africa Climate Mobility Research Network (CMARN)
3. Agenda for Relief and Development Initiative-South Sudan (ARDI-SS)
4. An Organization for Socio-Economic Development (AOSED)
5. Arab Network for Environment and Development (RAED)
6. Beyond Climate Collaborative (BCC)
7. Caritas Fiji
8. Chubbaho Development Foundation, Kano, Nigeria
9. Climate Refugees
10. Climate, Migration and Displacement Platform (CMDP) Steering Group
11. Corants Initiative Development Organization (CIDO)
12. CnetZero, DRC-Kinshasa
13. East African Centre for Forced Migration & Displacement (EACFMD)
14. Ecumenical Centre of the Lutheran Church of Northern Germany (ECLNG)
15. Foundation for Rural Development (FRD), Pakistan
16. Global Strategic Litigation Council
17. HelpAge International
18. Housing and Land Rights Network - Habitat International Coalition
19. Human Rights Advocates
20. Initiative for Right View (IRV)
21. Institut de Drets Humans de Catalunya (IDHC)
22. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre - Joint IDP Profiling Service (IDMC-JIPS)
23. International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)
24. International Organization for Migration (IOM)
25. Migration Action & Advocacy Foundation (MAF)
26. Migration Pulse Hub
27. Migration Youth and Children Platform (MYCP)
28. Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
29. Pacific Climate Custodians
30. Pacific Migration Partners
31. Pacificwin Pacific
32. Pacific Youth Climate Mobility Platform
33. Pacific Youth Platform
34. Refugees International
35. Refugee Law Initiative
36. RESAMA - South American Network for Environmental Migrations
37. Secours Catholique - Caritas France
38. Secours Islamique France (SIF)
39. Sustainify, Australia
40. Unitarian Universalist Service Committee (UUSC)
41. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
42. Vital Crest Foundation, Uganda
43. Water Initiatives, India
44. Youth4Water, India
45. Zamzam Foundation

Individuals:

46. Susana B. Adamo, Coordinator, Population-Environment Research Network (PERN)
47. Samuel Agblorti, Associate Professor, Centre for Mixed Migration and Diaspora Studies (CeMMiDS), University of Cape Coast, Status-Only-Faculty (Associate Professor), University of Toronto
48. Iman Ahmed, Co-Organizer, African Non-State Actors Platform on Migration & Development
49. Nnamno Alph-Brown Enang ED (MAF), Nigeria

50. Dr. Sapana Basnet, Senior Research Associate, Sightsavers
51. Dipak Bhowmick, Technical Lead, ICLEI South Asia
52. Dr. Jonas Bergmann, German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) & International Panel on Migration (IPM)
53. Nina M Birkeland, Lecturer and Independent Adviser on Climate Change and Human Mobility
54. Prof. Dr. Ingrid Boas, Wageningen University
55. Dr. Katherine Braun, Policy Advisor Migration and Human Rights, Lutheran Church of Germany
56. Sima Bulut, German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP)
57. Jean-Paul Bya'undaombe Longye, CnetZero, DRC-Kinshasa
58. Dr. Karlos A. Castilla Juárez, Institut de Drets Humans de Catalunya (IDHC) - Universitat Pompeu Fabra (UPF), Barcelona
59. Brianna Castro, Assistant Professor of Urban Sustainability, Yale University
60. Nelson Chege, Advocate of the High Court of Kenya, Board Member, Mobility for Climate Policy Research Institute (MCPRI)
61. Dr. Evan Easton-Calabria, Research Assistant Professor, Tufts University; Research Associate, University of Oxford
62. Jan Freihardt, ETH Zurich
63. Dr. Hacer Goren, Researcher and Consultant, Istanbul Türkiye
64. Lauren Grant, Beyond Climate Collaborative
65. Dr. Abdrohman E. Hanur, EconView Socioeconomic Consulting, Ethiopia
66. Qiyamud Din Ikram, Former Refugee Fellow, Refugees International
67. Zainab Khalid, Researcher, University of Bonn, Germany
68. Dr. Robert Larruina, Enclimores (Environmental and Climate Mobility and Resilience) Hub, Organizing Resilience, Department of Organization Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
69. Clara Lerch, University of Vienna
70. Maryam Liman, Ph.D, Senior Lecturer and Researcher, Bayero University, Kano, Nigeria
71. Prof Celia McMichael, The University of Melbourne
72. Steven Miron, Joint Editor-in-Chief, Researching Internal Displacement
73. Isabella Mosselmans, Director, Global Strategic Litigation Council
74. Dr. Gabriela Nalvio Melillo, Climate Mobility & Legal Innovation Programme, Beyond Climate Collaborative
75. Benjamin Ng'aru Co, Founder, East African Centre for Forced Migration & Displacement
76. Saba Noureen, Climate Activist, Islamabad, Pakistan
77. Ranjan Panda, Water & Climate Expert, India
78. Daniela Paredes Grijalva, University of Vienna / Global DeCenter
79. Krupali Patel, Lecturer, Jindal School of Public Health and Human Development, O.P. Jindal Global University, India
80. Ataur Rahman, Researcher on Adaptation, Bangladesh
81. Md. Lutfor Rahman, Programme Manager, International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)
82. Dr. Erika Pires Ramos, Founder and Director, RESAMA
83. Julia Randrianarivelo, Researcher, Blue Economy, Madagascar
84. Dr. Andrea C. Simonelli, Virginia Commonwealth University
85. Lothar Smith, Senior Scientist, Radboud University
86. Harald Sterly, Senior Scientist, University of Vienna
87. KMS Tareq, Academic and Researcher in Climate Mobility Law and Governance, SOAS, UK
88. Evalyn Tennant, Co-Founder and Steering Group member, Climate, Migration & Displacement Platform (CMDP)
89. Amali Tower, Founder and Executive Director, Climate Refugees
90. Prof. Dr. Ioannis Tsipouridis, Renewable Energy Consultant Engineer and Climate Action Advocate, Academic Research Partner, Tharaka University, Senior Research Fellow, Strathmore University, Project Manager, IAM COMPACT, and FUELPHORIA EU Horizon Projects, TUM
91. Abdekhak Zegari, Economist/Researcher Migration & Sustainable Development