

## HUMAN MOBILITY IN THE UNFCCC PROCESS

UNFCCC negotiations have increasingly integrated human mobility considerations. **Migration, displacement, and planned relocation** appear in UNFCCC documents through:

- 2010, COP16: The **Cancun Adaptation Framework**<sup>1</sup>
- 2013, COP19: The establishment of the **Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM)** gave an important space for human mobility in the loss and damage area.
- 2015, COP21: Establishment of a dedicated **Task Force on Displacement (TFD)** within the WIM, which catalyzes work on human mobility within the UNFCCC.
- 2019 COP24: TFD recommendations were approved by COP24<sup>2</sup>, and constitute a highly relevant **document on human mobility in the loss and damage sphere**.

More recently, and continuing the work under the WIM, **human mobility is integrated in two key processes under loss and damage**:

- 2019 COP25: The Santiago Network on Loss and Damage
- 2023 COP28: The dedicated Fund for responding to loss and damage

While the decision surrounding the Santiago Network does not go into detail on the thematic issues to be covered by the provision of technical assistance, human mobility issues appear as a prominent need in the country questionnaires and the regional scoping workshops<sup>3</sup>.

The **COP27 decision** on Funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change<sup>4</sup>, **included multiple references to migration, displacement, and planned relocation as part of the priority issues to be covered in the scope of these new funding systems**.

Following the work carried out by the Transitional Committee in 2023, the **COP28 decision** which operationalizes the next steps for the fund also **integrates human mobility (i.e., migration, displacement, and planned relocation) as a key topic of action**, while giving a role for climate migrants in consultative processes<sup>5</sup>.

*In summary, human mobility has been increasingly integrated in loss and damage discussions under the UNFCCC. The most significant elements are the establishment of a dedicated Task Force on Displacement under the WIM and the inclusion of migration, displacement, and relocation in the scope of the new fund for loss and damage being established.*

<sup>1</sup> <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/10a1.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/resources/santiago-network/needs-and-gaps-identified-in-the-regional-workshops>.

<sup>4</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2022\\_10a01\\_E.pdf#page=11](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2022_10a01_E.pdf#page=11).

<sup>5</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2023\\_11a01\\_adv.pdf#page=2](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2023_11a01_adv.pdf#page=2).