

Implementing the Task Force on Displacement Recommendations through Loss and Damage Policy and Practice

A contribution to loss and damage discussions from a human mobility perspective

First draft

This document

This document aims to highlight the relevance of the 2018 Recommendations of the Task Force on Displacement under the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage associated with climate change under UNFCCC for current discussions on Loss & Damage (i.e. the work of the Transitional Committee on the operationalization of the new funding arrangements and fund, the Glasgow Dialogue on funding arrangements, the Santiago Network and the Global Stocktake etc.), with the objective to support their full consideration and uptake in upcoming decisions, funding arrangements, and operations.

As such, this document is consistent with paragraph h.i and h.iii of the TFD Recommendation, calling for UN agencies and other stakeholders “to continue supporting efforts, including finance, technology and capacity-building, of Parties and other actors, including with and for communities and local actors, in order to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, at all levels, including the community, national, regional and international levels” and to “to continue developing and sharing good practices, tools and guidance in relation to averting, minimizing and addressing displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change...”.

This document is based on the joint work of a group of human mobility organizations (names on the last page of the document) engaged in climate change policy discussions on Loss & Damage. It does not aim to cover the full scope of the “human mobility and climate change” domain. It focuses primarily on “displacement”, understood as the situation of people who are forced to leave their homes as a result or in order to avoid the impact of a hazard. Displacement is the form of human mobility that has the largest relevance and most direct implications for current discussions on Loss & Damage.

Displacement and Loss & Damage

As highlighted by the latest IPCC Synthesis Report (AR6), climate and weather hazards, both sudden and slow-onset, are increasingly driving displacement across regions. Displacement will become ever more frequent as greenhouse gas emissions continue to grow and limits to adaptation are reached.

Displacement occurs as a consequence of the Loss and Damage (L&D) people suffer. It is generally a measure of last resort for people who are facing intolerable levels of risk, who do not have the ability or the resources to cope with hazards while remaining where they are, or whose ecosystems are becoming uninhabitable. Monitoring displacement can help understand how severely climate impacts are being felt in a certain location and by specific population groups.

For people affected by climate change, **displacement is also a form of non-economic L&D, and a driver of L&D**. While it is a life-saving measure that prevents loss of life and physical integrity in the face of sudden and slow-onset hazards, it amplifies, multiplies, prolongs and extends the harmful consequences of these events and processes. Displacement results in a diversity of interconnected negative economic and non-economic outcomes, both for displaced persons and other affected communities, with individual and collective dimensions. The impacts of displacement are complex, and threaten the enjoyment of fundamental human rights of those affected, affecting their physical integrity, mental health, access to food and water security, decent work opportunities, social cohesion and culture. Overlooking displacement and its short and long-term consequences means underestimating the impacts individuals, groups, communities and societies suffer due to the adverse effects of climate change. This is a particular concern for segments of the population who are disproportionately affected by displacement, owing to pre-existing conditions of vulnerability linked with their census, age, gender identity and sexual orientation, ethnicity, minority or migration status, health condition, disability, or to their exposure to the compounded effects of multiple crises, including conflict and violence, food insecurity and lack of access to rights and services. Accounting for the direct and cascading impacts of displacement is essential to effectively assessing and addressing the L&D suffered by people affected by climate change.

As again stated by IPCC, **displacement generates and perpetuates vulnerability** to the adverse effects of climate change. Displaced persons, regardless of the cause of their movement, are among the most exposed to climate impacts and have limited ability to access relevant resources, assistance, justice and effective remedies. Moreover, displacement often exacerbates the systemic inequalities and related conditions of vulnerability that marginalised individuals, groups and communities already face. This is a particular concern in fragile areas where adaptive capacity is limited and communities face complex conditions of risk. Effective inclusion and meaningful participation of displaced persons and other people affected by their displacement in all efforts to avert, minimize and address L&D is key to effectively managing climate risk and promoting human security, well-being and full enjoyment of human rights, including labour rights.

Work on displacement and L&D reflects priorities recognized in a variety of policy processes, including on humanitarian action, disaster risk reduction, migration governance, conflict prevention and peacebuilding, durable solutions and sustainable development. It does however bear a particular relevance for climate policy and climate action, and attention to work on data, risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery that specifically focuses on displacement is a precondition for achieving effective progress on key ongoing processes, including:

- The Glasgow Dialogue and the work of the Transitional Committee to operationalize the Loss & Damage Fund and Funding Arrangements;
- The Santiago Network to catalyze technical assistance to avert, minimize and address L&D;
- The Global Stocktake and the efforts to meet global, shared goals for climate action.

This document aims to promote the full uptake of the TFD Recommendations into these processes by formulating 3 main recommendations:

- 1) Displacement and its impacts need to be accounted for when assessing the L&D incurred by climate vulnerable people and in resulting funding decisions and arrangements
- 2) Action and Support on L&D need to integrate displacement, in order to reduce the impacts people, communities and societies suffer and ensure that climate change is linked to wider Sustainable Development Goals inclusive of displacement
- 3) All displaced persons and other communities affected by displacement have the right to effectively participate in assessments of climate impacts, in the planning and implementation of measures to avert, minimize and address L&D, and in related funding decisions, and should be included in relevant decision-making to ensure effective and inclusive climate action

1) Displacement and its impacts need to be accounted for when assessing Loss & Damage and resulting funding decisions and arrangements

Consistently with paragraph (d) of the TFD Recommendations for: “bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement ... to facilitate the efforts of countries to, inter alia, develop climate change related risk assessments and improved standards for data collection on and analyses of internal and cross-border human mobility in a manner that includes the participation of communities affected by and at risk of displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change” and paragraph (g.ii): “... to enhance research, data collection, risk analysis and sharing of information to better map, understand and manage human mobility related to the adverse impacts of climate change in a manner that includes the participation of communities affected and at risk of displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change;”

- **Displacement and its impacts are a blind spot to Loss & Damage assessments**

Estimates of Loss & Damage associated with climate change to individuals, groups and communities amount to trillions USD every year and will rise significantly over the coming decades as emissions continue to grow and limits to adaptation are reached. Existing L&D data collection systems and assessments, however, do not systematically account for the occurrence and costs of displacement, and are almost completely blind to its frequency, duration and consequences. This leads to underestimating the total value of incurred L&D, and to overlooking the diversity of impacts people, communities and societies suffer due to both extreme weather and slow-onset events and processes.

Evidence shows that such impacts are significant. IDMC estimates that direct economic costs of disaster displacement in Afghanistan amounted to over \$418 million in 2021 alone, due to the displacement of 1.4 million people - a figure that is highly conservative as it does not include non-economic impacts and indirect, cascading and longer-term economic impacts on displaced persons and host communities. Overlooking displacement and its consequences widens the gaps between L&D needs and available funding, and undermines the effectiveness of relevant responses.

- **Loss & Damage assessments should account for all consequences of displacement, including non-economic, indirect and long-term ones**

Displacement threatens the totality of people’s human rights and has grave consequences on human development. L&D suffered through displacement can be short and long-term, economic and non-economic, direct and indirect, including impacts on the right to: life, physical integrity, food, water, physical and mental health, housing, adequate standards of living, education, access to justice and cultural rights. It has lasting impacts on family integrity, community cohesion, local knowledge, and environmental risk.

These impacts result in additional L&D both for displaced persons and for other communities in places of origin and destination, including in areas far from the ones initially affected by the adverse effects of climate change. In case of large-scale displacement, these impacts can even threaten the stability, environmental sustainability and development of affected locations.

All these impacts need to be assessed and addressed through additional resources and efforts, and continue to threaten people’s human rights well after the end of humanitarian and reconstruction interventions, as people struggle to achieve a durable solution.

- **Funding available to averting, minimising and addressing displacement is insufficient and inadequate, and Loss & Damage finance should help fill existing gaps**

Displacement in the context of the adverse effects of climate change is heavily underfunded in existing funding arrangements to avert, minimize and address L&D. Work specifically targeting displacement and human mobility in the context of the adverse effects of climate change falls largely outside the scope of existing climate funds, with the partial exception of the Least Developed Countries Fund. To date, no such project has been financed as part of relevant portfolios.¹ The Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund, the only global financing stream primarily and explicitly dedicated to human mobility, mainly looks at the drivers of forced migration, but does not cover internal displacement, whereas the majority of people displaced due to the adverse effects of climate change remains within the own borders, and has inadequate resources to address relevant, growing needs.² The international aid system has demonstrated all its limitations to addressing displacement, due to: 1) the humanitarian financing gap, especially for neglected crises that receive little media and political attention; 2) the progressive reduction of resources after the acute phase of crises, despite outstanding humanitarian and durable solutions needs of displaced persons; and 3) the limited availability of funding options that cover work across the different elements of the Humanitarian Development and Peace Nexus – with medium to longer-term financing a precondition to effectively addressing displacement.³

Lack of access to finance is a particular issue in fragile contexts, which host over half the global population of displaced persons, and feature high poverty levels and limited resources. Countries experiencing both conflict and climate change receive roughly \$5 per capita of climate finance for adaptation, as compared to \$15 for countries that are not grappling with active conflict.⁴ Existing, risk-averse funding instruments for mitigation and adaptation tend to invest less in fragile areas, leaving behind populations in situations of vulnerability, including displaced persons.

Humanitarian response and (even more significantly) recovery and solutions for people displaced in the context of the adverse effects of climate change lack the scale needed to face growing needs. Most existing funding options also lack the scope and flexibility needed to comprehensively cover the variety of interventions needed to avert, minimize and address displacement (ranging from life-saving humanitarian assistance to development work that addresses housing, land and property issues, decent work and social protection, social cohesion and culture preservation and governance). Better coordination and alignment of humanitarian, risk reduction and climate funds is needed to effectively support interventions to avert, minimize and address short and long-term impacts, especially in fragile countries. The operationalization of the Loss & Damage Fund and Funding Arrangements should help fill this gap and help effectively reduce climate risks, protect the human rights of affected persons and promote sustainable development for all.

- **Existing evidence on displacement and its impacts should be leveraged (and improved) to guide finance and operationalize responses in all windows of the new fund and the new funding arrangements**

Available evidence points to the need to address displacement in the context of the adverse effects of climate change as a step towards meeting the needs of affected people, communities and societies.

¹https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/default/files/part_3_-_financing_instruments_and_sources_to_address_loss_and_damage_from_slow-onset_processes.pdf

² <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/mptf>

³ <https://academic.oup.com/rsq/article-abstract/39/4/481/6075996>

⁴ <https://www.crisisgroup.org/content/fair-share-of-climate-finance>

Relevant data (on displacement risk, occurrence of displacement, needs of displaced persons and other people affected by displacement, costs of responses to displacement) can be used to quantify L&D disbursement in all windows of funding. This evidence could be greatly improved by collecting data on displacement occurrence, its duration and longer-term socio-economic impacts in a systematic and disaggregated manner, as part of disaster loss accounting and post disaster needs assessments.

Monitoring drought and displacement

IMDC, in partnership with the CIMA Foundation, is working on a model to **estimate the risk of drought-related displacement** in some *sub-Saharan countries*. The pilot project focuses on understanding the complexities of drought and its impacts, which are challenging to monitor due to the difficulty in identifying tipping points at which populations are pushed into displacement. Understanding and modelling the impacts of drought events on communities and societies inform the development of anticipatory actions that can mitigate the effects of drought, reduce the risk of displacement and enhance preparedness.

Before the occurrence of a climate impact, estimating the number of people who will be displaced (through 'displacement risk assessments') helps quantify and direct relevant resilience and preparedness efforts. Targeted disbursements at the emergency preparedness stage help reduce the amount of people who will be displaced, or strengthen preparedness systems so that affected persons are better protected in displacement and able to find a solution more rapidly (see box on Forecast-based financing).

Forecast-based financing (FbF) and displacement

Anticipatory finance and humanitarian action schemes are already active in over 60 countries all over the world. Many integrate a focus on displacement as a trigger or an area of investment.

In *Mongolia*, herders affected by severe winters are assisted through FbF schemes through **distribution of nutrition kits** for livestock and **unconditional cash transfers** to allow them to remain where they are.

In *Mozambique*, FbF schemes are used to provide communities with **materials and tools** that can be used to reinforce homes, and schools and other evacuation shelters. Relevant funds are also used to **identify and train community volunteers** to support responses.

In *Bangladesh*, **anticipatory cash transfers** have been used to allow people at risk of seasonal floods to mitigate impacts and improve preparedness. This has allowed recipients, especially in hard-to-reach areas, to evacuate more safely and effectively.

https://www.forecast-based-financing.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/RCRC_IFRC-FbF-and-Displacement-Issue-Brief.pdf

https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000130799/download/?_ga=2.69859664.155362000.1689348996-1413160337.1689348996

Urban planning in areas of destination

In the *Asia and Pacific* region, UNDP supports **preparedness for future climate-induced population movements to urban areas**. Predictive analytics and qualitative foresight help model how many people will move to select cities by 2050 accounting for the effects of climate change, and to evaluate what social, political, economic, spatial and environmental impacts these movements might entail. Anticipatory policy and programmatic options based on different scenarios enable stakeholders to make evidence-based decisions about adaptive responses that mitigate potential challenges and harness the development potential of these movements.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is **helping people to move to affordable, low-carbon, climate-resilient and liveable eco-districts** as part of its engagement in *Mongolia*. The focus is on financing sustainable and comprehensive solutions to transform the climate-vulnerable and heavily polluting ger areas (a type of residential district in Mongolian settlements) in Ulaanbaatar city. Private sector investment is being leveraged to build 10,000 affordable green housing units and redevelop 100 hectares of ger areas into eco-districts.

When communities are affected by climate impacts, disaggregate information on the number of displaced persons and wider displacement-affected communities is key to estimating required assistance, as well as to direct relevant assistance (see box on social welfare schemes).

Social welfare schemes to respond to disasters and displacement

In the *Philippines*, the Government's Department of Social Protection and Welfare (DSWD) leveraged the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* (4Ps) cash transfer program to provide **unconditional cash grants to vulnerable households affected by cyclone Yolanda**, releasing USD 12.5 million in the 3 months following the impact of the cyclone. The 4Ps mechanism was also used by international actors to top up relevant grants. The Philippines' systematic registration of displaced persons allowed DSWD to screen the totality of the population displaced to identify and assist the 4Ps beneficiaries among them.

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/967551504637043989/pdf/Typhoon-Yolanda-Haiyan-and-the-case-for-building-an-emergency-cash-transfer-program-in-the-Philippines.pdf>

The Government of *Vanuatu* published a National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement in 2018, in which it outlines a strategy for **'soft loan options' for people affected by displacement** to help them get re-established. These small loans (microcredit) would be granted paying special attention to the capacity of the recipients to repay the loans and their financial literacy.

https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/press_release/file/iom-vanuatu-policy-climate-change-disaster-induced-displacement-2018.pdf

After displacement has occurred, data on evolving needs and progress towards durable solutions helps measure the impacts (including non-economic ones) displaced persons and other affected communities suffer over time, and the relevant costs authorities and humanitarian and development actors bear as a result. Taking stock and planning for solutions to displacement is essential to prioritising or directing recovery and reconstruction assistance over time.

Durable solutions to displacement and investments in climate action

The durable solutions strategy of the *Somali Regional State in Ethiopia* addresses internal displacement linked with a diversity of drivers, including conflict and disasters. In its Priority Area 2 it promotes **Climate Resilience as a precondition to promoting recovery and self-reliance in areas of return or reintegration**. The document identifies priority actions to avert, minimise and address L&D, including: 1) sustainable use of degraded land to minimise forced rural-to-urban movements, 2) community-based asset creation programmes for people moving into cities due to climate impacts, and 3) microinsurance schemes for drought-affected pastoralists.

https://ethiopia.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-08/Somali%20Region%20DSI%20Strategy_0.pdf

Employment and decent work as a precondition to durable solutions

The ILO Employment and Decent Work for Peace and Resilience Recommendation, 2017 (R205) provides guidance to Member States on how to **promote full, productive, freely chosen employment and decent work**, and how relevant efforts support crisis prevention and recovery, peace and resilience. Paragraph 14, in particular, recognizes that the promotion of decent employment opportunities for all is a precondition to addressing and sustainably resolving large-scale displacement resulting from disasters and conflict.

https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:R205

2) Action and Support on Loss & Damage need to integrate displacement, in order to reduce the adverse impacts individuals, communities and societies suffer.

Consistently with paragraph g(iv) of the TFD Recommendations for: “ Parties ... To integrate climate change related human mobility challenges and opportunities into national planning processes, as appropriate, by drawing on available tools, guidance and good practices, and consider communicating these efforts undertaken, as appropriate”

Action and support to avert, minimize and address Loss & Damage comprise a variety of interventions that need to be implemented in anticipation of, or in response to, sudden and slow-onset climate events and processes. Specific measures that help prevent, prepare for and address displacement are routinely implemented by actors working across different policy and operational sectors: climate action, disaster risk reduction and management, human mobility, preparedness and humanitarian response,

peacebuilding, just transition and recovery, decent work and social protection policies, human rights and sustainable development. Facilitating and catalyzing the provision of this kind of support by relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts is the mandate of the Santiago Network on Loss & Damage.

These measures need to be fully integrated in approaches to avert, minimize and address loss and damage, and adequately financed through loss and damage funding arrangements in all potential windows of financing (before, during and after climate impacts are felt). This requires complementing and expanding currently existing funding arrangements, allocated for instance for DRR, disaster preparedness, humanitarian interventions, and recovery, durable solutions and sustainable development, in order to tailor them to the specificities of displacement in the context of the various impacts of climate change.

In the context of the adverse impacts of climate change, averting, minimizing and addressing displacement requires rolling out a very specific set of measures, which will need to be systematically integrated in broader Loss & Damage approaches. These responses are essential to averting, minimizing and addressing the Loss & Damage communities suffer when movement is forced, not planned for, poorly managed, and not resolved swiftly.

1. Averting displacement and its impacts

Consistently with paragraph (g.vi) of the TFD Recommendations: “(vi) To facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, as appropriate and in accordance with national laws and policies, in the context of climate change, by considering the needs of migrants and displaced persons, communities of origin, transit and destination, and by enhancing opportunities for regular migration pathways, including through labour mobility, consistent with international labour standards, as appropriate;”

Effective investments in rights-based and people-centered climate change mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction and resilience for people at risk will contribute to averting disaster displacement by reducing the drivers of climate risk. Efforts in these domains have been largely insufficient, resulting in limited resilience for at-risk communities. Improving this situation will require significant enhancements in governance and greater coordination of development responses, as highlighted by key human mobility frameworks, including the UN Secretary-General's 2022 Action Agenda and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM). However, “averting displacement” does not only mean “avoiding population movements from areas at risk”, all measures that improve people’s agency and ability to move in a dignified manner result in more voluntary mobility decisions, and may therefore avert displacement. Specific actions that can be supported include policies and programmes that remove obstacles to safe, regular migration (e.g. free movement frameworks, rights-based labour migration schemes, and other migration pathways based on humanitarian, family reunification, education, or health-related considerations) or that facilitate or support movement out of areas at risk (e.g. planned relocations as a measure of last resort). This is consistent with commitments by States under the GCM to identify, develop and strengthen solutions for migrants compelled to leave their countries of origin owing the adverse effects of climate change.

2. Minimizing displacement and its impacts

Consistently with paragraph (g.iii) of the TFD Recommendations: “To strengthen preparedness, including early warning systems, contingency planning, evacuation planning and resilience-building strategies and plans, and develop innovative approaches, such as forecast-based financing, to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change;”

Minimising displacement and its impacts requires being able to effectively reduce the risks that people face when they are displaced and compelled to move, as well as the impacts on other affected communities. This requires integrating information on potential patterns of displacement in disaster preparedness, correlating climate risk information and early warning systems with displacement monitoring and alerts. This in turn helps strengthen governance, response capacities and early action measures, and promote the active participation of communities at risk. In most sudden-onset scenarios, it requires planning evacuation procedures and identifying and setting up safe shelters, and pre-positioning adequate and appropriate relief items in the areas displaced persons will be moving to, and assisting evacuations to facilitate people's safe movement out of areas at risk. It also requires investing in decent work and sustainable livelihoods, infrastructure and markets that can minimize the impacts of slow-onset events on people.

In both sudden and slow-onset scenarios, it requires preparing for the occurrence of protracted and repeated displacement, ensuring that disaster planning considers potential obstacles to durable solutions people might encounter as part of their recovery (e.g. lack of access to housing, land and property, limited access to services, decent jobs and social safety nets). This also requires anticipating the impacts of displacement on other affected communities in places of origin and destination, ensuring that responses to displacement are part of broader development planning processes.

3. Addressing displacement and its impacts

Consistently with paragraph (g.v) of the TFD Recommendations: "(v) To recall the guiding principles on internal displacement and seek to strengthen efforts to find durable solutions for internally displaced people when working to implement integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, as appropriate;"

Efforts to address the human rights and humanitarian needs of displaced persons and other people affected by displacement and progress towards the achievement of a durable solution are integral to response and recovery interventions. In order to fully address displacement in the context of the adverse effects of climate change, it is essential that the work that is funded through loss and damage financing accounts for all the specific and additional, economic and non-economic impacts of displacement, including its cascading, indirect consequences on those displaced and other affected persons. Monitoring the evolving needs, conditions and preferences of displaced persons is essential to informing this work. Investing in strengthening protection, including social protection, and assistance for displaced persons is crucial to upholding the rights to adequate housing, education, food, health, adequate standard of living, participation and access to justice. Finally, investing in durable solutions and governance of displacement, including protracted displacement, is a critical priority in addressing loss and damage associated with climate change. The recurrence of displacement or its protracted nature have significant negative impacts on the achievement of stability, peace and sustainable development and full respect of human rights.

- 3) All displaced persons and people affected by displacement should have direct access to loss and damage planning, decision-making and funding to ensure effective response.

Consistently with paragraph (i) of the TFD Recommendations: "To continue supporting efforts, including finance, technology and capacity-building, of Parties and other actors, including with and for communities and local actors, in order to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, at all levels, including the community, national, regional and international levels;"

All displaced persons, regardless of the reasons for their displacement, and other individuals, groups and communities affected by displacement should be included in, and participate effectively, in rights-based and transparent funding and planning decisions on L&D. L&D funding must become a key vehicle to ensure remedy for the harms suffered by people and communities, based on their actual expressed needs. Funding should facilitate predictable, additional, rapid and concessional assistance, including to address displacement. It should be made available and directly accessible to displaced persons, communities, local authorities and response actors in an effective and timely manner, and support work to protect the rights and address the needs of all displaced persons, and promote achievement of durable solutions. Funding should also support countries to strengthen their institutional and funding arrangements to facilitate access of affected individuals and groups to financing and decision-making on loss and damage.

These measures should target both:

- 1) people who have been displaced in the context of specific climate impacts;
- 2) people displaced by other causes, who are particularly vulnerable to climate impacts due to their status or situation as displaced persons.

Plans, assistance and funding to avert and minimize L&D related with displacement should also be available to, and inclusive of, people who might be displaced as a consequence of climate impacts.

Inclusive approaches should be reflected in opportunities for participation of displaced persons and other affected communities, as well as people who could be potentially displaced. Discussions to develop policies and programmes on loss and damage at global, national and local levels need to recognize the right of displaced persons to access information and meaningfully participate in decision-making. Relevant decisions need to reflect their expressed priorities and perspectives. Displaced persons have full agency and capacities, which should be recognized and mobilized as part of loss and damage conversations, enabling them to claim their rights and advocate for appropriate solutions and support.

Participation of displaced persons should reflect the diversity of relevant communities, with the meaningful inclusion of women and men, LGBTQIA+ individuals, children and youth, and older persons, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, migrants and refugees – valuing their different experiences, knowledge and capacities, and impacts suffered throughout their displacement. This is key to ensuring that funding will translate in lasting support and effective remedy for communities and people that are most vulnerable to climate impacts.

List of Contributing Organizations

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)

International Labour Office (ILO)

International Organisation for Migration (IOM)

International Refugee Assistance Project

Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

Office of the United Nations Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement (OSA)

Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD)

Refugee Law Initiative (RLI)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)

The Loss and Damage and Challenges of Human Mobility and Displacement Working Group of the Loss and Damage Collaboration (L&DC), a coalition of practitioners, researchers, lawyers and activists working under at local, national and global levels, also contributed to the conceptualization and development of this paper.