

**A two-page summary of the outcomes of Activity II.1:
Mapping workplans of bodies/work programmes under the UNFCCC on displacement**

Lead: members of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and
Damage

I. Introduction:

The outcome of Activity II.1 of the workplan of the Task Force on Displacement on “Mapping workplans of bodies/work programmes under the UNFCCC on displacement” was made available online on 8 February 2018.

The product delivered under Activity II.1 presents descriptions of relevant activities, mandates and products, presented in a succinct, tabular format, and detailed information is contained in an annex.

The result of the activity identified that the following constituted bodies and workstreams under the UNFCCC have relevant activities, mandates and/or have generated technical products in relation to displacement: the Adaptation Committee (AC), the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE), the Least Developed Countries Expert group (LEG), the Lima Work Plan on Gender, the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP), and the Research and Systematic Observation workstream.

The mapping laid out the current landscape of work on displacement under the UNFCCC as follows:

- a) References to displacement in knowledge products developed to date are limited and only included as part of technical materials that address broader themes or related topics, e.g.:
 - Training material for the preparation of national communication for non-Annex I Parties, developed by the CGE; and
 - Synthesis report on human settlements and adaptation, developed under the NWP;
- b) The LEG and the AC engage in the work of the Task force on Displacement by having one member from each body serve in the Task Force. These two bodies ensure coherence and synergy across overall efforts to address the adverse effects of climate change, as needed;
- c) The mandates of the Lima Work Plan on Gender and Systematic Observation workstream consider differentiated impacts of climate changes on different groups of populations, including indigenous peoples and local communities. These mandates can provide entry point for further integration of the issue of displacement, as appropriate.

Key findings from the results of this activities are as follows:

- a) The mapping illustrated that displacement is a relatively new topic under the UNFCCC process;
- b) There is little duplication of mandates under the UNFCCC process in relation to the topic of displacement. Displacement, as a topic, is not on the agendas of constituted bodies other than the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism, and the workstreams which indirectly address issues related to displacement do not have a specific mandate to integrate displacement as a theme into their technical activities;
- c) The Task Force on Displacement has been instrumental under the UNFCCC process in raising the awareness of the nexus between human mobility and climate change in order to help

equip Parties with a suit of approaches to address manifold and contexts-specific implications;

- d) The current membership of the Task Force on Displacement includes representatives from relevant constituted bodies. This arrangement contributes to ensuring coherence of overall efforts and timely provisions of technical inputs to ongoing related work under the UNFCCC process.

II. Gaps

The stocktaking of mandates and work of bodies and workstreams under the UNFCCC process with regard to displacement suggests the following: Displacement is foreseen as a risk associated with the impacts of climate change in some societies. While information to assist countries with this issue exist in other forums, the information, guidance or tools to avert, minimize and address displacement in the context of climate change are currently not readily available or consolidated on the UNFCCC website. There is a need to inform climate change policy-makers on displacement in the context of climate change in order to manage climate risks in a comprehensive manner.

III. Opportunities

This section provides possible ways for addressing the gaps mentioned above under the work of the UNFCCC. These ideas may form a basis for part of a set of recommendations to be forwarded to the Executive Committee at its 8th meeting.

- a) Tailored-information on the linkages between displacement and the work of relevant constituted bodies and workstreams under the UNFCCC can help integrate displacement consideration across all aspects of climate change policies;
- b) The Warsaw International Mechanism, through the five-year workplan, strategic workstream (D) '*Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation*', and initiated through its Task Force on Displacement, continues in a coherent manner, the work to enhance knowledge, action and support, and help climate change policy-makers prepare to integrate displacement and wider issues around human mobility in climate risk management. The institutional arrangements currently put in place under the Warsaw International Mechanism can take stock of the progress of the work on human mobility associated with climate change impacts, and define ways to enhance the reach and impact of relevant activities both within the UNFCCC secretariat and outside;
- c) Continue improving and updating the UNFCCC website with the knowledge products arising from the implementation of the five-year workplan, strategic workstream (D), and the Task Force on Displacement, with a view to making available relevant information on human mobility to climate change policy-makers in order to manage climate risks in a comprehensive manner.
