

1                   **Accessing financial resources aiming to**  
2                   **avert, minimize, and address the impacts**  
3                   **of**  
4                   **displacement associated with**  
5                   **the adverse effects of climate change**

6  
7                   **Technical Guide**

8  
9                   **Secretariat of the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD)**  
10                  **International Organization for Migration**

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12  
13                  Full Revised Draft

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- 15 Executive Summary
- 16 [to be completed]

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## 98 Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Other Shortened forms

99	AR	Assessment Report
100	BIM	Barbados Implementation Modalities
101	CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
102	CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris
103		Agreement
104	CERF	UN Central Emergency Response Fund
105	COP	Conference of the Parties
106	DFI	Development Finance Institution
107	DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
108	DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
109	EG	Expert Group
110	FCV	Fragility, Conflict and Violence
111	FRLD	Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage
112	GCM	Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration
113	GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
114	IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
115	IOM	International Organization for Migration
116	IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
117	MDB	Multilateral development bank
118	NAP	National Adaptation Plan
119	NC	National Communication
120	NCQG	New Collective Quantified Goal
121	NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
122	NDR	Report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties
123		related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement
124	PDD	Platform on Disaster Displacement
125	PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
126	PoA	Plan of Action
127	RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
128	RICD	Risk Index for Climate Displacement
129	SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
130	SIDS	Small Island Developing State
131	SN	Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage
132		associated with the adverse effects of climate change (SN)
133	SSP	Shared Socioeconomic Pathway
134	TFD	Task Force on Displacement
135	UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
136	UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
137	UNHCRUN	High Commissioner for Refugees
138	WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage
139	WIM ExCom	Executive Committee of the WIM
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## PLACEHOLDER FOR EXCOM’S “INTRODUCTION/DISCLAIMER”

The following guide is technical in nature, voluntary and non-prescriptive. It reflects the views of the experts engaged in the Task Force on Displacement in preparing its contents and it does not seek to prejudge any international negotiations on the topic herein, and its content may not be applicable to all national contexts.

143

## 144 Introduction

### 145 1.1 Objectives and intended audience of the Guide

146 This Technical Guide on accessing financial resources aiming to avert, minimize, and address  
147 displacement associated with the adverse effects of climate change and its impacts (‘the  
148 Guide’) is intended to provide practical guidance to:

- 149 1. Identify needs and risks related with displacement and other forms of human mobility in  
150 the context of the adverse effects of climate change;
- 151 2. Identify priorities for operational responses to help avert, minimize and address the  
152 negative impacts these occurrences can have on affected persons, communities and  
153 societies;
- 154 3. Analyse options available to finance relevant responses, by looking at different funding  
155 sources, donors and instruments;
- 156 4. Plan to mobilize financial resources to support the identified responses.

157 The Guide is intended for Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate  
158 Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, as well as for other international, national, and  
159 local actors working on human mobility and climate action, including loss and damage. It is  
160 intended to provide practical, actionable information and tools to access financial resources  
161 required to better promote integrated approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing  
162 displacement by identifying and prioritizing relevant operational responses and available  
163 funding arrangements.

### 164 1.2 Scope of the Guide

165 This Guide focuses primarily on displacement, as the form of human mobility most clearly  
166 and univocally associated with loss and damage. However, measures related to migration  
167 and planned relocation are important components of the integrated approaches needed to  
168 avert, minimise and address displacement and related loss and damage. Moreover, in many  
169 cases there is a continuity between the occurrence of different population movements, as  
170 well as between the efforts needed to anticipate or address them. For this reason, this  
171 Guide covers a broad variety of elements and dimensions that matter to the intersection of  
172 climate change and human mobility (see the terminology in Annex 1), and more specifically  
173 the following ones:<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> A full list of human mobility categories relevant for climate action is included in the Technical Guide on integrating human mobility into relevant national climate change planning, available at: [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WIM\\_ExCom\\_human-mobility\\_TFD\\_2024.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WIM_ExCom_human-mobility_TFD_2024.pdf). Given the focus of this Guide on loss and damage, however, categories such as migrants and just transition and transhumance are not analysed in depth in the following sections. Moreover, displacement due to climate change mitigation and adaptation projects was not included as it is not directly related to impact of climate change itself, but rather to failure to adhere to environmental and social safeguards.

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- Internal Displacement (e.g. disaster displacement and planned or spontaneous evacuation)
- Migrants in vulnerable situations (e.g. migrants in reception centres, migrants moving through irregular pathways)
- ~~Cross-border displacement (including refugees, persons who do not meet legal refugee category definitions but may be in need of international protection, and cross-border evacuations) [Hafiza's proposal: Cross-border displacement and refugees to be replaced by migration and displaced persons. This is the proposal by Angela. I would check and get back as soon as possible i got response from the constituency]~~
- ~~Refugees~~
  - Diaspora
  - Planned relocation
  - Remittances
  - Trapped population

This broad approach is also consistent with the holistic consideration of 'human mobility' under the UNFCCC as referring to 'migration, displacement and planned relocation, as well as with existing guidance on integrating human mobility into relevant national climate change planning.<sup>2</sup>

### 1.3 Guide development

The Guide was developed by the Secretariat of the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), in coordination with all the actors involved in the implementation of the TFD PoA. It was developed compiling guidance provided by the members of the WIM ExCom and of its EGs, and insights shared by professionals working on this topic outside the UNFCCC, gathered through a combination of:

1. analysis of technical guidance documents issued by relevant donors and funding arrangements (e.g. relating to the scope of their disbursements, the kind of financing options available, and the requirements to access relevant funds);
2. analysis of outcome documents and decisions from UNFCCC negotiations related to climate finance, in particular related to loss and damage;
3. interviews with experts on loss and damage finance and staff from relevant institutions and mechanisms;
4. a survey of relevant project and activities focusing on the different facets of human mobility in the context of the adverse effects of climate change; and
5. a review of relevant literature, news, and other information sources that have covered topics related to loss and damage finance, with specific mention to measures and activities related to human mobility.

### 1.4 Structure of the Guide

The present introduction lays out some basic information about the scope and audience of this Guide, as well as the process leading to its development.

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<sup>2</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WIM\\_ExCom\\_human-mobility\\_TFD\\_2024.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WIM_ExCom_human-mobility_TFD_2024.pdf)

217 Section 2 provides a short background on human mobility and climate change, and its  
218 relevance for action and support on loss and damage.  
219 Section 3 presents a mapping of operational approaches that can help achieve the  
220 objectives of averting, minimizing and addressing displacement in the context of the  
221 adverse effects of climate change.  
222 Section 4 provides an overview of the current finance landscape, identifying key instruments  
223 and actors that can support efforts across all the areas of work relevant to averting,  
224 minimizing and addressing displacement in the context of the adverse effects of climate  
225 change .  
226 Section 5 presents a framework and provides practical guidance for the development of a  
227 programmatic approach at the national level to enable access to climate finance specifically  
228 for averting, minimizing, and addressing displacement in the context of the adverse effects  
229 of climate change. It includes indications on the three technical pillars that underpin this  
230 work, namely: 1) the assessment of needs and risks associated with human mobility, and  
231 related responses; 2) the prioritization of relevant work, the development of a programme  
232 of action and the matching of its components to available funding options; 3) the  
233 development of governance and coordination mechanisms to support relevant efforts.  
234 The Guide is complemented by a set of Annexes that provide additional details on available  
235 funding sources and operational approaches.

## 236 2 Background

### 237 2.1 Human mobility as a loss and damage issue

238 According to the 6<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report (AR6) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate  
239 Change (IPCC),<sup>3</sup> global warming already caused global surface temperature to increase by  
240 1.1°C above pre-industrial levels in the decade between 2011 and 2020. The consequences  
241 of a warming climate include the increased severity of extreme weather events such as  
242 tropical storms, dangerous heatwaves, wildfires, flooding and the occurrence or  
243 acceleration of slow-onset events for instance sea level rise, ocean acidification, glacial  
244 retreat, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity and desertification.<sup>4</sup>  
245 In the context of increasing climate-related risks, the human mobility implications of  
246 disasters and the adverse effects of climate change are one of the impacts that will have the  
247 most profound, far-reaching and widespread ramifications. According to the IPCC WGII  
248 (working on Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability), climate hazards, including heavy  
249 precipitation, flooding, tropical cyclones, drought and sea level rise will all increasingly drive  
250 population displacement, both by directly triggering life-saving movements, and by creating  
251 the conditions for the occurrence of more complex humanitarian crises. Moreover, climate  
252 change impacts will interact with other drivers of risk, including impoverishment and  
253 marginalization of communities, demographic growth in areas at risk, unplanned  
254 urbanization, local processes of environmental degradation, and weak governance, to  
255 progressively reduce people’s options for safe, informed and well-planned migration. These  
256 outcomes are already being felt most acutely in countries featuring high levels of exposure  
257 to climate hazards and low adaptive capacities, such as low-lying Small Island Developing  
258 States, those in developing mountain regions, and Least Developed Countries, including  
259 those affected by conflict and fragility, but are widely identified as part of a global trend.  
260 The importance of the nexus between climate change and human mobility has long been  
261 recognized: already in 1990, the very first IPCC report warned policymakers that “the  
262 gravest effects of climate change may be those on human migration as millions are  
263 displaced by shoreline erosion, coastal flooding and severe drought”.<sup>5</sup> However, recent  
264 efforts to quantify the phenomenon and its potential implications underpin increased global  
265 awareness of the phenomenon. According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre  
266 (IDMC), it is estimated that in 2024 alone, 45.8 million displacements occurred in the  
267 context of disasters, over 99% of which were triggered by weather or climate-related  
268 hazards.<sup>6</sup>  
269 On average, over the last decade, these events triggered no less than 25 million  
270 displacements every year, with the well-informed assumption that almost all will have  
271 occurred within countries, rather than involving cross-border movements.<sup>7</sup> These numbers  
272 are likely much higher when accounting for people compelled to move from their place of  
273 origin in the context of slow-onset events and processes, and do not account for the effect  
274 of climate-related hazards on other drivers of displacement, particularly for populations

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<sup>3</sup> The full AR6 is available at: <https://www.ipcc.ch/assessment-report/ar6/>.

<sup>4</sup> The impacts of climate change are detailed in the work of the Working Group II on Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, available at: <https://www.ipcc.ch/repo>

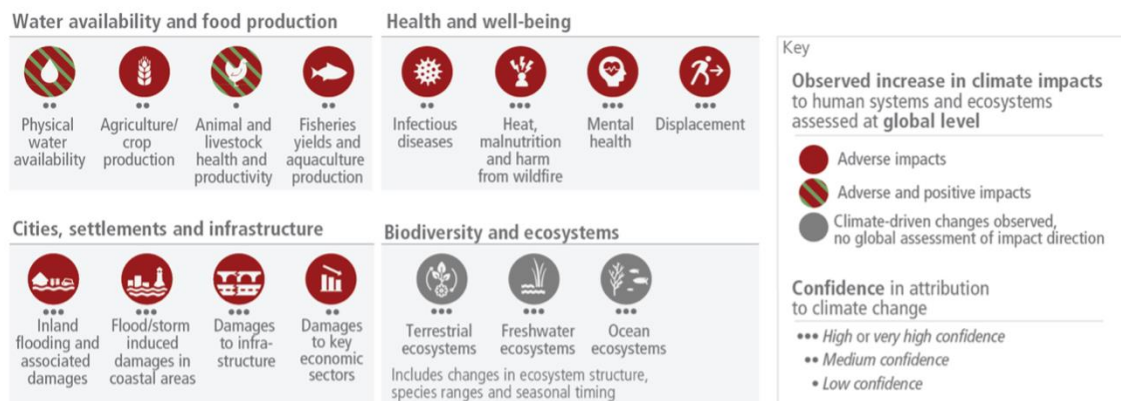
<sup>6</sup> IDMC. 2025. Global Report on Internal Displacement 2025. <https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2025/>.

<sup>7</sup> IDMC. 2025. Global Report on Internal Displacement 2025. <https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2025/>.

275 affected by complex crises and multiple, recurrent and protracted displacement within and  
 276 away from conflict-affected and fragile contexts).<sup>8</sup> Moreover, the growing risk conditions  
 277 resulting from the multiplication of hazards and their impacts also hinder efforts and  
 278 progress towards resolving displacement, resulting in displacement becoming more  
 279 protracted. This has significant consequences on the life, well-being and prospects of  
 280 vulnerable people around the world, particularly affecting individuals and groups that face  
 281 specific risks and challenges, including Indigenous Peoples, and women, boys and girls **and**  
 282 **people with disabilities**.

283 Looking forward, the World Bank projects that in six regions (East Asia and the Pacific, North  
 284 Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and Latin America),  
 285 rising sea levels, water scarcity and declining crop productivity could compel between 44  
 286 and 216 million people to move within their own countries by 2050, with the actual  
 287 numbers largely determined by the scope and effectiveness of measures to combat climate  
 288 change, reduce its impacts and support at-risk and affected populations.<sup>9</sup>  
 289 Compounding these issues, **displaced persons and migrants and refugees** (especially those  
 290 living and moving in the most destitute conditions) tend to be among the most vulnerable to  
 291 the impacts of climate change, as they face differentiated circumstances that put them at  
 292 greater risk of climate impacts.

293 **Figure 1: Types of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change**



295 *Source: IPCC's WGII report on Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, 2023*

296  
 297  
 298  
 299 In light of all the above, integrating a comprehensive human mobility perspective is  
 300 essential to effective climate action. Displacement, migration and planned relocation occur  
 301 when people face losses and damages – they are a *symptom* of the impacts climate change  
 302 has caused (or may cause) on areas and communities that are made vulnerable - most often  
 303 through discrimination, exclusion, poverty and injustice. As clearly recognized within  
 304 UNFCCC discussions,<sup>10</sup> displacement is also a *form* of (non-economic) loss and damage,

<sup>8</sup> UNHCR. 2024. No Escape: On the frontlines of climate change, conflict and forced displacement.  
<https://www.unhcr.org/publications/no-escape-frontlines-climate-change-conflict-and-forced-displacement>

<sup>9</sup> World Bank. 2021. Groundswell Part 2 : Acting on Internal Climate Migration.  
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/2c9150df-52c3-58ed-9075-d78ea56c3267>

<sup>10</sup> For a full overview of the evolution of human mobility discussions under the UNFCCC, please refer to:  
<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/key-knowledge-products-2023/2024/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage/technical-guide-on-integrating-human-mobility-and-climate-change-linkages-into-relevant-national>

305 linked with the loss of self-determination, sense of place, and identity, among others (figure  
306 1).<sup>11</sup> Lastly, displacement, migration and planned relocations can also be drivers of further,  
307 cascading negative economic and non-economic outcomes for the people moving and  
308 otherwise affected individuals, communities and societies. This also includes creating  
309 conditions for the generation, perpetuation and increase of vulnerability to further climate  
310 impacts.<sup>12</sup>

311 These complex intersections highlight the need to fully integrate human mobility in the  
312 policy and practice on loss and damage at global, regional, national and sub-national levels.  
313 Such an integrated approach can be pursued through a diversity of interventions that  
314 contribute to the following objectives:

315 1) *Create conditions to avert displacement in the context of climate change*

316 Strong and effective mitigation efforts are needed to curb greenhouse gas emissions  
317 and related temperature increases, limiting their influence on extreme weather  
318 events. Effective local climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction  
319 (DRR) need to target areas where people will be facing the acute impacts of climate  
320 change to prevent negative impacts on vulnerable populations. These preventive  
321 efforts can reduce the climate shocks and stresses that force people to move.

322 2) *Strengthen capacities to manage and address displacement, migration and planned  
323 relocation in the context of the adverse effect of climate change*

324 Evidence from all regions shows that the limits of local resilience and adaptive  
325 capacity are being stretched, resulting in forced mobility and immobility. In such  
326 cases, having in place well-structured, effective disaster preparedness, response and  
327 recovery systems is essential to mitigating and managing direct and cascading  
328 impacts on individuals and societies, including by reducing the vulnerability of  
329 people already displaced or on the move.

330 3) *Enable safe, dignified and voluntary migration and rights-based community-led  
331 planned relocation as a strategy to avert, minimise and address loss and damage*

332 If relevant risks and challenges are adequately identified and anticipated, migration  
333 and planned relocation can be strategies that allow people and communities to  
334 reduce climate risk and strengthen adaptive capacities. This requires promoting  
335 participatory, well-planned and well-managed approaches, based on communities'  
336 free, prior and informed consent, which fully protect human rights and preserve  
337 local knowledge and culture.

338  
339 Progress towards these objectives requires integrating displacement and human mobility  
340 concerns in all policies, plans and investments in a coherent manner, across the  
341 development, climate change, disaster risk management and humanitarian domains.  
342 Relevant operational options are explored in more detail in section 3.

## 344 2.2 Human mobility and loss and damage: limitations of the current finance 345 landscape

346  
347 Despite the recognized importance of human mobility work for climate action, there  
348 currently are few resources available to support relevant efforts. Work on human mobility

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<sup>11</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/nels\\_paper\\_2024.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/nels_paper_2024.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>

349 in the context of climate change is not usually identified as a discrete thematic area. While  
350 some programmes and interventions on human mobility have been funded by different  
351 donors and through different streams, the current financial landscape on this topic is  
352 fragmented and uncoordinated.

353

354 In fact, all available sources of finance present significant limitations.

- 355 • **Adaptation funding** currently covers no more than 10% of the estimated USD 215-  
356 387 billion needed annually to successfully minimize the impacts of climate change.<sup>13</sup>  
357 Available funding falls short of the USD 300 billion objective agreed upon at  
358 COP29,<sup>14</sup> and is particularly difficult to access for high-risk countries featuring limited  
359 levels of institutional capacities or instability.<sup>15</sup>
- 360 • **Disaster risk reduction funding** is even less sizable and is not tied to any quantified  
361 financial commitment by countries.<sup>16</sup>
- 362 • **Humanitarian funding** has been declining in recent years, is already insufficient in  
363 the face of today's crises and is expected to cover a fraction of humanitarian needs  
364 in a future humanitarian landscape featuring more frequent and more intense  
365 hazards and disasters, and more acute associated impacts (fig 2).<sup>17</sup> Moreover,  
366 humanitarian funding tends to sharply decline over time, leaving many protracted  
367 crisis situations (including their displacement implications) largely underfunded.
- 368 • Dedicated sources of funding on **human mobility** (such as the Migration Multi-  
369 Partner Trust Fund on Migration<sup>18</sup>) and durable solutions (such as the Internal  
370 Displacement Solutions Fund<sup>19</sup>) are smaller, less established and not specifically  
371 focused on climate change issues.

372

373 The picture that emerges from the analysis of existing finance on human mobility and  
374 climate change presents significant gaps. This is a particular concern in the context of  
375 increasing risks, leading to longer-lasting impacts in developing countries that are  
376 particularly vulnerable to adverse affects of climate change, including SIDS and LDCs, which  
377 have generally lower capacity to meet the complex requirements required to access these  
378 sources of finance, find it even harder to access adequate resources. Notably, ~~fragile~~  
379 countries which host a disproportionately large number of displaced persons, have  
380 historically received much lower shares of available climate finance, due to the risk-  
381 averseness of donors.<sup>20</sup> There are also significant limitations to the usefulness of this  
382 funding to support work on displacement, migration and planned relocation: laborious  
383 processing means that it can take years for funding to become available, and it might not

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<sup>13</sup> UNEP.2023. Adaptation Gap Report 2023. At: <https://www.unep.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report-2023>

<sup>14</sup> <https://unfccc.int/news/cop29-un-climate-conference-agrees-to-triple-finance-to-developing-countries-protecting-lives-and>

<sup>15</sup> World Bank. 2024. Closing the Gap : Trends in Adaptation Finance for Fragile and Conflict-affected Settings. <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099071924093036614/p18036713fd35307f1987e1f37c1b5a9457>

<sup>16</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/high-level-dialogue-international-cooperation-scaleup-financing-drr-financing-disaster>

<sup>17</sup> <https://devinit.org/resources/global-humanitarian-assistance-report-2023/>

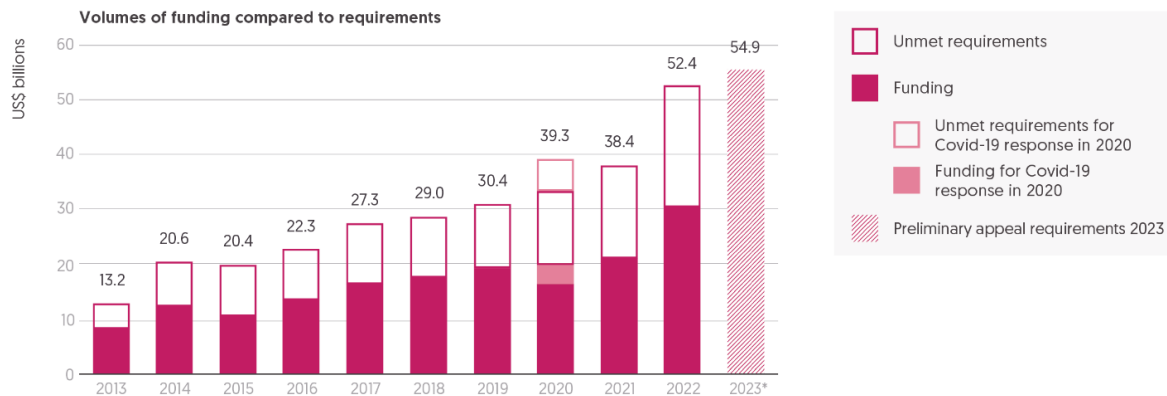
<sup>18</sup> <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/mptf>

<sup>19</sup> <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/ids00>

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.icrc.org/en/publication/4672-embracing-discomfort-call-enable-finance-climate-change-adaptation-conflict>

384 meet the most urgent needs of communities. Lastly, challenges in accreditation processes,  
 385 project development and reporting make it overly difficult for local and community actors to  
 386 directly access these resources – an issue that is particularly felt by **displaced persons,**  
 387 **refugees and migrants**, who routinely face additional barriers to representation, awareness  
 388 and ability to deal with administrative requirements.

390 **Figure 2: Volume of humanitarian funding compared to requirements**



391  
 392 *Source: Devint<sup>21</sup>*

393  
 394 Addressing this funding gap will therefore require both increasing the overall scale of  
 395 existing finance by making additional resources available and diversifying the sources of  
 396 finance, to match the growing needs of people, communities and societies affected and  
 397 displaced in the context of the adverse effects of climate change and lowering the barriers  
 398 to accessing relevant financial resources for developing countries, and in particular those  
 399 that have more limited capacities.

400  
 401 **2.3 Ongoing evolutions in the loss and damage action and support architecture**

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 403 In this context, the operationalization of specific arrangements to provide vulnerable  
 404 countries with technical and financial assistance is an important development. In 2019, the  
 405 Parties established the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and  
 406 damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change (SN) as part of the WIM.<sup>22</sup> Its  
 407 role is to catalyse the technical assistance of organizations, bodies, networks and experts for  
 408 the implementation of relevant approaches at the local, national and regional level in  
 409 developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate  
 410 change. Following its setup and resourcing, the SN began delivering services in 2025,  
 411 awarding a first grant for technical assistance to Vanuatu. Based on the agreed rules and  
 412 procedures, the SN is accepting requests for technical assistance from developing countries,  
 413 which are the foundation to issue Calls for Proposals that SN members can apply to. As  
 414 relevant technical assistance start being requested by and delivered to governments and  
 415 communities to support the development of initiatives to avert, minimise and address loss  
 416 and damage, human mobility can be integrated in all relevant capacity building, evidence

<sup>21</sup> <https://devinit.org/resources/global-humanitarian-assistance-report-2023/key-trends-humanitarian-need-funding-2022/>

<sup>22</sup> UNFCCC. 2019. Decision 2/CMA.2: <https://unfccc.int/documents/209506>

417 generation, preparedness, and policy development efforts to promote more coherent and  
418 comprehensive technical assistance on loss and damage.  
419 Moreover, in 2022 COP27/CMA4 established a Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage  
420 (FRLD) and new funding arrangements for assisting developing countries that are  
421 particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, in responding to loss and  
422 damage.<sup>23</sup> The FRLD aims to strengthen responses to economic and non-economic loss and  
423 damage associated with both extreme weather events and slow onset events. Importantly,  
424 the decision explicitly includes work on human mobility in the scope of the Fund, also  
425 recognising that displacement in the context of climate change is an underfunded area  
426 which might require the development of additional funding arrangements (Paragraphs 6,  
427 17), and calls for the inclusion of climate migrants in procedures to consult and engage  
428 stakeholders in the operationalisation of the Fund (Paragraph 28). Work on the initial two-  
429 year start-up phase of the Fund has started with the "Barbados Implementation Modalities"  
430 (BIM), adopted at the fifth meeting of the FRLD Board in April 2025. Between 2025 and  
431 2026, this mechanism will allocate US\$250 million to support developing countries **that are**  
432 **particularly vulnerable to adverse affects of climate change**, in order to test different access  
433 modalities, building on bottom-up and country-led approaches to addressing economic and  
434 non-economic loss and damage (including those related with human mobility).<sup>24</sup>  
435  
436

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<sup>23</sup> UNFCCC.2023. Operationalization of the new funding arrangements, including a fund, for responding to loss and damage referred to in paragraphs 2–3 of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/documents/636618>

<sup>24</sup> UNFCCC. 2025. FRLD/B.5/7, at: [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/FRLD%20B.5%20Proposal\\_final%20draft\\_clean\\_final%2028%20Mar.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/FRLD%20B.5%20Proposal_final%20draft_clean_final%2028%20Mar.pdf)

437 **3. Relevant operational approaches**

438 **3.1 Working at the intersection of human mobility and climate change**

439

440 Work focusing on the intersection between climate change and human mobility is very  
441 diverse, encompassing interventions that are implemented at different stages of different  
442 climate change-related events and processes (and of different population movements that  
443 might take place in these contexts). A comprehensive approach is essential to fully assess  
444 the needs related with human mobility and climate change, and to design and implement  
445 the most appropriate operational responses.

446

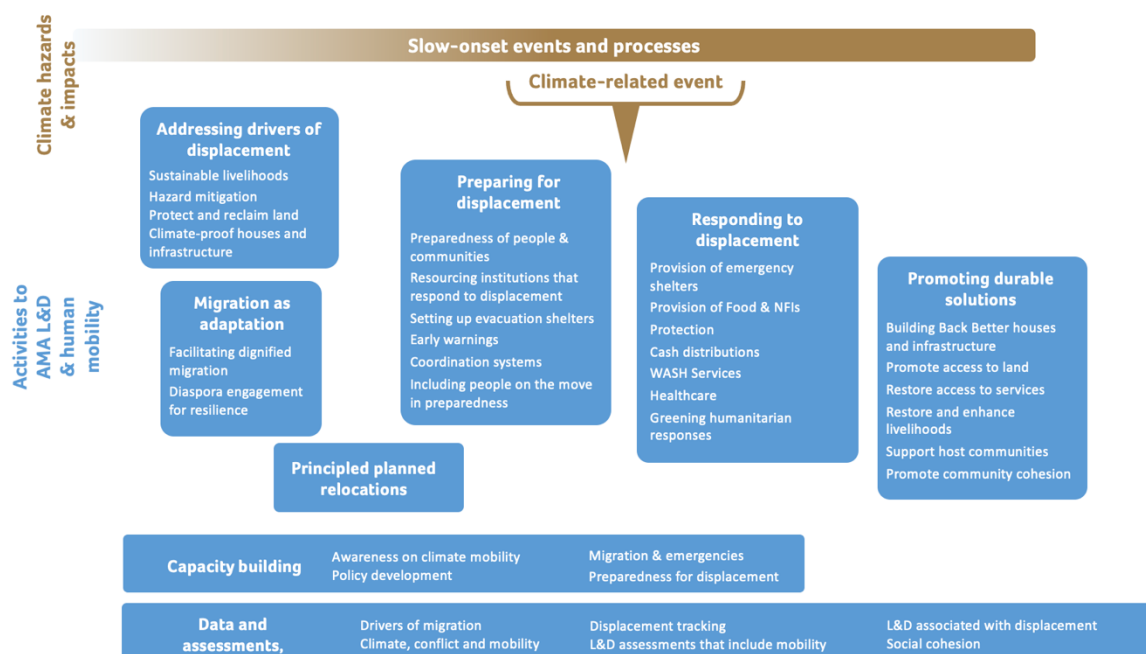
447 The landscape of approaches that this Guide considers is therefore quite broad, spanning  
448 interventions to avert loss and damage (e.g. resilience and promotion of sustainable  
449 livelihoods, food security and peace in areas of origin of large population movements or at  
450 high risk of displacement), minimize loss and damage (e.g. emergency preparedness and  
451 response following weather and climate hazards), and address loss and damage (e.g. post-  
452 disaster interventions for humanitarian assistance, reconstruction, access to services,  
453 livelihood recovery, decent work and durable solutions). A full breakdown of these domains  
454 of work is provided in Figure 3 and is explored further in this section. This conceptualisation,  
455 as well the categorisation of relevant interventions presented here, is based on the analysis  
456 of relevant literature (see also Annex 5 for additional readings on this topic) and of project  
457 information, both publicly available and specifically shared by operational actors and donors  
458 in support of the development of this Guide. Available information is presented in the  
459 [online Project Database](#).<sup>25</sup>

460

461 **Figure 3: Domains relevant to the work on human mobility and climate change**

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<sup>25</sup> Over 120 projects have been elaborated to support this effort, including about 80 that were contributed by TFD members and other partners upon request by the Wim ExCom through a dedicated survey. Additional information has been compiled by PDD and partners on planned relocation interventions as part of the ‘Leaving Place, Restoring Home’ research project: <https://disasterdisplacement.org/news-events/leaving-place-restoring-home-enhancing-the-evidence-base-on-planned-relocation-cases-in-the-context-of-hazards-disasters-and-climate-change-2/>. A further systematization of the work in this field is available through IDMC’s repository of good practices, here: <https://www.internal-displacement.org/good-practices/>



462  
463 *Source: Authors' elaboration based on a survey of relevant activities*

464  
465 In practice, few concrete responses will explicitly be articulated as 'action and support on  
466 loss and damage and human mobility', and many may not even primarily target climate  
467 change impacts, but rather focus on disaster response, resilience, development,  
468 environmental change. This has implications on the way programmes, projects and activities  
469 need to be framed in order to be relevant to different donors and funding streams. For the  
470 purpose of this Guide, all these responses are considered part of a diverse, evolving field of  
471 activities, projects and programs that increasingly identifies adverse climate change impacts  
472 on human mobility as a key concern. For additional information on each programming  
473 domain refer to Annex 1, which lists examples of the different operational approaches  
474 included under each programming domain.

### 476 3.1.1 Averting and minimizing the impacts of climate change that drive displacement

477  
478 Supporting adaptation capacities and resilience in areas that have experienced significant  
479 past population movements, or that are experiencing climate risks or impacts that are  
480 expected to lead to significant population movements, is important to protect people's  
481 agency and mobility in the face of climate change. Many of these activities typically focus  
482 on:

- 483 • Increasing local awareness of climate risks;
- 484 • Preventing or mitigating the impacts of climate hazards;
- 485 • Protecting and diversifying capacities, livelihoods and incomes, and promoting food  
486 and water security.

487  
488 Many of the relevant responses overlap with activities that are often framed as 'sustainable  
489 development', 'rural/urban development' or 'livelihood security'. They are however  
490 particularly relevant to the scope of this Guide whenever they are focused on areas whose  
491 populations have traditionally moved to cope with the physical, social, economic and

492 security implications of the impacts of environmental changes and disasters – through, for  
493 instance, seasonal or circular migration or transhumance of pastoralist communities.

494

495 These activities also remain relevant for communities that have already been displaced,  
496 have migrated or have been relocated in the context of climate change impacts, as they are  
497 key to ensuring that whatever solution is put in place to address their needs, is both more  
498 secure and more economically viable and sustainable.

499

In West Africa, the **African Development Bank** is supporting a large programme focusing on areas of origin of people’s migration in the Niger Basin to 1) build the resilience of ecosystems and natural resources; 2) build the resilience of local households through more sustainable livelihoods; and 3) ensure programme coordination and management.

500

With support from the **Green Climate Fund**, the Government of the Republic of Tanzania, UNHCR and the UN Environment Programme are collaborating on a five-year project. “Building Climate Resilience in the Landscapes of the Kigoma Region of Tanzania”, to address challenges linked with flood and erosion control in the refugee-hosting Kigoma region. The initiative adpts a holistic approach, using nature-based solutions and ecosystem restoration to adapt to climate change in areas hosting displaced populations. The project aims to conserve and improve 216,000 hectares of forest and agro-ecological systems in support of local livelihoods.

501

502 All these interventions can be supported by efforts to gather and collect relevant data.

503 Evidence needed to inform, design, target and evaluate programmes at the intersection of  
504 human mobility and resilience typically include:

- 505 • drivers of population movements, including decision-making pathways and tipping  
506 points of different people facing climate risks;
- 507 • impacts on climate change on drivers of risk;
- 508 • patterns of population movements and how they are affected by pre-existing  
509 resources, characteristics, and vulnerability of the population;
- 510 • perspectives and lived experiences of communities to ensure people-centered  
511 responses, with a specific attention to groups particularly affected by displacement,  
512 such as Indigenous Peoples, women, girls and boys and people with disabilities;
- 513 • potential population movements that could take place in a given area due to climate  
514 change impacts.

A grant disbursed by **Canada’s Department for Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship** (IRCC) via its International Migration Capacity Building Program is supporting an assessment of the environmental drivers of migration in rural areas in Mexico, carried out by IOM and Rainforest Alliance. The grant specifically aims to inform capacity building support and empowerment for local women, encouraging their participation in farmers’ cooperatives and providing information on safe migration options.

515

516 Moreover, and given their emerging nature, these kinds of programmatic and operational  
517 approaches often need to be supported by awareness raising, capacity building and policy  
518 development interventions targeting key decision-makers. This is needed to enhance  
519 understanding of the issue and of potential responses, and to create a more conducive and  
520 integrated policy and institutional framework for the implementation of all concrete efforts.  
521 Capacity building on this topic is particularly important to enable regional, national and local  
522 actors to be able to develop context-specific, locally-owned approaches to addressing

The **NDC Partnership Action Fund**, a pooled fund with contributions from 7 European Countries, is supporting the FAO with a grant to assess loss and damage associated with human mobility in the context of climate change in Chile. The fund aims to support Country Members of the NDC Partnership in addressing gaps in the implementation of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The success of FAO in funding this programme highlights the strategic relevance of ensuring that Human Mobility is captured in climate action planning at national level for relevant work to be funded through dedicated finance streams.

523 human mobility in the context of climate change and to be able to access relevant sources  
524 of technical and financial assistance.

### 526 3.1.2 Enabling safe, voluntary and dignified migration to leverage its resilience and 527 adaptation potential.

528 In certain contexts, climate change adaptation activities can leverage the resources, skills  
529 and knowledge migrants can acquire through their migration for the benefit of their  
530 households and communities. Such activities may even facilitate migration (in conditions of  
531 safety and dignity) of some individuals to ensure that additional, diverse resources are made  
532 available to support adaptation to climate change or coping against its impacts. Such  
533 schemes could include, for instance:

- 534 • Livelihood diversification, as migration allows workers to gain an income in another  
535 sector or location, less at risk or affected by climate change;
- 536 • Upskilling, as migrants receive specific training that support further adaptation upon  
537 return in places of origin.

538  
539 The conditions in which migration takes place, and the degree to which the rights of  
540 migrants are respected throughout their journey, and the way responses are targeted to the  
541 specific needs of different individuals (including members of indigenous communities,  
542 women, girls and boys and people with disabilities) are critical factors in determining the  
543 short and long-term benefits of these programmes. To this end, planning for future

In Bangladesh, the **Climate Justice Resilience Fund** is supporting households to make the best of migration opportunities to support adaptation outcomes. The project supports (prospective) migrants, as well as their households, through skill development opportunities for more economically successful migration, awareness on climate-smart use of remittances, as well as reconstruction/recovery support following disasters.

544 migration flows (especially into high-immigration areas such as urban centres) is a key  
545 measure to reduce future risks and create more inclusive communities.

546

547 A subset of these activities may include efforts to enable and protect the ability to move of  
548 people who traditionally rely on mobility for their livelihoods and culture (e.g. pastoralist  
549 communities).

550

### 551 3.1.3 Implementing principled, rights-based planned relocations as an option of last resort

552 When no in situ realistic risk reduction or adaptation options exist to allow people to remain  
553 in areas facing intolerable levels of risk or irreversible degradation of environmental  
554 conditions and, where applicable, the planned relocation of communities can be an option  
555 of last resort to minimise future impacts of climate change. Through planned relocations,  
556 communities or individuals are moved from a location at risk to a safer location, usually with  
557 the assistance of public, partners and private institutions that may support land use  
558 planning, land and housing tenure, housing and infrastructure construction, and livelihood  
559 restoration and decent work without adding additional burden.

560 Planned relocations, however, often are complex, costly and politically fraught processes,  
561 which (if poorly planned or executed) can have negative impacts on communities' resilience  
562 and well-being. Moreover, they can be lengthy operations, and need to be accompanied by  
563 significant effort to protect communities throughout their planning and implementation  
564 phases.

565 The r loss and damages averted by planned relocations are maximized whenever they are  
566 carried out:

- 567 • based on solid, rights-based policy frameworks that specifically cover planned  
568 relocations, or sectoral policies that regulate all its main components in a  
569 comprehensive manner;
- 570 • in a participatory and consultative manner, in accordance with the principle of  
571 communities' Free and Prior Informed Consent;
- 572 • through comprehensive and long-lasting interventions that address needs across all  
573 dimensions of the wellbeing of people being relocated, including the immaterial and  
574 non-economic ones such as the preservation of their cultural heritage and  
575 psychosocial well-being;
- 576 • considering the needs of, and impacts suffered by, other affected communities.

577 Financing these responses therefore requires integrating guardrails to prevent the violation  
578 of human rights principles.

579

In Fiji, the Climate Relocation of Communities (CROC) Trust Fund has been established to create a pool of resources coming from donors and other sources (e.g. levies) that can be disbursed in support of planned relocation operations – including for: research and assessments, risk reduction activities, identification of locations where people may settle, support to relocated communities. The CROC Trust Fund is an excellent example of how the financial landscape on human mobility and loss and damage is evolving. Among the different sources of funding that are being pooled in support of planned relocation operations, Fiji received in June 2024 a NZ\$3.6 million commitment from **New Zealand's International Development Cooperation Programme**, specifically targeting planned relocation operations as part of a broader intervention supporting human mobility in the context of climate change.

580

581 3.1.4 Preparing for displacement and other population movements in the context of the  
582 adverse effects of climate change

583 Preparedness activities targeting disasters whose frequency and severity might be affected  
584 by the impacts of climate change are part and parcel of interventions to minimise and  
585 address loss and damage. A key part of this work involves creating disaster risk management  
586 systems that address the specific needs stemming from displacement that can take place in  
587 the context of such disasters. Relevant activities can include:

- 588 • Setting up coordination systems to manage and address displacement through  
589 protection-sensitive approaches that include all vulnerable groups (including  
590 Indigenous people, women, boys and girls, people with disabilities, migrants and  
591 people who are already living in displacement and refugees);
- 592 • Setting up hazard monitoring, early warning and emergency communications  
593 systems;
- 594 • Strengthening of evacuation infrastructure and systems, including by building the  
595 capacities of disaster responders in areas at risk;
- 596 • Creating community-based systems, structures and capacities for preparedness,  
597 including by building the capacities of communities at risk;
- 598 • Identifying, planning and equipping locations that will receive inflows of displaced  
599 persons in the event of a disaster;

In the Federated States of Micronesia, the **US Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance** has been supporting a diversity of interventions to build local preparedness to disasters related with climate change. The activities, led by IOM, aim to build understanding and awareness of risks and responses among local communities, as well as to ensure that responders are well coordinated and capacitated in the event of a disaster, and able to respond to ensuing displacement more effectively.

600  
601 Specific data efforts can support interventions to prepare for displacement. They include,  
602 for instance, analyses of past patterns of displacement and mobility in disasters, as well as  
603 forecasts of potential population flows towards evacuation sites or the identification of  
604 individuals who might face specific mobility constraints in disasters. Furthermore,  
605 preparedness efforts should build on capacity assessment, that quantify material, human,  
606 financial and organisational resources available locally to manage displacement, and help  
607 identify relevant gaps and priority interventions.

608  
609 A specific subset of these preparedness activities encompasses planning, coordination and  
610 training to create disaster preparedness, response and recovery systems that are more  
611 inclusive of displaced persons and migrants and refugees, who face specific conditions of  
612 vulnerability in the face of climate change and related dis.

~~Refugees (and more in general)~~ Groups living in highly exposed, underserved displacement sites) constitute a group that is specifically vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The **EU European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations** has supported international and civil society actors to improve access to early warning information and anticipatory action for Rohingya populations in Cox's Bazar, building the capacity of nationally-owned preparedness and response systems to reach out to marginalized populations in camp.

613

614 An additional element of preparedness with specific implications for finance is the ability to  
615 rapidly leverage funds to allocate resources to communities and household at immediate  
616 risk of disasters and related displacement, through (for instance) forecast-based finance  
617 schemes, that allow to minimize and better address incurred loss and damages.

In the Philippines, the national Red Cross Society, with the support of the **German and Finnish Red Cross Societies**, as well as **IFRC**, is implementing forecast-based financing to respond to typhoons. The financial mechanism supports community responses by allowing households to: 1) evacuate their livestock, 2) obtain cash for work to clear drainages and harvest early, and 3) improve housing and local shelters through kits and materials. These activities allow to avoid displacement, or reduce risks and losses linked with displacement (e.g. loss of assets,

618  
619 **3.1.5 Responding to displacement and other forms of human mobility in the context of the**  
620 **adverse effects of climate change**

621 Humanitarian response is key to minimising and addressing the losses and damages  
622 communities suffer when displaced in the context of both sudden and slow-onset hazards  
623 and related disasters. These activities might include:

- 624 • Distribution of essential goods, including food and non-food items;
- 625 • Provision of essential services, including water and sanitation, healthcare and  
626 education;
- 627 • Protection responses, including to prevent Gender-Based Violence;
- 628 • Provision of safe shelters, including by setting up and servicing displacement sites;
- 629 • Distribution of cash, both to meet immediate needs and specifically to address loss  
630 and damage related with displacement.

631  
Many humanitarian activities to respond to displacement are funded by the **UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)**. It is supported by 50 UN Member states and observers, international organizations, regional and local authorities, and Private sector and civil society Actors. Many of its State contributors have paid over 1 billion USD into the fund in the last 20 years. CERF is allocating an increasing share of its resources to responses to climate hazards. Moreover, at COP28 CERF launched a 'Climate Action Account' that allows donors to specifically support work to reduce climate impacts, by scaling up anticipatory action and responses to climate shocks.

632 Data collection and analyses are a key component of humanitarian interventions, informing  
633 planning and delivery of assistance over time. In displacement situations, key data collection  
634 activities integrated in the crisis responses of governments and international actors focus  
635 on:

- 636 • Number and demographic characteristics of displaced persons;
- 637 • Their location/distribution and patterns of movement;
- 638 • Evolution of the risks and the protection and assistance needs they face.

639 This information is typically collected in an iterative manner to provide up-to-date evidence  
640 for operations that take place over time in dynamic displacement situations. Fully  
641 integrating it into loss and damage assessments is key to providing a comprehensive picture  
642 of direct and cascading impacts due to climate change events.

643

Through the **African Risk Capacity Replica** parametric insurance programme, the Government of the Republic of Malawi and UNHCR received insurance payouts following the devastating 2023/24 El Niño-driven drought. The payout of over \$11.6 million supported humanitarian efforts to address food insecurity and reach the most vulnerable communities impacted by the widespread crop failures, including displaced persons refugees in the Dzaleka camp.

644

In Malawi, GiveDirectly (a nonprofit that lets individual and institutional donors pool resources that are used to support direct, unconditional cash transfers to vulnerable households) has used resources provided by the **Scottish Government's Climate Justice Fund** to address the losses and damages linked with displacement. The project was set up following Cyclone Freddy, which dropped six months' worth of rainfall in just six days, triggering floods and mudslides that displaced 659,000 people. Resources were allocated to 2700 households affected and displaced by the disaster, based on an assessment of household needs and cost of living. The project's specificities both in its model of implementation (unconditional cash transfers supported by an NGO, rather than an international organization), and by the specific loss and damage/climate justice focus of the donor's financial contribution.

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653

In some cases, environmental sustainability objectives have been integrated into humanitarian operations aiming to assist displaced persons. In addition to reducing the environmental footprint of humanitarian operations, these measures can help reduce risks for displaced persons, potentially averting and minimizing conditions that may lead to secondary or more protracted displacement.

654

### 3.1.6 Promoting durable solutions to displacement

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659

Durable solutions are reached when displaced persons have no outstanding need stemming from their displacement. Until that is the case, they continue to be at risk of suffering specific loss and damage as a consequence of their displacement. Progressing towards durable solutions is therefore a key consideration for interventions to avert, minimise and address current and potential losses and damages.

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Supporting durable solutions requires long-term, comprehensive strategies and costly interventions, that comprise action to improve all facets of the displaced persons' lives and access to basic rights, including physical and housing reconstruction, decent work, strengthening community cohesion and reducing the risks people might face due to climate change. These interventions also require addressing underlying factors of vulnerability that disempower or marginalize specific groups, such as Indigenous Peoples, women, boys and girls and people with disabilities. They are often based on the set up of multi-sectoral strategies and coordination systems, and require leveraging large-scale investments from multiple sources to cover related infrastructural, livelihoods, service provision and community cohesion needs.

The **World Bank** has supported Senegal since 2018 through a \$30 million Saint-Louis Emergency Recovery and Resilience Project. The project is financed through IDA grants, specifically drawing on the IDA's Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) and its Crisis Response Window (CRW) to enhance community resilience to sea-level rise and related displacement risks, and enhance urban planning for people displaced and at risk needing support to relocate elsewhere.

670 Gathering information throughout the displacement phase is key to informing durable  
671 solutions interventions. Relevant data work typically focuses on:

- 672 • Evolution of displaced persons' numbers, locations and degree of achievement of  
673 different well-being and recovery indicators;
- 674 • Evolution of their needs over time and the obstacle they face to achieving solutions;
- 675 • Their intentions to return or move elsewhere.

676  
677 Gathering and analysing this information provides an important assessments of the losses  
678 and damages communities may suffer as a consequence of displacement, painting a more  
679 comprehensive picture of economic and non-economic impacts of climate change events.

680

### 681 3.2 Responding to human mobility as a component of averting, minimizing, and 682 addressing the adverse impacts of climate change

683 The interventions described in the previous sections typically belong to different sectors or  
684 areas of work (ranging from development to disaster risk reduction, from humanitarian  
685 action to recovery and reconstruction). However, they all have relevance for climate action,  
686 and more specifically for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage. In order to  
687 support their full inclusion into planning of climate action and relevant programmatic  
688 approaches, it is important to make this relevance as explicit as possible. This is also key to  
689 ensuring that relevant work can be funded as part of interventions to avert, minimize and  
690 address the negative impacts of climate change.

691

692 Many efforts to **avert and minimize impacts of climate change** through adaptation change  
693 the parameters for people's decisions to move or to stay in place. Effective risk reduction  
694 efforts and investments in sustainable livelihoods allow people to make these choices in a  
695 less constrained, more empowered manner. This includes, for instance, efforts aiming to  
696 protect land, assets, homes and health of people in areas at risk, and who might be forced  
697 to leave in the face of potential hazards or suffered impacts. Integrating specific attention to  
698 people's current or potential mobility can improve the adaptation outcomes of such efforts:

- 699 • Monitoring human mobility patterns can help understand what impacts  
700 communities are suffering as a consequence of climate change. Changes in migration  
701 patterns from pastoral or rural societies towards urban areas, for instance, can be a  
702 response to resource or livelihood stresses. This can help target early assistance and  
703 responses so that more acute loss and damage (and related displacement) can be  
704 avoided.
- 705 • Safe and dignified migration out of areas affected by climate change, or at risk of  
706 relevant impacts, can be promoted as a way to support local resilience, including  
707 through rights-based labour migration schemes.
- 708 • Planned relocations supported by human rights-based approaches and sufficient  
709 resources, especially if community-led and/or based on communities free, prior  
710 informed consent can allow communities to leave high-risk areas and resettle into

711 safer locations where they can have better and more sustainable access to  
 712 livelihoods, services and opportunities.

- 713 ● Climate change adaptation and risk reduction work that meaningfully include  
 714 **displaced persons, refugees and migrants in** their design and implementation can  
 715 help improve the conditions of some of the most climate-vulnerable groups of our  
 716 societies, as well as their host communities. This requires, in particular, adequately  
 717 targeting relevant efforts so that they can address the needs of those hosted in  
 718 displacement sites.

719  
 720 Human mobility considerations are integral to all efforts to **respond to climate impacts and**  
 721 **address related loss and damage**, including disaster preparedness and response,  
 722 rehabilitation and recovery, and setting up of appropriate social and financial protection  
 723 mechanisms.

- 724 ● All preparedness efforts need to integrate a specific attention to displacement  
 725 triggered by hazards and disasters associated with climate change. Planning, capacity  
 726 building, awareness and coordination efforts need to build on the potential  
 727 displacement that affected persons might experience, including its occurrence and  
 728 long-term assistance and solutions implications.
- 729 ● Humanitarian action in response to climate-related disasters needs to address the  
 730 needs of displaced persons through the provision of life-saving assistance, protection  
 731 (including forms of international protection), and access to basic services. In the  
 732 absence of these interventions, the amount of loss and damage communities suffer  
 733 is multiplied.
- 734 ● The provision of long-term assistance and durable solutions for displaced persons,  
 735 through support to physical reconstruction, livelihoods, land and housing,  
 736 restoration of culture and immaterial assets is essential to preventing displacement  
 737 from resulting in a diversity of short- and long-term, direct and indirect, negative  
 738 impacts on the lives of displaced persons, as well as other people affected by their  
 739 displacement.

740  
 741 **Table 1. Typical programming domains relevant to human mobility, and how they fit into Loss & Damage**  
 742 **objectives**

	Avert			Minimise			Address		
Domain	Addressing drivers of displacement and forced migration	Preventative planned relocation	Supporting migration as adaptation	Preparedness for potential displacement	Anticipatory action for displacement	Responding to human mobility	Addressing losses through financing instruments	Durable solutions	Minimising the environmental impacts of displacement
Example of activity	Livelihood resilience in places of origin	Resettlement	Dignified labour migration from areas at risk	Capacity building of institutions, systems and communities	Supplementing livelihoods	Evacuation support	Insurance	Housing and land tenure	Restoring ecosystems around displacement sites
	Hazard mitigation in places of origin	Housing reconstruction	Urban planning in areas of destination	Assessment of potential displacement	Preparing shelters  Risk awareness and early warning	Provision of food and NFIs  Shelter and protection	Cash transfers to offset costs of displacement	Restoring livelihoods and promoting decent work  Restoring communities	

743 *Source: Authors' elaboration based on a survey of relevant activities*

744  
 745 Table 1 summarizes these considerations, aligning activities identified as typical for the work  
 746 on human mobility and climate change with the objectives to avert, minimise, and address  
 747 loss and damage. The relevance of **mitigation of climate change** as a specific objective of

748 interventions on human mobility is limited to work that reduces the carbon/environmental  
749 footprints of interventions to manage and address population movements. Such  
750 programmes are not analysed in details by this Guide in light of its specific focus.

751

### 752 3.3 Different types of interventions needed to work on human mobility and loss 753 and damage

754

755 This Technical Guide focuses on funding work focusing on human mobility that supports the  
756 objectives of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage. For ease of analysis, the  
757 9 groups of activities indentified in the previous section are clustered in 6 areas of work,  
758 namely:

759

- Addressing the drivers of displacement.

760

- Preparing for displacement (including anticipatory action).

761

- Responding to displacement.

762

- Promoting durable solutions to displacement (including minimizing and addressing associated losses and environmental impacts).

763

764

- Enabling safe, voluntary, dignified migration.

765

- Implementing principled planned relocations.

766

767 From the programming perspective, these domains address a wide variety of needs of  
768 affected populations – ranging from the construction of infrastructures and buildings to the  
769 training of personnel and at-risk communities, and the set-up of coordination mechanisms  
770 to strengthen responses to displacement and pursue durable solutions – which has  
771 implications on donors’ interest in funding them and relevance of different financial  
772 instruments. The analysis of projects and activities performed for this guide has also allowed  
773 to further categorise these needs and related responses by 6 main types of intervention,  
774 namely:

775

- Infrastructure, structures and technology;

777

- Developing policies;

778

- Gathering and analyzing data;

779

- Building capacities and training;

780

- Providing equipment needed for operations;

781

- Enhancing the availability of financial resources.

782

783 Table 2 provides an overview of how different programming domains can be  
784 operationalised through different types of interventions to respond more effectively and  
785 comprehensively to the needs of target populations. It is important to note how responses  
786 in each domain may be supported by very different types of interventions, leveraging  
787 different expertise and resources.

788 Recognizing these categories of needs and interventions is useful for designing more

789 targeted responses, understanding the cost and resource implications of each activity, and

790 aligning proposed approaches with relevant donors’ framing and priorities, funding

791 mechanisms, and financial instruments. More detailed guidance on this alignment will be

792 further explored in Section 5.

**Table 2. Matrix of types of interventions needed to support different kinds of work on human mobility and loss and damage**

Type of intervention	Addressing the drivers of forced movements	Preparing for displacement	Responding to displacement	Promoting durable solutions to displacement	Promoting safe, voluntary, dignified migration	Implementing principled planned relocations
<b>Infrastructure and technology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Protect land and assets</li> <li>•Climate proof houses and critical infrastructure</li> <li>•Reclaim and regenerate land</li> <li>•Monitoring and Early Warning Systems for long-term climate trends and slow-onset hazards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Identify/protect safe locations for evacuation</li> <li>•Build or retrofit and service climate-proofed evacuation shelters</li> <li>•Identify and equip/improve evacuation routes</li> <li>•Hazard monitoring and Early Warning Systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Set up and service displacement sites</li> <li>•Protect ecosystems around displacement sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Provide transitional shelters and (re)build housing</li> <li>•Improve protective and service infrastructure in places of return/relocation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Improve transportation infrastructure and systems</li> <li>•Build and equip service centres for migrants along routes</li> <li>•Build or improve infrastructure and housing in (potential) places of destination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Provide housing that responds to the material and immaterial needs of each relocated family.</li> <li>•Develop infrastructure to enable access to all basic services</li> <li>•Build or protect spaces or structures of collective/ritual significance</li> </ul>
<b>Policy and enabling environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Risk-informed land-use planning</li> <li>•Social protection and just transition planning</li> <li>•Building codes</li> <li>•NAPs</li> <li>•Land ownership system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Define roles and responsibilities for providing assistance and protection, including through referral systems</li> <li>•Establish evacuation plans and protocols</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Rights of IDPs, including land rights, assistance and protection</li> <li>•Access to social protection systems</li> <li>•Employment-based disaster response, livelihoods and decent jobs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Durable solutions collaboration frameworks, roles and responsibilities</li> <li>•Land-use planning</li> <li>•Building codes</li> <li>•Land ownership system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Urban and land-use planning in places of destination</li> <li>•Free movement protocols, bilateral migration schemes</li> <li>•Migrants' rights, including options to settle, work, access services and assistance, reunite with family members.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Risk-informed land-use planning</li> <li>•Principled planned relocation policies</li> <li>•Land ownership system</li> <li>•Building codes</li> <li>•Procedures to promote participation of all affected communities</li> </ul>
<b>Data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Identification of areas at risk</li> <li>•Identification of potential displacement and past patterns of movement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Tracking of evacuation flows</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Tracking of displacement patterns</li> <li>•Tracking of displaced persons' needs and risks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Progress toward solutions and movement intentions</li> <li>•Risk identification in places of return/integration/resettlement</li> <li>•Economic and non-economic impacts of displacement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Modelling of potential migration</li> <li>•Monitoring migration flows</li> <li>•Migration intentions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Identification of potential risks in areas of relocation</li> <li>•Identification of potential losses and damages associated with the relocation</li> </ul>
<b>Capacity building</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Awareness/training of decision makers</li> <li>•Business support programs for people at risk</li> <li>•Livelihood diversification/strengthening programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Training on displacement management for disaster responders</li> <li>•Preparedness training for members of at-risk communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Developing/resourcing systems for redocumentation, family tracing and protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Increase capacity of service providers to address additional demand for services</li> <li>•Upskill displaced persons and support opportunities for decent work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Increase capacity of service providers along routes and in destinations</li> <li>•Train migrants to equip them with marketable skills at destination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Training on principled relocations for decision-makers</li> <li>•Upskill relocated individuals</li> </ul>
<b>Equipment</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Vehicles for evacuation support</li> <li>•Stockpiles in emergency shelters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Replenishing food and non-food stockpiles</li> <li>•Materials for emergency shelters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Materials for transitional shelters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Stockpiling service provision/assistance hubs</li> </ul>	
<b>Access to finance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Development of insurance mechanisms</li> <li>•Leveraging remittances for adaptation and resilience</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Setting up an infrastructure for cash transfers for emergency assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Leveraging remittances for disaster response</li> <li>•Activating the infrastructure for cash transfers for emergency assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Leveraging remittances for disaster recovery and reconstruction</li> <li>•Setting up an infrastructure for cash transfers for post-disaster assistance</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Leveraging remittances for resettlement</li> <li>•Leveraging specific relocation funds</li> </ul>

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## 4. Overview of the relevant finance landscape

This section offers a synthesis of the various donors and financial instruments available ~~to support programming~~ for interventions that address the impacts of climate change on human mobility. The current ~~finance~~ landscape ~~to support the work on~~ efforts to addressing, averting and minimizing the impacts of climate change on human mobility is funded through a mosaic of several, different instruments and actors.

### 4.1 Financial instruments

The analysis of projects presented in Section 3 and of relevant literature shows that funding for human mobility in the context of climate change can be channeled through a diverse set of financial instruments, ~~including the following:~~<sup>26</sup> However, grants remain by far the primary instrument for these interventions, and in most notably for work to address the humanitarian needs of displaced persons and migrants. Instruments such as equities, guarantees and risk-sharing schemes, in fact, are only suited to fund investments on infrastructure, technology and insurance (more information on the potential relevance of different funding instruments for different types of programming is provided in Section 5.4). Other instruments, such as loans, including concessional loans, increase debt and reduce fiscal space for recipient countries and entities. Grants, instead, are accessible to countries with vastly different capacity levels, and are the only instruments that allow countries and communities to receive additional financial support for all kinds of action, and without specific obligations or need for deferred repayment. As such, they typically are the preferred funding instrument for developing countries, particularly in the loss and damage space. In the current financial landscape, it is expected that grants will continue to represent the instrument more commonly used to support this kind of programming. That being said, the list of instruments emerging from the analysis presented in Section 3 includes the following:

- **Grants:** non-repayable financial contributions that can cover the full, partial, or incremental costs of specific interventions. They are frequently used to fund non-revenue-generating activities and play an important role in supporting innovation, capacity building, the creation of an enabling environment, project preparation, and de-risking interventions that enhance the financial viability of projects. They play a particularly significant role in humanitarian responses, especially in ~~fragile and~~ conflict-affected areas.
- **Concessional loans:** loans that are provided on more favourable terms than those available on the financial market, e.g. these may include low or zero interest rates and extended repayment schedules. The level of concessionality is typically tied to considerations of vulnerability, access to other financial sources, and debt constraints. In the context of human mobility, concessional loans can support

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<sup>26</sup> The typology is adapted from WRI and contextualised for human mobility:  
[http://pdf.wri.org/glossary\\_of\\_financing\\_instruments.pdf](http://pdf.wri.org/glossary_of_financing_instruments.pdf)

- 837 infrastructure and service delivery projects that have the potential to generate long-  
838 term returns, but may still require more affordable financing to move forward.
- 839 • **Equity:** direct capital contribution to a project, without the guarantee of repayment,  
840 in exchange for a share of ownership and participation in future profits or losses. The  
841 return on equity depends on project performance over the investment period.  
842 Equity investments often complement loans and are used by Multilateral  
843 Development Banks (MDBs), Development Finance Institutions (DFIs), and private  
844 sector actors to finance capital expenditures, such as infrastructure or technologies.  
845 In the context of human mobility and climate-related interventions, equity could be  
846 particularly important for financing climate mobility innovation and capital-intensive  
847 components such as climate resilient infrastructure and infrastructure that benefit  
848 displaced communities. Especially in the context of developing countries, equity  
849 investments from DFIs and MDBs can be catalytic and help overcome market  
850 hesitancy.
  - 851 • **Guarantees:** protections for funders and investors against the risk of non-delivery of  
852 a project's outcomes and play a critical role in project finance by enhancing the  
853 financial viability of investments. A guarantee may cover a portion or the full value of  
854 an investment over its duration, helping to reduce funder or investor risk and  
855 improve access to finance. In the context of human mobility interventions,  
856 guarantees can facilitate financing by protecting investors from potential losses  
857 linked to factors such as political instability or regulatory uncertainty. As such, they  
858 can play an important role in enabling projects in ~~fragile or~~ high-risk settings where  
859 displacement and climate vulnerability are significant concerns.
  - 860 • **Risk sharing instruments:** designed to distribute financial risk across multiple actors  
861 in order to improve the bankability of projects, particularly in challenging or high-risk  
862 environments. Insurance is a specific type of risk transfer instrument that can  
863 support both anticipatory action and post-event response. When linked to predictive  
864 triggers, such as weather forecasts or early warning systems, insurance can enable  
865 early disbursements for preparedness, while also providing financial protection and  
866 recovery support after an event. For example, insurance can prevent displacement  
867 by funding early action that protects livelihoods, provides preparatory support for  
868 relocation and reduces loss and damage and humanitarian costs by responding  
869 earlier to predictable climate change events.

870 Moreover, these categories of instruments can serve as the building blocks for blended  
871 finance approaches that can help structure funding for complementary activities that are  
872 commercially viable and support long-term resilience-building, rehabilitation and recovery  
873 in line with building back better principle. ~~Some of these instruments, based on emerging~~  
874 ~~practices, are listed in Annex 3.~~

## 875 4.2 Types of funding areas

876 The funding sources that are most prominent for supporting human mobility interventions  
877 can be classified in different categories, depending on their primary objectives or typical  
878 area of support, and therefore of the specific framing required for designing and supporting  
879 interventions. Identifying categories of funding sources and donors can help inform efforts  
880 to match needed activities with available sources of finance, and support the development

881 of appropriate framing of projects in line with the requirements of specific funding sources  
882 of donors.

883 It is worth noting that it is not always possible to univocally match a funding arrangement,  
884 source, or donor to a specific area. For example, disaster risk reduction and development  
885 finance can cover very similar interventions; likewise, dedicated finance to address loss and  
886 damage often overlaps with ongoing humanitarian response efforts. Some bilateral donors  
887 and MBDs have started reflecting these overlaps through budget tagging or earmarking  
888 mechanisms, whereby climate action and resilience are recognized as objectives or areas of  
889 investment for broader humanitarian or development investments.

890 Also, it is worth noting that while a pool of finance actors and funds that have dedicated  
891 specific attention to human mobility needs and interventions can be identified,<sup>27</sup> this  
892 funding is not explicitly recognised as a standalone category of finance. Some limited  
893 examples of funds and mechanisms dedicated specifically to migration, planned relocations,  
894 displacement, **refugees and durable solutions** exist. However, in most cases human mobility-  
895 related funding typically spans across the categories outlined below.

896 The analysis of projects and literature carried out for the purposes of this Technical Guide  
897 has allowed to identify the following main categories of funding arrangements:

- 898 • **Development finance** refers to public and private financial resources deployed to  
899 support long-term economic growth, poverty reduction, and the broad  
900 implementation of sustainable development goals in developing countries.
- 901 • **Adaptation finance** refers to the portion of climate finance directed to activities that  
902 aim to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of  
903 climate change and climate-related risks.
- 904 • **Disaster Risk Reduction finance** refers to funding that aims to increase the resilience  
905 of governments, businesses, and households to disasters associated with natural  
906 hazards
- 907 • **Humanitarian finance** refers to funding designed to save lives, alleviate suffering and  
908 maintain human dignity during and in the aftermath of emergencies and meet the  
909 needs of people affected by humanitarian crises.

910  
911 Funding to avert, minimise and address **loss and damage** associated with the adverse  
912 effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow-onset events, can be  
913 channeled from all the areas listed above. Loss and damage is however identified as a  
914 distinct funding area in relevant UNFCCC decision texts,<sup>28</sup> and funding specifically dedicated  
915 to loss and damage will indeed be channeled through the FRLD once it starts operating. The  
916 area will however remain broader and include all the funding arrangements that are  
917 relevant to these interventions. Further clarity will be provided as the Standing Committee  
918 on Finance continue its technical work on operational definitions of climate finance and its  
919 overviews on climate finance flows.  
920

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<sup>27</sup> These funders typically support efforts to create conditions for safe, dignified displacement, migration, and planned relocation.

<sup>28</sup> <https://unfccc.int/documents/644441>

## 921 4.3 Key funding actors

922 This section provides an overview of the major institutional actors and funding entities  
923 relevant to programming on human mobility in the context of climate change. These include  
924 multilateral development banks (MDBs), development finance institutions (DFIs), bilateral  
925 donors, vertical climate funds, humanitarian funding mechanisms, insurers, private sector  
926 actors, and philanthropies. A more comprehensive list of institutions under each group is  
927 provided in [the online database](#).<sup>29</sup> For the purposes of this guide, and based on the analysis  
928 of their portfolios as well as of actual projects with relevance for human mobility  
929 interventions presented above in section 3, the following groups of actors have been  
930 identified as the most relevant for the provision of funding on human mobility and climate  
931 change:

- 932 • **Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs):** International financial institutions set up  
933 by groups of countries that typically provide access to development, adaptation and  
934 DRR funding and finance through a various forms (including, grants, loans, equity,  
935 and guarantees).
- 936 • **Development Finance Institutions (DFIs):** Publicly backed institutions that provide  
937 finance to the private sector for development-related investments. DFIs often take  
938 on higher risk to crowd in private capital and are active in sectors relevant to  
939 increasing resilience and reducing displacement risk.
- 940 • **Bilateral donors:** Government agencies or public institutions that provide all key  
941 types of finance (including development, humanitarian, DRR, adaptation or loss and  
942 damage finance) to other countries.
- 943 • **Vertical Climate Funds:** Multilateral climate finance mechanisms (e.g., the GEF,  
944 Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund and Climate Investment Funds) with a global  
945 mandate to provide climate finance, often via grants, concessional loans and  
946 occasionally equity and guarantees. These funds focus primarily on mitigation and  
947 adaptation to climate change, but some have started supporting interventions  
948 relevant to minimising and averting the impact of climate change on human  
949 mobility. The FRLD, currently in its initial start-up phase through the BIM, is expected  
950 to provide targeted support for actions that avert, minimise, and address the  
951 impacts of climate change on human mobility, including displacement, planned  
952 relocation, and migration.
- 953 • **Humanitarian Funds:** Financial mechanisms and pooled donor funds that provide  
954 rapid, flexible financing for crisis response. These funds are used to meet immediate  
955 needs during and after climate-related disasters and often support displaced  
956 populations.
- 957 • **Private banks:** Commercial financial institutions that may provide loans, equity, or  
958 guarantees for projects with viable financial returns. Their engagement in human  
959 mobility-related finance is typically indirect and conditional on de-risking or blended  
960 finance structures.
- 961 • **Philanthropies:** Private, non-profit entities that provide grants to support  
962 innovation, local initiatives, or underserved areas. Philanthropies often fund

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<sup>29</sup> Please note that this database is not comprehensive and will be updated based on future developments of the landscape.

963 research, early-stage project design, and community-based interventions, especially  
964 where other finance is hard to access.

- 965 • **Public sector insurers:** Government-backed insurance providers or regional risk  
966 pooling mechanisms (e.g., ARC, CCRIF) that offer sovereign and sub-sovereign risk  
967 transfer products. These actors play a key role in anticipatory action and financing  
968 responses to climate-induced loss and damage.
- 969 • **Private sector insurers:** Commercial insurance companies offer risk transfer products  
970 to businesses, governments, or households and, in some cases, guarantees such as  
971 credit or political risk insurance. These guarantees can help de-risk investments in  
972 human mobility and these actors are increasingly involved in providing funding to  
973 both post-event coverage and anticipatory support.

974 Each of these actors may use several of the financial instruments outlined in Section 4.1. For  
975 instance, MDBs and DFIs can provide grants, loans, equity, and guarantees, while also  
976 indirectly supporting insurance schemes or blended finance platforms. Similarly, bilateral  
977 donors and philanthropies often provide flexible grant-based support across a broad range  
978 of human mobility-related interventions. Moreover, while some actors are specialised in  
979 certain areas of finance presented in section 4.2 (e.g. adaptation, humanitarian or  
980 insurance-based risk finance), many institutions operate across multiple domains and  
981 instruments.

982 More details on how these actors use available instruments to support interventions in  
983 different areas of work are also available in [the online database](#).<sup>30</sup> Section 5.4 below  
984 provides further guidance on how to match human mobility interventions with the funding  
985 instruments and funding actors.

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<sup>30</sup> Please note that this database is not an exhaustive snapshot of relevant funding mechanisms, and that it is a living document that will be kept updated based on the analysis of future trends and activities.

## 987 5. Programmatic framework for accessing finance

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989 Section 3 has shown the diverse and fragmented nature of the current climate finance  
990 landscape. In this context, facilitating access to finance for averting, minimising and  
991 addressing climate change impacts through both adaptation and loss and damage efforts  
992 requires programmatic approaches.<sup>31</sup>

993 For the aim of this Guide, a programmatic approach is defined as a set of outcomes to be  
994 achieved through a diversity of interconnected programmes, projects and activities with the  
995 overarching objective to avert, minimise and address the impacts of climate change on  
996 human mobility, implemented in a coordinated, synergistic manner. Developing such an  
997 approach is key to supporting strategic planning and coordination of responses to address  
998 different needs through different types of interventions (as presented in Table 2), allowing  
999 to identify optimal implementation and funding arrangements to deliver tangible, positive  
1000 outcomes for people at risk or affected by climate change. Adopting such an approach is  
1001 even more essential to identify, prioritise, fund and ultimately implement work on human  
1002 mobility in the context of climate change, which is a highly diverse and contextual  
1003 phenomenon, with different drivers, patterns, and implications and requiring widely  
1004 different responses.

1005

1006 Programmatic approaches make it possible to account and plan for the full spectrum of  
1007 needs related to human mobility in the context of climate change, including:

- 1008 • needs that should be addressed by building the resilience of communities to slow  
1009 and sudden onset climate change hazards (e.g. to address conditions that might  
1010 result in displacement or affect traditional forms of human mobility); and
- 1011 • needs that occur in the aftermath of climate change events and related human  
1012 mobility, and that can help avert, minimise and address their direct and indirect  
1013 impacts.<sup>32</sup>

1014

1015 By adopting a programmatic approach, practitioners can systematically assess needs,  
1016 anticipate likely impacts and identify potential responses. This helps to more effectively  
1017 align potential activities with the objectives of specific funding streams and better identify  
1018 options for accessing finance in a more comprehensive and systematic manner. This process  
1019 simultaneously builds upon and complement other planning processes on the topic,  
1020 providing guidance to operationalise recognised policy priorities.

1021

1022 In order to support these efforts, this chapter presents a programmatic framework tailored  
1023 specifically for mobilizing finance for human mobility, articulated around four key elements:

- 1024 1. Guidance for Human Mobility Needs Assessment in both anticipatory and post-  
1025 climate change event programming settings.

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<sup>31</sup>

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Final%20update%20Pacific%20Programmatic%20approach%20for%20Loss%20and%20Damage%20Fund.pdf>

<sup>32</sup> Most ex-ante interventions help avert and minimise losses and damages linked with human mobility. Ex-post interventions more directly aim to address losses and damages incurred the aftermath of climate change events. However, if carried out timely and effectively, they also help prevent potential future impacts – they are post-event interventions that help avert and minimise potential, future losses and damages.

- 1026 2. Recommendations for the establishment and/or enhancement of governance and  
1027 coordination mechanisms to support better investment and implementation  
1028 decisions on human mobility with consideration of diverse needs and funding  
1029 options.
- 1030 3. Recommendations for the development of prioritisation criteria and appraisal  
1031 mechanisms to support the development of concise programmes of action on  
1032 human mobility, and subsequent matching of priority actions to funding options.
- 1033 4. Guidance for matching programming needs and potential activities with available  
1034 donors and funding mechanisms to support fundraising efforts.
- 1035

## 1036 5.1 Human Mobility Needs Assessment

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1038 Needs assessments are a common practice in both development and humanitarian settings  
1039 and play an important role in increasing access to finance by providing an evidence base for  
1040 action and requests. They are widely used to guide resource mobilization in response to  
1041 extreme events and crises, including for addressing climate change impacts on human  
1042 mobility.<sup>33</sup> Needs assessments are also frequently undertaken in the context of climate  
1043 change impacts not related to human mobility. In order to specifically quantify climate  
1044 finance needs, COP 24 requested the SCF to prepare, every four years, a report on the  
1045 determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the  
1046 Convention and the Paris Agreement (NDRs). So far, two NDRs have been prepared. The  
1047 latest NDR<sup>34</sup> published in 2024 included quantitative and qualitative information retrieved  
1048 from National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs),  
1049 National Communications (NCs), Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) submissions,  
1050 Technology Needs Assessments and Action Plans, and covered costed and non-costed needs  
1051 for adaptation and mitigation, and needs to avert, minimize and address loss and damage.  
1052 Loss and damage needs were included only in two NCs and five NDCs.

1053

1054 Comprehensively identifying needs related to human mobility in the context of climate  
1055 change requires drawing on assessments that can be carried out in advance of or in  
1056 response to displacement, migration or planned relocations:

- 1057 • Ex-ante human mobility needs assessment, which inform efforts to avert and  
1058 minimise the impacts of climate change on human mobility and related negative  
1059 outcomes on communities, such as: adaptation planning and resilience-building to  
1060 slow- and sudden-onset climate hazards that may drive human mobility, which  
1061 reduce the risk of potential future displacement; or improved disaster preparedness  
1062 and anticipatory action, which minimise the risks and impacts associated with  
1063 displacement.
- 1064 • Ex-post human mobility needs assessment, which help identify needs related with  
1065 forms of mobility that have been triggered by climate impacts and mobilize relevant  
1066 emergency, recovery and reconstruction support, and are typically conducted in the  
1067 aftermath of (sudden-onset) climate events to inform immediate, medium and  
1068 short-term responses related to displacement and other population movements.

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<sup>33</sup> <https://crisisresponse.iom.int/index.php/response/burundi-crisis-response-plan-2024-2026>

<sup>34</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2ndNDR\\_ES\\_SCF35\\_unedited%20version\\_0.pdf?download](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2ndNDR_ES_SCF35_unedited%20version_0.pdf?download)

1069 Table 3 provides a comparative overview of ex-ante and ex-post human mobility needs  
 1070 assessment.

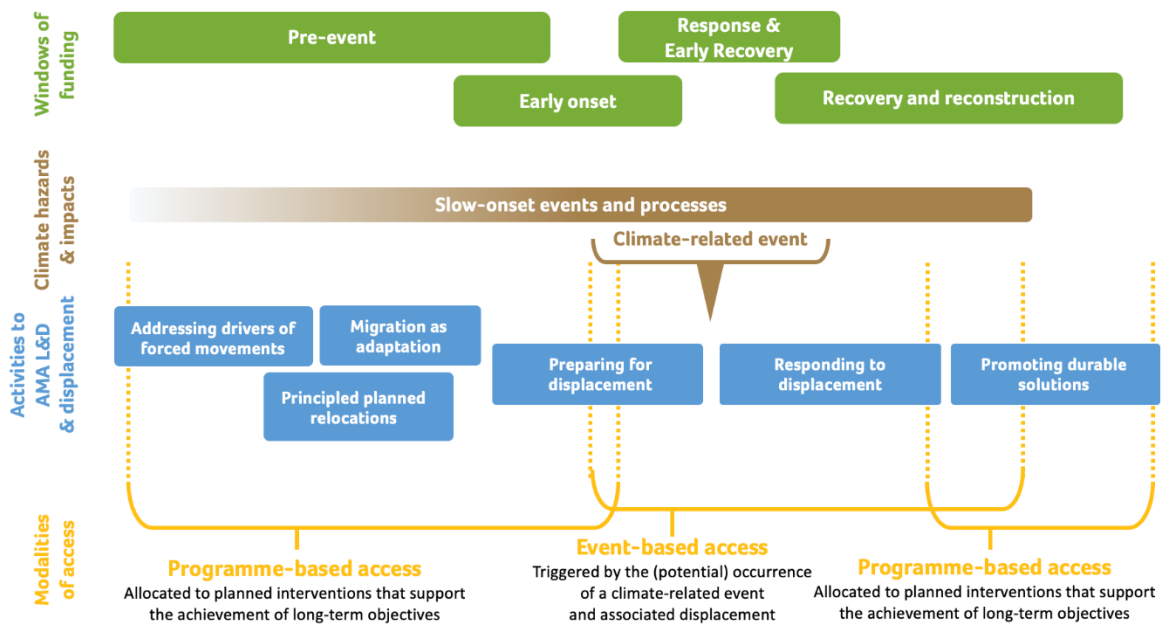
1071 **Table 3. Main features of ex-ante and ex-post human mobility needs assessments**

Feature	Ex-ante human mobility assessment	Ex-post human mobility assessment
<b>Objective</b>	Support measures for averting and minimising loss and damage through adaptation planning and anticipatory action, based on historical exposure and projected risk to slow and sudden onset events	Support measures to address immediate, short- and medium-term needs, risks and losses and damages related to displacement and other forms of mobility following a climate event.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Pre-climate change event, medium – to long-term planning	Post-climate change event, short- to medium-term response
<b>Focus</b>	Resilience and preparedness needs of the population at risk of displacement; and resilience needs of especially vulnerable people, i.e. Indigenous peoples, women, girls and boys, people with disabilities and migrants and displaced persons and refugees.	Urgent needs, recovery and reconstruction needs of population displaced or on the move as a consequence of recent climate impacts.
<b>Approach</b>	Needs-based assessment aligned with historical exposure to climate change impacts and climate change scenario planning.	Needs-based assessment aligned with real-time information on occurred climate change events.

1072 Pre- and post-event needs identified through such assessments can be met through  
 1073 different types of funding (Section 4.1), respectively aimed to support planned interventions  
 1074 to achieve long-term objectives or responsive interventions to address the impacts of  
 1075 specific events. Figure 5 shows how different human mobility interventions fit within  
 1076 different windows and modalities of funding, that have been specifically elaborated in  
 1077 discussions on funding for loss and damage (e.g. under the Transitional Committee and the  
 1078 work to operationalise the FRLD).<sup>35</sup> This has relevance for defining the kinds of financing  
 1079 options available for different types of interventions – and therefore all fundraising efforts  
 1080 that this Guide supports. Ex-ante needs are primarily addressed through programme-based  
 1081 access, while ex-post ones through a mix of event-based access (for short-term  
 1082 interventions) and programme-based access (for longer-term interventions).

1083 **Figure 5. Human mobility interventions and modalities of access to finance**

<sup>35</sup> <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LDC%20Access%20Modality%20Paper.pdf>



1084

1085 *Source: Author's elaboration based on evidence from projects and inputs to the work of the Transitional*  
 1086 *Committee*

1087

1088 5.1.1 Ex-ante human mobility needs assessment

1089

1090 While ex-ante needs-based tools are widely used in the climate policy and finance  
 1091 landscape, their application has fallen short of integrating human mobility considerations.  
 1092 The integration of human mobility in key reporting and planning instruments under the  
 1093 UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement is becoming more common. However, further efforts can  
 1094 be undertaken at national and subnational levels to explicitly identify and communicate  
 1095 human mobility needs through climate change planning processes.<sup>36</sup> The Wim ExCom has  
 1096 published a Technical Guide to support these efforts.<sup>37</sup>



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**Figure 6. Ex-ante Human Mobility Needs Assessments process**

<sup>36</sup> <https://slycantrust.org/knowledge-resources/briefing-note-human-mobility-in-national-adaptation-plans-updated-version>

<sup>37</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WIM\\_ExCom\\_human-mobility\\_TFD\\_2024.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WIM_ExCom_human-mobility_TFD_2024.pdf)

1100 Assessing ex-ante human mobility needs is a forward-looking exercise (see figure 6) that  
 1101 supports the identification of potential impacts of climate change on human mobility,  
 1102 notably the increased risk of displacement and forced migration occurring, and their  
 1103 eventual negative outcomes on affected communities. In the context of ex-ante human  
 1104 mobility needs assessment, three key groups of beneficiaries are particularly relevant to  
 1105 work on human mobility: (1) people at risk of becoming displaced or trapped; (2) migrants  
 1106 and displaced persons, refugees and pastoralist groups, and (3) communities who may be  
 1107 hosting people moving in the context of the adverse effects of climate change.  
 1108

1109 Ex-ante needs assessments help identify the needs of these different at-risk communities in  
 1110 a rights-based, intersectional manner and inform the identification of measures to increase  
 1111 their resilience. To this end, ex-ante needs assessments should allow to:

- 1112 • Localising and quantifying populations at risk of displacement based on both  
 1113 historical exposure and projected climate risks (related to both slow-onset processes  
 1114 and sudden-onset events);
- 1115 • Identifying the drivers of displacement and other forms of human mobility and their  
 1116 linkages to climate change;
- 1117 • Mapping the needs of people at risk of displacement (including people who might  
 1118 remain trapped in at-risk areas), identifying interventions needed to reduce the  
 1119 likelihood that they may be displaced in the future (including by moving voluntarily  
 1120 and in a dignified manner out of at-risk areas, if needed).
- 1121 • Mapping the needs of people at risk of displacement, or that could be affected by  
 1122 future human mobility (including host communities), identifying interventions to  
 1123 reduce associated impacts when population movements actually take place.
- 1124 • Mapping the specific adaptation and resilience needs of people already on the move,  
 1125 and who may need specific support to avert, minimise and address future loss and  
 1126 damage.

1127  
 1128 Table 4 presents more details on how to carry out each step of ex-ante human mobility  
 1129 needs assessment.

1130  
 1131 **Table 4. Illustrative approach to ex-ante Human Mobility Needs Assessments**

Step	Key Question	Output	Additional guidance
<b>Step 1: Understand climate change hazards and displacement risk contexts</b>	What are the drivers of displacement? How they are/ will be exacerbated by climate change	Climate and displacement risk profile (current and future human mobility hotspots and trends)	Gather and structure existing climate, economic, and social data through a human mobility lens. In many cases, climate, economic and social data is well captured through various national planning and reporting processes. However, this data requires further systematization and sensitization from the perspective of human mobility impacts. The approach to data systematization is described in Section 4.2 of the Technical Guide on Integrating Human Mobility and Climate Change Linkages into Relevant National Climate Change Planning Processes
<b>Step 2: Identify vulnerable populations including</b>	Who is at risk of displacement, and what makes them likely to be	A population vulnerability profile that defines key groups (e.g.	Identify who could be forced to move, affected by climate change-related population movements, or affected by climate impacts while on the move in current and future

<b>populations already on the move, at risk of displacement or that could be affected by population movements</b>	displaced? What other communities could be negatively affected (and how) if displacement takes place? How could people already on the move be affected by climate change impacts?	communities or socio-economic profiles at specific risk of being displaced, potential host communities, people already displaced) and the drivers of their vulnerability	scenarios developed in step 1, and analyze their key conditions of vulnerability.
<b>Step 3: Analyse current and future human mobility needs</b>	How can risks and potential impacts related with human mobility be reduced?	Needs matrix by population group and category (refer to Figure 6)	Match identified conditions of vulnerability and potential impacts with a menu of concrete interventions that can inform program design and resource mobilization.  Analyze and categorize the specific human mobility needs of populations affected by climate change.

## 1132 Supporting information and tools

1133 Tools and methodologies that can assist with conducting ex-ante human mobility needs  
1134 assessment include:

- 1135 • **IDMC’s Displacement Risk Model** uses information about recorded and forecast  
1136 hazards to model the risk of future displacement, calculating how many people will  
1137 be forced to flee damaged or destroyed homes in a given location each year, decade  
1138 or century. This global modelling approach has been scaled down at regional and  
1139 national levels in locations all around the world.<sup>38</sup>
- 1140 • **IOM’s Risk Index for Climate Displacement (RICD)** supports the identification of  
1141 current and future displacement hotspots, trends, and patterns. For the  
1142 identification of future risk of displacement, RICD integrates data from Shared  
1143 Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) and Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs)  
1144 to simulate different climate and development trajectories.<sup>39</sup>
- 1145 • **World Bank’s Groundswell** global and regional/national reports provide projections  
1146 and analysis of internal climate migration for Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, Latin  
1147 America, East Asia and the Pacific, North Africa, and Eastern Europe and Central Asia.  
1148 They also provide qualitative analyses of climate-related mobility in countries of the  
1149 Mashriq and in SIDS.<sup>40</sup>
- 1150 • **IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)** tracks and monitors displacement and  
1151 mobility trends in real time, and can be useful to understand patterns of  
1152 displacement by providing multi-layered data on: who is moving, why and where  
1153 they are moving to and from; the conditions and needs of displaced and mobile  
1154 populations. The DTM enables decision-makers to assess the present-day drivers of

<sup>38</sup> <https://www.internal-displacement.org/displacement-risk/>

<sup>39</sup> <https://roasiapacific.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl671/files/documents/2024-12/ricd-ap-factsheet.pdf>

<sup>40</sup> <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/2c9150df-52c3-58ed-9075-d78ea56c3267>

- 1155 displacement and capture information that supports immediate and medium-term  
 1156 response planning, especially for those who are displaced.<sup>41</sup>
- 1157 • The **Toolkit for Anticipatory Action in Fragile, Conflict- and Violence-Affected**  
 1158 **Settings** developed by the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, the Anticipation  
 1159 Hub and the International Water Management Institute, helps assess and implement  
 1160 conflict-sensitive, effective, and sustainable anticipatory action in contexts featuring  
 1161 fragility, conflict and violence (FCV).<sup>42</sup>
  - 1162 • The **Planned Relocation Toolbox**, developed by Georgetown University, UNHCR, and  
 1163 IOM in close cooperation with the World Bank and the UN University, provides  
 1164 guidance to plan for the relocation of communities in the context of climate change  
 1165 and disasters.<sup>43</sup>
  - 1166 • The **Global Protection Cluster Toolkit on Preparedness for Protection in the Context**  
 1167 **of Climate Change and Disasters** provides resources to integrate protection issues in  
 1168 preparedness and implement appropriate responses in climate change and disasters  
 1169 scenarios.<sup>44</sup>

1170 Examples of ex-ante assessments based on historical projections and climate scenarios:

- 1171 • ICPAC’s Regional Flood Displacement Risk Profile<sup>45</sup>
- 1172 • Flood displacement risk assessment in Fiji and Vanuatu<sup>46</sup>
- 1173 • Example of human mobility assessment based on historical exposure: Afghanistan  
 1174 Climate Vulnerability and Human Mobility Assessment (IOM, 2025)<sup>47</sup>
- 1175 • Example of human mobility assessment based on climate change scenarios: Risk  
 1176 Index for Climate Displacement in the Philippines (IOM, 2025)<sup>48</sup>
- 1177 • IDMC’s and ETH’s Global assessment model on displacement risk in climate change  
 1178 scenarios<sup>49</sup>
- 1179 • COOPI Needs Assessment of Vulnerable Populations Living in Flood-prone Areas in  
 1180 Khartoum State (2022)<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> <https://dtm.iom.int/>

<sup>42</sup> [https://www.anticipation-hub.org/Documents/Training\\_and\\_Educational\\_Material/Toolkit\\_for\\_anticipatory\\_action\\_in\\_fcv\\_settings/AA\\_in\\_FCV\\_toolkit.pdf](https://www.anticipation-hub.org/Documents/Training_and_Educational_Material/Toolkit_for_anticipatory_action_in_fcv_settings/AA_in_FCV_toolkit.pdf)

<sup>43</sup> <https://www.unhcr.org/media/planned-relocation-toolbox>

<sup>44</sup> <https://globalprotectioncluster.org/publications/610/policy-and-guidance/tool-toolkit/gpc-toolkit-preparedness-protection-context>

<sup>45</sup> <https://www.icpac.net/publications/regional-flood-displacement-risk-profile/>

<sup>46</sup> <https://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/flood-displacement-risk-assessment-for-fiji-and-vanuatu-in-current-and-future-climate/>

<sup>47</sup>

[https://crisisresponse.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl1481/files/appeal/documents/Afghanistan%20Climate%20Vulnerability%20Assessment%20\\_Round%201.pdf](https://crisisresponse.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl1481/files/appeal/documents/Afghanistan%20Climate%20Vulnerability%20Assessment%20_Round%201.pdf)

<sup>48</sup> <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/CMIL-AP/RICD>

<sup>49</sup> <https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.abh4283>

<sup>50</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/needs-assessment-vulnerable-populations-living-flood-prone-areas-khartoum-state-march>

1182 Once potential impacts and at risk people/communities have been identified, programmatic  
 1183 needs can be identified to plan for effective responses. The **Human Mobility Needs Matrix**  
 1184 (Table 5) has been developed specifically for the purposes of this Technical Guide to offer  
 1185 guiding questions for identifying responses to the needs of different affected groups within  
 1186 various climate-related human mobility scenarios. It builds on the analysis of programming  
 1187 domains presented in Table 2 (Section 3) and is designed to support users in conducting a  
 1188 more comprehensive assessment of needs and potential interventions. An example of its  
 1189 application is provided in Annex [43](#).

1191 **Table 5. Matrix to match ex-ante needs with mobility responses**

Beneficiaries of the intervention Type of intervention	People at risk of becoming displaced or trapped	Migrants and displaced persons and refugees at risk of climate impacts	Potential host communities
Infrastructure and technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•What measures are needed to protect land, houses and assets and mitigate environmental pressures that could result in forced population movements?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Can structural safety be enhanced in sites/areas where people on the move transit or concentrate?</li> <li>•Do hazard monitoring, Early Warning Systems and Emergency communication systems cover areas of residence or transit of people on the move?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Should housing and infrastructure be strengthened in potential areas of destination of population flows?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Should evacuation routes and shelters be enhanced in advance of potential displacement?</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Should hazard monitoring, Early Warning Systems and Emergency communication systems be set up or enhanced?</li> </ul>		
Policy and enabling environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Do land tenure systems, land-use and planning frameworks, building codes, social protection mechanisms (etc) enable reforms and interventions that support relevant resilience and adaptation interventions?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Are the rights of people on the move sufficiently recognised by DRR/DRM and emergency management frameworks?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Do potential areas of destination have adequate planning instruments?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Are there frameworks in place to enable migration or planned relocations from areas at risk?</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Are the rights (to settle, work, access services) of potential incoming residents sufficiently recognised by local frameworks?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Do DRM/Emergency preparedness frameworks account for displacement?</li> </ul>		
Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Are drivers and potential patterns of displacement been identified to support adaptation/resilience and preparedness?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Is there sufficient information on the number, composition and movements of people on the move?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Are inflows of people monitored and potential immigration scenarios available?</li> </ul>

<b>Capacity building</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Do policy-makers have a clear understanding of human mobility and climate change issues, and fo they have sufficient capacities to develop and implement relevant interventions?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Are local DRR/DRM institutions and personnel able to work with people on the move?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Should the capacity of service providers be enhanced to address additional demands for services in case of population inflows?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•How can the capacity of people at risk to anticipate and respond to climate change impacts be strengthened?</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Should the ability of response personnel to manage displacement be strengthened?</li> </ul>		
<b>Equipment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•What kind of items/equipment is needed as part of interventions that support livelihoods/income generating activities</li> <li>•What resources are needed to constitute specific emergency stockpiles?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Are specific items/equipment needed for DRR/preparedness work with people on the move?</li> </ul>	
<b>Access to finance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Can specific insurance mechanisms be supported?</li> <li>•Are there community-based financial resources (e.g. remittances) that can be used for adaptation/resilience or preparedness?</li> </ul>		

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#### 1194 5.1.2 Ex-post human mobility needs assessment

1195 A diversity of ex-post assessments are widely used in humanitarian response and recovery  
1196 to identify needs and responses related with human mobility. However, their effectiveness  
1197 in adequately account for losses and damages in the context of climate change is often  
1198 limited, especially in relation to non-economic losses and damages and the development of  
1199 climate-resilient recovery and reconstruction options.

1200 Ex-post human mobility needs assessments are designed to capture the immediate and  
1201 medium-term needs of populations displaced by climate hazards such as floods, cyclones,  
1202 droughts or wildfires (including as they may overlap with conflict, violence and persecution),  
1203 as well as of other communities affected by their movement. Figure 7 provides a schematic  
1204 indication of how they progress. Such assessments provide a foundation to all interventions  
1205 to address losses and damages associated with displacement, allowing to better design,  
1206 coordinate and deliver humanitarian responses and support recovery and reconstruction  
1207 planning. If effectively implemented, these interventions also help avert and minimise  
1208 further negative outcomes of displacement.



**Figure 7: process of ex-post human mobility assessments**

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Ex-post needs assessments aim to:

- Assess the impact of disasters associated with climate change on human mobility.
- Identify who has been displaced or otherwise affected, the specific protection and assistance needs and risks they face.
- The impacts displacement on people on the move and host communities.
- Inform recovery and rehabilitation needs using a human mobility lens.

Table 6 presents more details on a step-by-step approach for conducting ex-post human mobility needs assessment.

**Table 6. Illustrative approach to ex-post Human Mobility Needs Assessment**

Step	Key Question	Output	Additional Guidance
Step 1: Assess the impact of a climate change event and its human mobility outcomes	How has the climate event affected human mobility patterns (displacement, immobility, migration)?	Situation snapshot (real-time data on human mobility and its impacts, and the needs of affected persons)	Conduct assessments to map the scale of impact vis-à-vis baseline situation.
Step 2: assess losses, damages, and vulnerabilities of affected populations	What losses and damages have been experienced by displaced and other affected populations, and what conditions of vulnerability shaped these impacts?	Assessment of direct and indirect, economic and non-economic loss and damage suffered. Identification of factors of exposure and vulnerability	Identify affected population groups, and assess associated loss and damage in line with the data generated in Step 1.
Step 3: Assess response, recovery and reconstruction needs	What do affected populations need to cope with impacts and rebuild/recover (including to reduce future risk)?	Human Mobility Needs Matrix disaggregated by key groups of beneficiaries	Apply the Human Mobility Needs Matrix (Figure 2) to translate identified vulnerabilities, losses and damages into actionable climate-resilient recovery and rehabilitation needs.

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**Supporting information and tools**

1226 The following tools can be useful for supporting ex-post human mobility needs assessment  
1227 in the context of climate change:

- 1228 • IOM's **Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)** provides real-time data on population  
1229 movements, conditions, and vulnerabilities. It is crucial for creating an early  
1230 snapshot of displacement and for tracking needs over time.<sup>51</sup>
- 1231 • ~~UNHCR has developed nowcasting of statistics on the refugee and asylum-seeker  
1232 populations, with estimates produced for the previous month on a rolling basis.  
1233 When new official statistics are released, the nowcasted estimates are realigned. The  
1234 estimates can therefore be best used to measure changes in the size of refugee and  
1235 asylum-seeker populations since the last published set of official statistics.~~<sup>52</sup>
- 1236 • **Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)** is a structured methodology used to assess  
1237 disaster impacts and identify recovery and reconstruction needs. It combines  
1238 economic loss and damage analysis (DaLA) with a human recovery lens (HRNA) and  
1239 includes planning for durable solutions. The PDNA is government-led, coordinated  
1240 with international partners (EU, UN, WB), and emphasizes the participation of  
1241 affected populations and local actors.<sup>53</sup>
- 1242 • IDMC provides methodologies to **assess the socio-economic impacts of**  
1243 **displacement**, including by using proxy indicators that can help develop rapid  
1244 country-specific estimates.<sup>54</sup>
- 1245 • **UNHCR Protection Monitoring Central Data Catalogue** includes the systematic and  
1246 regular collection, verification, and analysis of information to identify violations of  
1247 rights and/or protection risks, priorities for, and needs of populations of concern,  
1248 including ~~refugees and other displaced people~~ persons.<sup>55</sup>
- 1249 • IOM and La Ruta Del Clima have developed tools to **assess the economic and non-**  
1250 **economic impacts of displacement and planned relocation in the context of climate**  
1251 **change**.<sup>56</sup>
- 1252 • The forthcoming Wim ExCom **Technical Guide on averting, minimizing and**  
1253 **addressing non-economic losses in the context of human mobility** provides an  
1254 overview of potential impacts, aiming to support successful responses to non-  
1255 economic losses associated with displacement, migration, immobility and planned  
1256 relocation.<sup>57</sup>
- 1257 • **IMPACT/REACH's Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessments (MSNA) and Area-Based**  
1258 **Assessments (ABA)** provide data on displacement patterns, conditions of displaced  
1259 persons and their needs in countries across all regions.<sup>58</sup>
- 1260 • UNHCR's **Needs Assessment methodology for Refugee Emergencies** provides an  
1261 analytical framework and easily customized rapid multi-sectoral needs assessment

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<sup>51</sup> <https://dtm.iom.int/>

<sup>52</sup> <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/insights/explainers/nowcasting-refugees-asylum-seekers.html>

<sup>53</sup> <https://www.undp.org/publications/post-disaster-needs-assessment>

<sup>54</sup> <https://www.internal-displacement.org/focus-areas/socioeconomic-impacts-of-internal-displacement/#:~:text=The%20global%20cost%20of%20one,for%20their%20loss%20of%20income.>

<sup>55</sup> <https://microdata.unhcr.org/index.php/catalog/PRM/?page=1&ps=15&repo=PRM>

<sup>56</sup> <https://lac.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd12601/files/documents/2024-09/asserssing-the-implications-of-climate-change-loss-and-damage-on-human-mobility-in-latin-america.pdf>

<sup>57</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WIM\\_TEASER\\_4.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WIM_TEASER_4.pdf)

<sup>58</sup> <https://www.impact-initiatives.org/where-we-work/>

1262 designed for ~~refugee emergencies, that can also be used in other~~ forced  
1263 displacement contexts.<sup>59</sup>  
1264 • UNHCR's **Operational Data Portal** provides an information and data sharing platform  
1265 to facilitate coordination of crisis response ~~refugee emergencies~~.<sup>60</sup>  
1266

1267 Examples of ex-post assessments:

- 1268 • International Organization for Migration. Caribbean Environmental Resilience and  
1269 Disaster Displacement Response Plan (2025)<sup>61</sup>
- 1270 • IDMC's Unveiling the Costs of Internal Displacement (2021)<sup>62</sup>
- 1271 • UNHCR's Protection Needs Assessment and Related Vulnerability Scoring for  
1272 UNHCR's Drought Response in Zambia (2024)<sup>63</sup>
- 1273 • UNHCR's Vulnerability Assessment Framework, Jordan, including climate  
1274 vulnerability ~~of Refugees~~ in Host Communities (2024)<sup>64</sup>
- 1275 • USAID, Mercy Corps, and ACDI/VOCA: Assessing Communities' Coping Strategies  
1276 during droughts (2023)<sup>65</sup>
- 1277 • IMPACT and PDD, How Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessments can strengthen the  
1278 evidence base of international policymaking on non-economic losses in ~~fragile and~~  
1279 conflict-affected situations.<sup>66</sup>
- 1280 • IOM Costing Tool for Human Mobility and Loss and Damage Assessment Tool (in  
1281 Spanish) focuses on planned relocation and on disaster displacement and has been  
1282 piloted in Chile and Costa Rica in 2025.<sup>67</sup>

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1284  
1285 Once human mobility impacts and affected persons and communities have been identified,  
1286 programmatic needs can be identified to plan effective responses. The **Human Mobility**  
1287 **Needs Matrix** in table 8 includes key guiding questions that can help steer the identification  
1288 of responses to the needs of different groups of people following the impacts of climate  
1289 change events.<sup>68</sup> A comprehensive overview of potential activities is provided in table 2  
1290 above (section 3). The matrix should support users with a more comprehensive analysis of  
1291 needs and responses. A template matrix has also been compiled based on the extensive

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<sup>59</sup> <https://emergency.unhcr.org/coordination-and-communication/refugee-coordination-model/needs-assessment-refugee-emergencies-nare>

<sup>60</sup> <https://data.unhcr.org/>

<sup>61</sup> <https://crisisresponse.iom.int/response/caribbean-environmental-resilience-and-disaster-displacement-response-plan-2025>

<sup>62</sup> <https://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/unveiling-the-cost-of-internal-displacement-0/>

<sup>63</sup> <https://data.unhcr.org/ar/documents/download/113272>

<sup>64</sup>

<https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/111279#:~:text=UNHCR's%20new%20socio%2Deconomic%20survey,the%20second%20half%20of%202023.>

<sup>65</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/assessing-communities-coping-strategies-during-current-drought-somalia-research-brief-somalia-resilience-population-measurement-rpm-activity-may-2023>

<sup>66</sup> <https://pamad.disasterdisplacement.org/2023/12/03/msna-Ind-cop28/>

<sup>67</sup> [https://lac.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd12601/files/oim\\_mecc\\_two-pages\\_hcf\\_pilotaje\\_costa-rica\\_spa.pdf](https://lac.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd12601/files/oim_mecc_two-pages_hcf_pilotaje_costa-rica_spa.pdf)

<sup>68</sup> A downloadable version of this matrix is available [here](#): (full link to be provided in due course)

1292 analysis of projects presented in Section 3<sup>69</sup> to provide an example of the potential  
 1293 outcomes of this exercise. It is available in Annex 43.

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**Table 7. Human Mobility Needs Matrix to support ex-post assessment of needs**

Beneficiaries of the intervention	Displaced persons	Host communities
Type of intervention		
<b>Infrastructure and technology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Should shelter/housing or service infrastructure be (re)built or strengthened in displacement sites?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Should housing and service infrastructure be strengthened in places of destination of displaced persons?</li> </ul>
<b>Policy and enabling environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Are there clear collaboration frameworks, roles and responsibilities to support response and durable solutions?</li> <li>•Do displaced persons have sufficient access to land, housing, employment, services and social protection?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Are the rights of host communities clearly spelled out?</li> <li>•Is land use, housing, and service planning adequate in areas of destination of displaced persons?</li> </ul>
<b>Data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Is data on patterns of displacement, needs of displaced persons, and impacts of displacement systematically gathered?</li> <li>•Is it integrated in loss and damage assessments?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Are the impacts of displacement on host communities accounted for?</li> </ul>
<b>Capacity building</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Are systems for redocumentation, family tracing and protection sufficiently resourced?</li> <li>•Are response systems sufficiently resourced to manage displacement?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Do providers of basic services need additional resources to deal with the inflow of displaced persons?</li> <li>•Are there sufficient resources/capacity to support community cohesion programmes?</li> </ul>
<b>Equipment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Do stockpiles of food and non-food items need to be replenished to address the needs of displaced persons?</li> <li>•Are there sufficient materials for rebuilding?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Are there sufficient material and immaterial resources to support relevant interventions?</li> </ul>
<b>Access to finance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Can cash transfer mechanisms be activated to assist displaced persons?</li> <li>•Can community resources (e.g. remittances) be leveraged in support of response and durable solutions?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Can cash transfer mechanisms be activated to assist host communities affected by displacement?</li> </ul>

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## 1297 5.2 Governance and coordination mechanisms

1298 Robust decision-making systems are essential to support the mobilisation of finance to  
 1299 match human mobility needs in the context of climate change. The establishment of  
 1300 governance and coordination systems is necessary to ensure that programming and  
 1301 identified interventions are developed in a participatory manner that accounts for the  
 1302 perspectives of all relevant stakeholders, and align with key national and subnational

<sup>69</sup> Also available on the project database [here](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1fSUWm2y85zfAFRH1baKLyO7bBtt6W9c6xGPkn5VhCkk/edit?gid=0#gid=0):  
<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1fSUWm2y85zfAFRH1baKLyO7bBtt6W9c6xGPkn5VhCkk/edit?gid=0#gid=0>

1303 priorities. As such, they are a precondition to effective needs assessments and mapping and  
1304 prioritization of interventions, and a foundation to fundraise for the implementation of all  
1305 measures for addressing, minimising and averting the impacts of climate change on human  
1306 mobility.

1307

1308 • **Areas of coordination and functional responsibilities of coordination structures**

1309

1310 A robust governance system should identify the roles and responsibility of relevant  
1311 coordination mechanisms, including the areas and processes for which coordination  
1312 is needed, and the procedures needed. It is important to note that the set-up,  
1313 mandates and functional responsibilities of coordination structures vary according to  
1314 the country's institutional context and specific decision-making needs. However, at  
1315 least three areas of coordination could be considered based on the analysis of the  
1316 existing good practices:

1317 ○ Provision of support to national planning processes. A coordination  
1318 system or mechanism on human mobility should input to the  
1319 development and contribute to the implementation of all relevant plans  
1320 (on climate change, as well as on development, humanitarian  
1321 interventions, resilience etc).

1322 ○ The Wim ExCom Technical Guide on integrating human mobility  
1323 and climate change linkages (Section 4.1.1) describes how to  
1324 mainstream human mobility into the coordination mechanisms for  
1325 national adaptation planning.

1326 ○ IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework provides an  
1327 approach to coordinating the planning of humanitarian and post-  
1328 disaster situations in a variety of human mobility situations, and  
1329 across a diversity of areas of work (including climate change and  
1330 DRR/resilience).<sup>70</sup>

1331 ○ Resource mobilisation, including match-making with appropriate sources  
1332 of funding.

1333 ○ The NDC Partnership's guide on best practices in coordination  
1334 mechanisms recognises the role of coordination mechanisms in  
1335 supporting the mobilisation of funding for climate action across  
1336 government and partners.<sup>71</sup>

1337 ○ Humanitarian and refugee coordination mechanisms enable rapid  
1338 response where state capacity is limited, leveraging local  
1339 relationships, pre-positioned supplies, and coordination  
1340 mechanisms to scale action quickly during crises. Humanitarian  
1341 coordination extends to finance, providing funding mechanisms,  
1342 models and channels that can support and inform financing for  
1343 averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage.

1344 ○ Project prioritisation to support the identification of the most impactful  
1345 areas of action for addressing, minimising and averting the impact of

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<sup>70</sup> <https://www.iom.int/mcof>

<sup>71</sup> <https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/2024-07/country-coordination-mechanisms-best-practice-brief.pdf>

1346 climate change on human mobility (refer to section 6.2 for additional  
1347 information on operationalising project prioritisation).

1348

1349 • **Composition of coordination structures**

1350

1351 Human mobility is a cross-sectoral issue, and therefore actors and stakeholders  
1352 engaged in these coordination mechanisms need to represent different sectors,  
1353 authorities and institutions. These need to include those that are explicitly mandated  
1354 with migration, displacement, and planned relocation topics, but also all other  
1355 relevant domains, including land-use planning, decent work and livelihoods, housing  
1356 and infrastructure, service provision, social cohesion, gender and inclusion, data and  
1357 statistics, and so on. Such structures can also be built upon existing coordination  
1358 mechanisms, such as:

1359

1360 ○ Dedicated Roundtables/Clusters on Human Mobility and Climate Change, as  
1361 they have been set up by Chile and Guatemala, or on Disaster Displacement,  
1362 as it has been set up by Bangladesh.

1363 ○ National Coordination Mechanisms on Human Mobility: national systems  
1364 aiming improve the coherence of government efforts related to migration  
1365 and human mobility, by bringing together government entities across sectors  
1366 to ensure a "whole-of-government" approach to implementing the Global  
1367 Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM).

1368 ○ National coordination mechanisms for the implementation of the Global  
1369 Compact on **Refugees** (GCR), which typically include a focal point and inter-  
1370 ministerial and multi-stakeholder coordination to develop refugee response  
1371 plans.

1372 ○ National and sub-national Platforms on Disaster Risk Reduction.<sup>72</sup>

1373 ○ National Loss & Damage Coordination mechanisms (whenever available) or  
1374 ad hoc consultation mechanisms informing the work of national loss and  
1375 damage contact points and FRLD focal points.<sup>73</sup>

1376 ○ National Climate Change coordination Structures, including specifically on  
1377 finance, such as National Designated Authorities for the GCF.<sup>74</sup>

1378

1379 Different countries address these coordination needs in different manners: some set  
1380 up coordination structures specifically dedicated to displacement, migration, or  
1381 planned relocation. Others mainstream attention to specific topics into some of the  
1382 above-mentioned structures (e.g. displacement issues addressed as part of broader  
1383 disaster risk management or emergency management/humanitarian concerns by  
1384 dedicated bodies). Each country needs to strike a balance between specificity of  
1385 approaches and fragmentation of its institutional setups. Whatever the set-up, these  
1386 needs assessments and prioritization exercises need to be carried out in the context  
1387 of broader climate change discussions, assessments and responses and that they

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<sup>72</sup> <https://www.preventionweb.net/sendai-framework/national-platforms>

<sup>73</sup> <https://unfccc.int/loss-and-damage-contact-points>

<sup>74</sup>

[https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/partners/nda#:~:text=National%20Designated%20Authorities%20\(NDA s\)%20are,emission%20and%20climate%2Dresilient%20development.](https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/partners/nda#:~:text=National%20Designated%20Authorities%20(NDA s)%20are,emission%20and%20climate%2Dresilient%20development.)

1388 build, as much as possible, on existing synergies with other discussions, structures  
1389 and institutions. This is particularly important in light of the fragmentation of the  
1390 donor landscape: humanitarian finance systems rely on specific coordination  
1391 structures that frequently exist in isolation from climate finance and development  
1392 finance coordination. MDBs and insurance industry actors are also coordinating  
1393 through dedicated mechanisms and networks.<sup>75</sup> Comprehensive coordination  
1394 mechanisms that involve stakeholders from multiple sectors are essential to bridging  
1395 these multiple gaps.

1396  
1397 It is important to note that different sets of actors may be involved in different  
1398 coordination mechanisms for the development of ex-post and ex-ante programming  
1399 responses in the context of climate change in different locations.<sup>76</sup> Table 8 provides a  
1400 list of those that are more commonly involved in coordination mechanisms to  
1401 support both pre-emptive and responsive assessment and action.

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<sup>75</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Final\\_Draft\\_5d\\_TSU.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Final_Draft_5d_TSU.pdf)

<sup>76</sup> For a specific list of actors that should be involved in National Adaptation Planning, please refer to the Technical guide on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into relevant national climate change planning processes, p. 36: [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WIM\\_ExCom\\_human-mobility\\_TFD\\_2024.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WIM_ExCom_human-mobility_TFD_2024.pdf)

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1403

**Table 8. List of actors typically involved in relevant coordination mechanisms**

Governmental actors by sector	Other actors
Disasters and climate change	Civil society
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management</li> <li>•Emergency Management/Civil Protection</li> <li>•Meteorological agency</li> <li>•Climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•NGOs working on CCA/DRR/Disaster response</li> <li>•Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies</li> <li>•Organisation of farmers</li> <li>•Unions</li> <li>•Organisations of specific demographics and minorities</li> <li>•Organisations of Indigenous People</li> <li>•Representatives of at-risk communities</li> <li>•Representatives of displaced communities</li> </ul>
Provision of basic services	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Education</li> <li>•Health</li> <li>•Transportation and service networks</li> </ul>	Private sector actors
Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Service companies in key sectors</li> <li>•Employers and recruiters in key areas</li> <li>•Real estate and housing developers</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Local authorities</li> <li>•Land-use and urban planning</li> <li>•Housing</li> <li>•Land registry</li> </ul>	Academia
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Universities</li> <li>•Private researchers/think tanks</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Labour and employment</li> <li>•Rural development, agriculture, fisheries and forestry</li> <li>•Training</li> </ul>	International organisations
Human mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Human mobility</li> <li>•Development, urban settlements (UN Country team)</li> <li>•Humanitarian action (Humanitarian Country team)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Foreign Affairs</li> <li>•Migration</li> <li>•Border management</li> </ul>	Foreign governments
Social services and inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Embassies/consulates</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Gender</li> <li>•Social protection</li> <li>•Youth and the elderly</li> </ul>	
Data	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Statistics office</li> </ul>	

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**Supporting information**

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All these mechanisms should work according to nationally-mandated decision-making processes. It is however important that they involve consultation with representatives of civil society representatives, and other spokespersons of at-risk and affected populations, in so far as possible.

- NDC Partnership. (2024, July). Country coordination mechanisms: Best practice brief.<sup>77</sup>
- United Nations Development Programme. (2017). Institutional and coordination mechanisms: Guidance note on facilitating integration and coherence for SDG implementation.<sup>78</sup>

<sup>77</sup> <https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/2024-07/country-coordination-mechanisms-best-practice-brief.pdf>

<sup>78</sup>

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2478Institutional\\_Coordination\\_Mechanisms\\_GuidanceNote.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2478Institutional_Coordination_Mechanisms_GuidanceNote.pdf)

- 1416 • UNFCCC. 2023. TSU Working Paper from Working Group 5 (D): Coordination and
- 1417 Complementarity Mechanisms for Loss and Damage Funding Arrangements.<sup>79</sup>
- 1418 • NDC Partnership. 2023. NDC Investment Planning Guide. September 2023.<sup>80</sup>
- 1419 • National Coordination Mechanism on Migration in Kenya.<sup>81</sup>

1420

### 1421 5.3 Project appraisal mechanisms to support the identification of priority responses

### 1422 and the development of a concise program of action

1423 The assessment of needs and responses carried out as part of step 1 is likely to produce a

1424 diversity of options in different sectors and for different populations. These potential

1425 interventions need to be appraised and prioritised in order to develop a coherent

1426 programme of action that can enable the matching of strategic priorities to suitable funding

1427 opportunities. This requires the development and application of decision-making tools.

1428 There is no “one size fits all” standard for such tools, and countries should consider the

1429 development of their own based on existing standards, procedures and institutions.

1430 However, this section provides examples of relevant decision-making criteria that can

1431 support the prioritisation process by helping stakeholders and relevant coordination

1432 structures evaluate potential interventions.

#### 1433 • **Impact potential**

1434 Interventions mapped through the ex-post and ex-ante needs assessment can be

1435 prioritised based on the extent of their potential to avert, minimize, or address the

1436 impacts of climate change on human mobility.

1437 For example, the following criteria could be used for assessing pre-emptive actions that

1438 can help minimise and avert climate change impacts on human mobility:

- 1439 ○ Number of people at risk of displacement whose risk of displacement is
- 1440 reduced by a specific intervention;
- 1441     ▪ Number of people with increased adaptive capacities through planned
- 1442 relocation from high-risk areas in cases where in situ adaptation is not
- 1443 feasible
- 1444     ▪ Number of people who have increased options to move out of areas
- 1445 at risk.
- 1446 ○ Number of people at risk of displacement who are likely to benefit from
- 1447 an anticipatory intervention.
- 1448 ○ Estimated loss and damage related with displacement avoided through a
- 1449 given intervention that reduces displacement risk;
- 1450 ○ Number of migrants and displaced persons or refugees whose resilience is
- 1451 enhanced through a specific intervention;
- 1452 ○ Number of people who might remain trapped in an area at risk whose
- 1453 adaptive capacity is enhanced by a specific intervention.

<sup>79</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Final\\_Draft\\_5d\\_TSU.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Final_Draft_5d_TSU.pdf).

<sup>80</sup> <https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/ndc-investment-planning-guide.pdf>.

<sup>81</sup> <https://usajili.go.ke/national-coordination-mechanism-migration-ncm>

- 1454                   ○ Number of people who might be affected by a population movement  
1455                   whose resilience is enhanced by a specific intervention.

1456   The following criteria could be used to assess post-event actions that allow to address  
1457   climate change impacts on human mobility or avert and minimize further associated losses  
1458   and damages:

- 1459                   ○ Number of displaced persons, other people on the move, and other  
1460                   affected persons benefitting from a specific form of disaster  
1461                   response/recovery;  
1462                   ○ Number of displaced persons achieving durable solutions;  
1463                   ○ Estimated loss and damage related with displacement avoided through a  
1464                   given intervention;  
1465                   ▪ Number of displaced (or otherwise affected) persons or households  
1466                   covered by mechanisms to preserve cultural identity and well-being in  
1467                   host or new communities;  
1468                   ▪ Number of displaced (or otherwise affected) persons or households  
1469                   provided with access to sufficient education assistance to maintain  
1470                   minimum standards of access;  
1471                   ▪ Number of displaced (or otherwise affected) persons or households  
1472                   provided with access to sufficient healthcare to maintain minimum  
1473                   standards of access;  
1474                   ▪ Number of individuals benefitting from community cohesion  
1475                   interventions following displacement.

1477   ● **Country-specific needs**  
1478

1479   Project prioritisation logic needs to reflect the specific circumstances, risks, and  
1480   capacities of each context and affected communities. The scoped interventions  
1481   should be further screened for alignment with the key national strategies and  
1482   development plans. For instance: interventions promoting human mobility for  
1483   resilience should be aligned with objectives and interventions spelled out in national  
1484   adaptation plans; investments to prepare receiving areas to the inflow of migrants  
1485   and displaced persons need to align with existing land-use and employment plans,  
1486   and displacement or migration policies/strategies; preparedness interventions for  
1487   displacement need to fit within disaster risk management interventions; and work  
1488   supporting durable solutions needs to be embedded in post-disaster recovery  
1489   strategies, relocation or reintegration frameworks. If these frameworks include  
1490   reporting or monitoring and evaluation frameworks, their indicators and targets can  
1491   also be used to help guide the prioritization exercise.  
1492

1493   ● **Co-benefits**

1494   In both ex-ante and ex-post programmatic settings, interventions that address  
1495   climate-related human mobility should be prioritized not only for their direct impact  
1496   on mobility outcomes but also for the wider co-benefits they offer. Projects that  
1497   generate multiple benefits have a stronger case for investment and funding.  
1498   Potential co-benefits need therefore to be adequately identified and made visible.

1499  
1500 Interventions that primarily address human mobility could have economic, social,  
1501 environmental and inclusion/empowerment co-benefits:

- 1502 ○ Economic co-benefits can include job creation through climate-resilient  
1503 livelihoods or increased access to land, housing, markets and financial  
1504 services to people displaced, or at risk of being displaced or becoming  
1505 trapped.
- 1506 ○ Social co-benefits can include improved access to housing and basic services  
1507 in high-risk areas or areas of destination of human mobility flows as  
1508 interventions to manage such population movements are implemented, or  
1509 improved cohesion or conflict resolution mechanisms among diverse  
1510 communities.
- 1511 ○ Environmental co-benefits can include reduced (or reversed) environmental  
1512 degradation following nature-based interventions to reduce risk in areas with  
1513 high potential for outmigration or displacement or experiencing incoming  
1514 population inflows, or reduced pollution as a consequence of green  
1515 reintegration programmes for displaced persons.
- 1516 ○ Inclusion/empowerment co-benefits can range from enhanced leadership  
1517 roles for women and young community members through their involvement  
1518 in mobility planning and risk reduction, financial literacy, or education and  
1519 vocational training programmes, to reduced gender-based violence.

## 1520 **Supporting information**

- 1521 • Ministry of Finance, Ghana. Climate Change Project Prioritization Tool. 2016.<sup>82</sup>
- 1522 • Ministry of Finance, Ghana. 2020. Green Climate Fund Project Prioritization  
1523 Guidelines for Ghana’s GCF Country Programming.<sup>83</sup>

1524

### 1525 **5.4 Approaches to matchmaking of priority actions to funding options**

1526

1527 As seen in the above sections, in order to address a phenomenon as complex as human  
1528 mobility in the context of climate change is both necessary and strategic to rely on a diverse  
1529 pool of donors and financial instruments that can be flexibly leveraged to work in different  
1530 programming scenarios and in preventive and responsive manners. This final section of the  
1531 programming framework proposes a step-by-step approach to help align the programming  
1532 needs and interventions identified as priorities to respond to climate change impact on  
1533 human mobility with available funding instruments and partners.

1534

#### 1535 **Step 1: Framing programming needs in line with the appropriate type of funding**

1536 The first step in the matchmaking process involves identifying the most appropriate framing  
1537 applicable to a certain measure identified through the needs assessment process. This is  
1538 important to:

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<sup>82</sup> <https://mofep.gov.gh/sites/default/files/docs/Climate-Change-Project-Prioritization-Tool.pdf>

<sup>83</sup> <https://mofep.gov.gh/sites/default/files/news/GCF-project-prioritization-Tool-FG.pdf>

- 1539 • select the type of funding that is most suitable to support a certain human mobility
- 1540 response;
- 1541 • identify what aspects of the human mobility response should be highlighted to best
- 1542 fit with the framing typical of a specific type of funding.

1543 Table 9 provides guidance on the typical framings associated with the five most relevant  
 1544 areas of funding discussed in Section 4. By following this step, needs and related responses  
 1545 can be organised and framed in line with relevant funding sources.

1546 **Table 9. Types of funding and typical framings of interventions**

1547

Funding area	Typical framing	Relevance for ex-ante	Relevance for ex-post
Development finance	Poverty reduction, sustainable development, economic growth	Addressing the systemic drivers of displacement	Rebuilding infrastructure, restoring livelihoods and promoting decent work
		Anticipating the development needs of displaced and host communities	
Adaptation finance	Increasing adaptive capacities of communities	Address the climatic/environmental drivers of displacement	Climate-resilient recovery and reconstruction
		Supporting planned relocation, in cases where in-situ adaptation is not feasible	
		Increasing resilience for people on the move	
Disaster risk reduction finance	Increased resilience and preparedness of communities	Reduce disaster risks that could result in displacement Preparedness for displacement	Post-disaster recovery and reconstruction through building back better
Humanitarian finance	Provision of crisis response, protection and emergency relief to affected communities	Anticipatory action to address immediate drivers of displacement, or to prepare for potential displacement whenever pre-identified forecast threshold are crossed.	Assisting displaced persons and other people on the move during/after climate change events
Loss and damage finance	Addressing, minimising and averting economic and non-economic loss and damage suffered by communities affected by climate change	Measures to address the climate change drivers of displacement, including slow and fast onset events	Assistance to respond to economic and non-economic loss and damage
		Supporting planned relocation, in cases where in-situ allocation is not feasible	Enabling relocation of displaced communities
		Increasing resilience of IDPs and host communities	Supporting recovery after climate change events

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## Step 2: Matching needs and responses to funding instruments

The second step in the matchmaking process involves identifying instruments that are suitable to fund a specific priority response. Depending on the type of intervention planned, its capital intensity and the risk profile of the context where intervention takes place, different funding instruments may be more or less suitable for supporting responses to

1558 specific human mobility needs.<sup>84</sup> Table 10 provides examples and guidance on how each  
 1559 instrument described in Section 4 can be used to address ex-ante and ex-post programming  
 1560 needs. By following this step, programming needs on human mobility can be better  
 1561 matched with appropriate financial instruments.  
 1562

1563 **Table 10. Types of funding instruments and their use for financing human mobility**  
 1564

Funding instrument	Typical use	Examples of relevant ex-ante programming needs	Examples of relevant ex-post programming needs
<b>Grants</b>	Non-revenue-generating activities, project preparatory support	Policy & enabling environment, e.g. land-use planning and NAPs	Policy & enabling environment, i.e. emergency coordination
		Capacity building, e.g. awareness on human mobility and climate change, preparedness training	Infrastructure, e.g. emergency shelter, rebuilding service infrastructure
		Adaptive livelihoods and other mechanisms for resilience	Equipment, i.e. food/non-food stockpiles, materials for transitional shelters
		Equipment	Enabling access to finance: cash transfers for emergency assistance
		Data, e.g. research on drivers of migration	Displacement data collection
		Enabling access to finance, e.g. setting up insurance schemes	Protection responses
<b>Concessional loans</b>	Revenue-generating interventions or capital-intensive interventions	Infrastructure: e.g. construction of hazard protection works	Infrastructure: e.g. reconstruction or rehabilitation of service infrastructure, building back better housing
		Technology	Technology
<b>Equity</b>	Capital-intensive or innovative private-sector solutions	Private sector-oriented infrastructure, services and technology, e.g. early warning systems, irrigation schemes	Private sector oriented reconstruction or expansion of services for affected communities, e.g. private sector service hubs for affected communities
<b>Guarantees</b>	De-risking project finance in challenging contexts and enabling private sector investments	Infrastructure and technology	Catalysing investments in recovery and rehabilitation of relevant infrastructure and services in challenging contexts
<b>Risk transfer instruments</b>	Insurance	Insuring productive assets	Enabling rapid payouts for governments or communities to fund relief and recovery
		Supporting anticipatory action	

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### Step 3: Identify funding actors to approach

The third step of the matchmaking process involves identifying the appropriate set of actors and/or arrangements relevant for funding the identified programming needs. Table 11 outlines the typical funding instruments used by various funding actors who operate with various types of funding (in line with 5 key areas of finance introduced in Section 4.2). Along with the other tables in this section, it is intended to guide practical efforts to design, fundraise for, and subsequently implement programmes that address human mobility in the context of climate change. Additional information related to instruments, funding windows,

<sup>84</sup> Refer to Table 2 for a more detailed articulation of potential responses by type of intervention



**Table 12: Matching interventions, donors, areas of finance and instruments**

Domain of work	Type of intervention	Needs to be addressed	Potential donors	Funding area	Potential financial instrument
Addressing drivers	•Infrastructure and technology	•What infrastructural or nature-based interventions are needed to protect land, livelihoods, houses, assets?	•Development banks •Large multilateral funds •Private sector actors	•Development •Adaptation	•(Concessional) loans •Equity
		•What support is needed to set up and/or strengthen hazard monitoring and early warning systems?	•Smaller multilateral funds •Bilateral donors	•Adaptation •Disaster Risk Reduction	•Grants •(Concessional) loans
	•Policy & enabling environment	•What policies need to be strengthened to support adaptation/resilience?	•Bilateral donors •International funds	•Development •Adaptation •Disaster Risk Reduction	•Grants
	•Data	•What information is needed to assess and monitor risks?	•Bilateral donors •Smaller multilateral funds	•Adaptation •Disaster Risk Reduction	•Grants
	•Capacity Building	•How can the awareness and capacity of decision makers be built?	•Bilateral donors	•Adaptation •Human Mobility	•Grants
		• Which local skills need to be strengthened, and how?	•Bilateral donors •Smaller multilateral funds •Development banks	•Development •Adaptation •Disaster Risk Reduction	•Grants •(Concessional) loans
	•Equipment	•What tools/resources are needed to support adaptation/resilience interventions?	•Private sector •Investment banks	•Adaptation •Development •Disaster Risk Reduction	•Insurance
•Access to finance	•Can people at risk be insured against potential climate impacts?	•Private sector •Smaller multilateral funds	•Adaptation •Disaster Risk Reduction	•Insurance	
Preparing for displacement	•Infrastructure and technology	•What infrastructural interventions are needed to improve local evacuation and displacement management systems?	•Development banks •Smaller multilateral funds •Bilateral donors	•Disaster Risk Reduction •Humanitarian	•(Concessional) loans •Grants
		•What support is needed to set up hazard monitoring and early warning systems?	•Smaller multilateral funds •Bilateral donors	•Adaptation •Disaster Risk Reduction	•Grants •(Concessional) loans
	•Policy development	•Can preparedness coordination protocols and plans be strengthened?	•Smaller multilateral funds •Bilateral donors	•Disaster Risk Reduction	•Grants
	•Data	•What information is needed to assess and monitor evacuations and displacement?	•Bilateral donors	•Disaster Risk Reduction •Humanitarian	•Grants
	•Capacity Building	•Can awareness and response capacities of institutions and communities be strengthened?	•Bilateral donors	•Disaster Risk Reduction •Humanitarian	•Grants
	•Equipment	•Are emergency shelters adequately stockpiled to support displaced persons?	•Bilateral donors •International funds	•Disaster Risk Reduction •Humanitarian	•Grants
	•Access to finance	•Are there funds in place that can be disbursed as part of anticipatory responses?	•Bilateral donors •International funds •Private sector	•Disaster Risk Reduction •Humanitarian	•Grants •Insurance
Responding to displacement	•Infrastructure and technology	•What infrastructural or nature-based interventions are needed to set up safe, adequate displacement sites?	•Bilateral donors •International funds •Philanthropies	•Humanitarian	•Grants
	•Policy & enabling environment	•What coordination frameworks and policies need to be strengthened to better protect and assist displaced persons?	•Bilateral donors •International funds	•Humanitarian	•Grants
	•Data	•What information is needed to track and monitor displacement?	•Bilateral donors •International funds	•Humanitarian •Loss and damage	•Grants
	•Capacity Building	•How can local response systems be strengthened to better assist and protect displaced persons?	•Bilateral donors	•Adaptation •Human Mobility	•Grants

	•Equipment	•What materials are needed to support responses to displacement?	•Bilateral donors •International funds •Private sector •Philantropies	•Humanitarian •Loss and damage	•Grants
	•Access to finance	•Are there systems and resources in place to support cash based interventions?	•Bilateral donors •International funds •Banks	•Humanitarian •Loss and damage	•Grants
<b>Durable solutions</b>	•Infrastructure and technology	•What infrastructural interventions are needed to rebuild, recover and promote solutions?	•Development banks •Smaller multilateral funds •Bilateral donors •Philantropies •Private sector actors	•Development •Disaster Risk Reduction •Adaptation	•(Concessional) loans •Grants •Equities
	•Policy development	•Can recovery coordination protocols and plans be strengthened?	•Smaller multilateral funds •Bilateral donors	•Development •Humanitarian •Disaster Risk Reduction	•Grants
	•Data	•What information is needed to track progress and obstacles to solutions and impacts of displacement?	•Bilateral donors	•Development •Humanitarian •Disaster Risk Reduction	•Grants
	•Capacity Building	•Can the capacities of service providers and individuals be strengthened?	•Development banks •Smaller multilateral funds •Bilateral donors •Private sector actors	•Development •Disaster Risk Reduction •Adaptation	•(Concessional) loans •Grants •Equities
	•Equipment	•Are sufficient resources in place to support recovery and reconstruction	•Bilateral donors •Private sector actors	•Development •Disaster Risk Reduction •Adaptation	•Grants •Equities
	•Access to finance	•Are there systems that can help mobilise resources for recovery?	•Bilateral donors •International funds •Private sector	•Development •Disaster Risk Reduction •Adaptation	•Grants •Insurance
<b>Enabling safe and voluntary migration as adaptation</b>	•Infrastructure and technology	•What infrastructural interventions can be implemented to facilitate movements or ensure adjustment in destinations?	•Development banks •Large multilateral funds •Private sector actors •Bilateral donors	•Development •Adaptation	•(Concessional) loans •Equity •Grants
	•Policy & enabling environment	•What policies need to be strengthened to enable movements with positive outcomes?	•Bilateral donors	•Development •Adaptation •Human mobility	•Grants
	•Data	•What information is needed to forecast and monitor migration?	•Bilateral donors •Smaller multilateral funds	•Development •Adaptation •Human mobility	•Grants
	•Capacity Building	•How can the capacity of service providers along routes/at destination be built?	•Development banks •Multilateral funds •Bilateral donors	•Development •Adaptation •Human mobility	•(Concessional) loans •Grants
		•Can migrants' skills be strengthened?	•Bilateral donors •Smaller multilateral funds •Private sector actors	•Development •Adaptation •Human mobility	•Grants •Equities
	•Equipment	•What materials are available to assist people on the move?	•Bilateral donors	•Development •Disaster Risk Reduction •Humanitarian	•Grants
•Access to finance	•What systems can help mobilise remittances for resilience/adaptation?	•Bilateral donors •Private sector actors •Investment banks	•Development •Adaptation •Disaster Risk Reduction	•Grants •(Concessional) loans •Equity	
<b>Rights-based planned relocations</b>	•Infrastructure and technology	•What infrastructural interventions are needed to secure dignified living conditions in relocation sites?	•Development banks •Smaller multilateral funds •Bilateral donors •Private sector actors	•Development •Disaster Risk Reduction •Adaptation	•(Concessional) loans •Grants •Equities
	•Policy development	•Can legal frameworks on planned relocations be strengthened?	•Bilateral donors	•Development •Disaster Risk Reduction	•Grants
	•Data	•What information is needed to assess and monitor relocations and their impacts?	•Bilateral donors	•Development •Disaster Risk Reduction	•Grants
	•Capacity Building	•Do people being relocated need skills trainings?	•Bilateral donors •Private sector actors	•Development •Disaster Risk Reduction	•(Concessional) loans

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Grants</li> <li>•Equities</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Are sufficient resources available to support the material needs of relocation operations?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Bilateral donors</li> <li>•Private sector actors</li> <li>•Smaller multilateral funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Disaster Risk Reduction</li> <li>•Humanitarian</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Grants</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Access to finance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•What systems and structure exist to catalyse and coordinate funds for planned relocations?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Development banks</li> <li>•Smaller multilateral funds</li> <li>•Bilateral donors</li> <li>•Philantropies</li> <li>•Private sector actors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Development</li> <li>•Disaster Risk Reduction</li> <li>•Adaptation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Grants</li> <li>•(Concessional) loans</li> </ul>

1601

## 1602 ANNEX 1 - Information on funding of selected human mobility 1603 activities

1604 The below information draws from the survey carried out to inform the development of this Technical Guide.  
1605 Please note that a full list of project information for the below activities is available online.<sup>86</sup>

### 1606 Adaptation and resilience to address the drivers of displacement

- 1607 1) In Kenya, the **United States Government** supports IOM with a grant to enhance adaptive capacities of  
1608 climate-affected migrants, displaced persons and host communities in Garissa and Turkana counties.  
1609 The grant has been released following a decision by the U.S. Special Presidential Envoy for Climate  
1610 John Kerry at the 2023 Africa Climate Summit in Nairobi, Kenya in responses to multi-year droughts in  
1611 the country.
- 1612 2) In West Africa, the **African Development Bank** is supporting a large programme focusing on areas of  
1613 origin of people's migration in the Niger Basin to 1) build the resilience of ecosystems and natural  
1614 resources; 2) build the resilience of local households through more sustainable livelihoods; and 3)  
1615 ensure programme coordination and management.
- 1616 3) In Bangladesh, the **Climate Justice Resilience Fund (CJRF)** supports the COAST Foundation to support  
1617 women and girls in some of the areas most vulnerable areas to disasters and related displacement in  
1618 the country. *Char* dwellers are supported through a coastal advocacy network, education and  
1619 awareness services, as well as livelihood support.
- 1620 4) The **NDC Partnership Action Fund**, a pooled fund with contributions from 7 European Countries, is  
1621 supporting the FAO with a grant to assess loss and damage associated with human mobility in the  
1622 context of climate change in Chile. The fund aims to support Country Members of the NDC  
1623 Partnership in addressing gaps in the implementation of their Nationally Determined Contributions  
1624 (NDCs). The success of FAO in funding this programme highlights the strategic relevance of ensuring  
1625 that Human Mobility is captured in climate action planning at national level for relevant work to be  
1626 funded through dedicated finance streams.
- 1627 5) The **Climate Justice Resilience Fund (CJRF)** pools funds from private foundations and philanthropists,  
1628 as well as bilateral governmental initiatives (including for instance from the Government of Scotland)  
1629 to issue grants that support women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples to create and share their own  
1630 solutions for climate resilience. In the Pacific, CJRF is supporting the Unitarian Universalist Service  
1631 Committee to lead community-based processes to assess climate-induced losses and damages being  
1632 faced in their communities. Together, partners and communities co-design the responses needed,  
1633 which are then funded through specific sub-grants.
- 1634 6) A grant issued through **Canada's bilateral commitment to International Climate Finance** is  
1635 supporting an assessment of the environmental drivers of migration in rural areas in Mexico, to be  
1636 carried out by IOM and Rainforest Alliance. The grant is specifically disbursed by Canada's  
1637 Department for Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship (IRCC) via its International Migration Capacity  
1638 Building Program, with the main objective to support climate change adaptation. The assessment, in  
1639 fact, will help inform capacity building support and empowerment for local women, encouraging their  
1640 participation in farmers' cooperatives and providing information on safe migration options.
- 1641 7) The **German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development** is funding a Global  
1642 Programme on Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change, implemented by GIZ, which since  
1643 its inception has been expanding through a series of regional sub-programmes in the Pacific and in  
1644 West Africa. Now in its second phase, the programme supports capacity development and policy  
1645 advice for regional organisations and national governments. It also supports interventions to address  
1646 knowledge gaps and improve coordination at national and regional levels on climate and migration,  
1647 displacement and planned relocations.
- 1648 8) The **UN Trust Fund for Human Security** has been supporting a consortium of UN agencies and  
1649 regional non-UN partners in the implementation of the Pacific Climate Change Migration and Human  
1650 Security (PCCMHS) Programme. The programme aims to build knowledge on migration flows, policies  
1651 and practices in the region and enhance national capacities to address the impacts of climate change  
1652 on human mobility. It also seeks to support work to improve regional knowledge sharing and

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<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1fSUWm2y85zfAFRH1baKLyO7bBtt6W9c6xGPkn5VhCkk/edit?usp=s>  
haring

1653 cooperation. Following its first implementation phase, the project has been continued with funding  
 1654 from **New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade**, and with the objective of improving  
 1655 policymaking at national level, and multi-stakeholder coordination on climate change and human  
 1656 mobility at national and regional levels.

1657 9) The **Migration – Multi-Party Trust Fund (MPTF)** is supported by a diversity of donor countries that  
 1658 pool resources to advance the implementation of the Global Compact on Migration. Its resources  
 1659 have been allocated to several programmes that address the environmental drivers compelling  
 1660 people to move, including climate change (GCM Objective 2). In India, for instance, FAO and IOM  
 1661 work to support resilient rural livelihoods, avert and minimize loss and damage and support migrants’  
 1662 household members in places of origin (especially women and children) to mitigate the negative  
 1663 impacts of climate change and migration.

1664 10) The **Climate Justice Resilience Fund (CJRF)** supported the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee in  
 1665 the organization of a First Peoples’ Convening on Climate-Forced Displacement, identifying 60  
 1666 representatives of communities from all over the world that needed to bring their specific perspective  
 1667 on the work around climate change and human mobility. This global effort resulted in the  
 1668 development of a Declaration, which calls for rights-based solutions to the challenges of human  
 1669 mobility in the context of climate change.

1670  
 1671 **Enabling safe, voluntary and dignified migration to leverage its resilience and adaptation potential.**

- 1672 11) In the Horn of Africa, the **Migration – Multi-Party Trust Fund (MPTF)** supports a consortium of  
 1673 international actors through a project promoting data, preparedness, and regular pathways for  
 1674 migration in support of adaptation and resilience. The MPTF also supports research and policy work  
 1675 by ILO and IOM in the Pacific to enhance the benefits of safe and dignified migration as a sustainable  
 1676 development and climate-resilience strategy in Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
- 1677 12) In Bangladesh, the **Climate Justice Resilience Fund** is supporting households to make the best of  
 1678 migration opportunities to support adaptation outcomes. The project supports (prospective)  
 1679 migrants, as well as their households, through skill development opportunities for more economically  
 1680 successful migration, awareness on climate-smart use of remittances, as well as  
 1681 reconstruction/recovery support following disasters.
- 1682 13) In partnership, the **UK Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through its Foreign, Commonwealth and**  
 1683 **Development Office and Canada’s International Development Research Centre** have supported work  
 1684 to investigate successful forms of migration as adaptation. Relevant funds are provided respectively  
 1685 though UK’s International Climate Fund and Canada’s International Climate Assistance, and  
 1686 coordinated as part of the “Climate Adaptation and Resilience” (CLARE) initiative. The initiative  
 1687 supports climate change-specific research across three themes: understanding climate risk, risk-  
 1688 informed early action, and development in a changing climate.
- 1689 14) A mobility bond was launched in France to assist vulnerable groups who live in sub-urban areas in  
 1690 becoming more mobile and improving their adaptive capacities through increased mobility and  
 1691 employment in urban areas. The programme was implemented in several regions across the country.  
 1692 For this social impact bond, there were three commissioners who jointly initiated the programme: the  
 1693 Ministry of Economy; the General Directorate for Employment and Professional Training; and the  
 1694 Ministry for Ecological and Inclusive Transition. The up-front financing for the programme was  
 1695 provided by several investors: BNP Paribas, Caisses des Dépôts et Consignations and Aviva Impact  
 1696 Investing. In total, EUR 680 000 was invested<sup>87</sup>.
- 1697 15) In Jamaica, IOM has worked with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade and the Planning  
 1698 Institute of Jamaica to develop a platform under the JA Diaspora Engage system to facilitate the  
 1699 involvement of the diaspora in climate action projects in the country  
 1700 (<https://j diasporaengage.mfaft.gov.jm/diaspora4climate>). This platform offers a one-stop-shop for  
 1701 diaspora members and organizations to learn about potential engagement opportunities on climate  
 1702 action in the country with an identification of key mitigation and adaptation priorities. Similarly, in  
 1703 Bangladesh, IOM implemented a wide-ranging communications campaign linked to its iDiaspora  
 1704 platform, a global platform for knowledge sharing, idea generation, networking, and to mobilize

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<sup>87</sup> Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). (2020). Social impact bonds. OECD.  
[https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/topics/policy-issues/employment-services/social\\_impact\\_bonds.pdf](https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/topics/policy-issues/employment-services/social_impact_bonds.pdf)

1705 [resources and financing for projects in sustainable development, disaster risk reduction and climate](#)  
1706 [action.](#)

1707 [13\)16\)](#)

1708

1709 [Financing principled, rights-based planned relocations as an option of last resort](#)

1710 [14\)17\)](#) In Fiji, the Climate Relocation of Communities (CROC) Trust Fund has been established to  
1711 create a pool of resources coming from donors and other sources (e.g. levies) that can be disbursed in  
1712 support of planned relocation operations – including for: research and assessments, risk reduction  
1713 activities, identification of locations where people may settle, support to relocated communities. The  
1714 CROC Trust Fund is an excellent example of how the financial landscape on human mobility and loss  
1715 and damage is evolving. Among the different sources of funding that are being pooled in support of  
1716 planned relocation operations, Fiji received in June 2024 a NZ\$3.6 million commitment from **New**  
1717 **Zealand’s International Development Cooperation Programme**, specifically targeting planned  
1718 relocation operations as part of a broader intervention supporting human mobility in the context of  
1719 climate change.

1720

1721 [Preparing for displacement and other population movements in the context of the adverse effects of climate](#)  
1722 [change](#)

1723

1724 [15\)18\)](#) With funding from the **Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)**, the  
1725 Secretariat of the Platform on Disaster Displacement is implementing a series of preparedness efforts  
1726 in Bangladesh, Fiji, Guatemala and Kenya, which integrate attention to displacement and planned  
1727 relocations in the planning instruments and decision-making tools of national and local governments  
1728 in the different countries. The project is explicitly framed as an effort to avert, minimize and address  
1729 loss and damage in vulnerable countries, and is funded under Norway’s strategy on ‘Climate change,  
1730 hunger and vulnerability’.

1731 [16\)19\)](#) The **EU European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO)** issues  
1732 grants to a diversity of actors to improve preparedness in at-risk areas. In Somalia, for instance, ECHO  
1733 supports IOM to prepare governments and communities for potential disaster displacement, through  
1734 strengthening of evacuation infrastructure, community awareness, and equipment to better respond  
1735 to potential displacement. These activities are supported through the creation of community-based  
1736 Disaster Risk Management Teams, that are trained to lead community-based disaster response and  
1737 help identify priorities for disaster risk reduction and management.

1738 [17\)20\)](#) ~~Refugees (and more in general groups living in highly exposed, underserved displacement~~  
1739 ~~sites) constitute a group that is specifically vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.~~ The **EU**  
1740 **European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations** has supported international and civil  
1741 society actors to improve access to early warning information and anticipatory action for Rohingya  
1742 populations in Cox’s Bazar, building the capacity of nationally-owned preparedness and response  
1743 systems to reach out to marginalized populations in camp.

1744 [18\)21\)](#) In the Federated States of Micronesia, the **US Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance** has been  
1745 supporting a diversity of interventions to build local preparedness to disasters related with climate  
1746 change. The activities, led by IOM, aim to build understanding and awareness of risks and responses  
1747 among local communities, as well as to ensure that responders are well coordinated and capacitated  
1748 in the event of a disaster, and able to respond to ensuing displacement more effectively.

1749 [19\)22\)](#) In Mongolia, the national Red Cross Society, supported by the **British Red Cross** has started a  
1750 forecast-based financing project to anticipate and address the impacts of the *dzud*, a climatic  
1751 phenomenon featuring a dry period followed by a cold spell. The financing scheme allowed to protect  
1752 2,000 herders in some of the most at-risk areas with unconditional cash and animal care kits. This  
1753 prevented the herders from losing their livestock and livelihoods, which resulted in reduced pressures  
1754 for migration towards urban areas by destitute herders.

1755 [20\)23\)](#) In the Philippines, the national Red Cross Society, with the support of the **German and**  
1756 **Finnish Red Cross Societies**, as well as **IFRC**, is implementing forecast-based financing to respond to  
1757 typhoons. The financial mechanism supports community responses by allowing households to: 1)  
1758 evacuate their livestock, 2) obtain cash for work to clear drainages and harvest early, and 3) improve  
1759 housing and local shelters through kits and materials. These activities allow to avoid displacement, or  
1760 reduce risks and losses linked with displacement (e.g. loss of assets, impoverishment).

1761 [21\)24\)](#) In Eastern Africa, WFP is supporting anticipatory unconditional cash transfers as a way to  
1762 avert and mitigate loss and damage linked with droughts and sudden-onset weather extremes. The  
1763 regional scheme is supported by a diversity of donors, including the **Danish International**  
1764 **Development Agency, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the EU European Civil**  
1765 **Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations and the U.S. Agency for International Development.**  
1766 Cash transfers are triggered by early warning systems, according to parameters co-developed the  
1767 local governments, and allow recipients (identified as the most vulnerable individuals in affected  
1768 areas) to take risk management actions and avoid displacement. In Somalia and Ethiopia,  
1769 interventions target specifically nomadic groups, with the objective to protect their herds and lifestyle  
1770 and prevent displacement towards urban areas. In Uganda, the scheme strengthens the government-  
1771 led shock-responsive social protection system.

#### 1772 Responding to displacement and other forms of human mobility in the context of the adverse effects of 1773 climate change

1774 [22\)25\)](#) Most activities in the humanitarian segment of this analysis are funded by the **UN Central**  
1775 **Emergency Response Fund.** It is supported by 50 UN Member states and observers, international  
1776 organizations, regional and local authorities, and Private sector and civil society Actors. Many of its  
1777 State contributors have paid over 1 billion USD into the fund in the last 20 years. While it is not  
1778 exclusively targeted towards responding to the adverse effects of climate change, CERF is allocating  
1779 an increasing share of its resources to responses to climate hazards (over the last decade the share of  
1780 relevant contributions has increased from roughly a quarter to a third of the total). Moreover, at  
1781 COP28 CERF launched a 'Climate Action Account' that allows donors to specifically support work to  
1782 reduce climate impacts, by scaling up anticipatory action and responses to climate shocks.

1783 [23\)26\)](#) One standout example identified through the research is a project to provide unconditional  
1784 cash transfers to address Loss & Damage in Malawi. Funded by the the **Scottish Government's**  
1785 **Climate Justice Fund,** it is implemented by GiveDirectly, a nonprofit that lets individual and  
1786 institutional donors pool resources that are used to support direct, unconditional cash transfers to  
1787 vulnerable households. The project was set up following Cyclone Freddy, which dropped six months'  
1788 worth of rainfall in just six days on Malawi, triggering floods and mudslides that displaced 659,000  
1789 people. Resources from the climate justice fund were allocated to 2700 households affected and  
1790 displaced by the disaster, based on an assessment of household needs and cost of living. The project's  
1791 specificities both in its model of implementation (unconditional cash transfers supported by an NGO,  
1792 rather than an international organization), and by the specific loss and damage/climate justice focus  
1793 of the donor's financial contribution.

1794 [24\)27\)](#) Another specific example is the work of Bangladesh's Young Power in Social Action  
1795 Organisations in support of displaced persons in the South Eastern Coast of the Country. With a grant  
1796 from the **Climate Resilience Justice Fund,** the organization is addressing holistically displacement  
1797 response, by providing local displaced persons with improved access to water and sanitation, as well  
1798 as land and livelihood support for relocations. Communities affected by displacement are also  
1799 supported in setting up participatory awareness and decision-making committees that improve their  
1800 ability to take decisions on adaptation, preparedness, response to disasters and solutions to  
1801 displacement.

1802 [25\)28\)](#) The **US Bureau of Humanitarian Affairs** has been supporting the Internal Displacement  
1803 Monitoring Centre to improve data and evidence on disaster displacement and the impacts of climate  
1804 change. Relevant activities include data collection and analysis on the rate of reconstruction following  
1805 disasters, the development of an expert consortium on risk analysis, and piloting the roll out of a set  
1806 of indicators for DRR on displacement.

#### 1807 Promoting durable solutions to displacement

1808 [26\)29\)](#) The **World Bank** has supported Senegal since 2018 through a \$30 million Saint-Louis  
1809 Emergency Recovery and Resilience Project. The project is financed through IDA grants, specifically  
1810 drawing on the IDA's Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) and its Crisis Response Window (CRW) to  
1811 enhance community resilience to sea-level rise and related displacement risks, and enhance urban  
1812 planning for people displaced and at risk needing support to relocate elsewhere.

1813 [27\)30\)](#) The **Internal Displacement Solutions Fund (IDSF)** has been created to progress towards the  
1814 objectives set out in the Action Agenda on Internal Displacement. The fund promotes collaborative  
1815  
1816  
1817

1818 engagement of UN Agencies, supporting work to address displacement that are aligned with national  
1819 priorities and international humanitarian and development objectives. The fund has been supported  
1820 by the governments of **Switzerland, Norway and Germany** and has supported work in 10 countries in  
1821 Africa, Middle East, the Pacific and Latin America. The fund supports multi-sectoral interventions that  
1822 can integrate climate change considerations in broader development/human security/recovery  
1823 approaches. The IDSF has supported activities that specifically target displacement in the context of  
1824 meteorological hazards in Vanuatu, and complex crises fuelled by climate change in Somalia and  
1825 Ethiopia.

1826 [28\)31\)](#) The **Greta Thunberg Foundation** has supported IOM with a pilot project to provide improved  
1827 hazard-resistant housing to people displaced by floods in Pakistan. While small-scale compared to the  
1828 need of the millions of people displaced, this intervention has allowed to test new operational models  
1829 and construction approaches.

1830 [29\)32\)](#) The **Robert Bosch Foundation**, a major foundation associated with a German private  
1831 company, and typically financing work on access to Health, Education and other global development  
1832 issues (including climate change) is supporting the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre to realise  
1833 a series of studies exploring the implications of climate change on the achievement of durable  
1834 solutions for displaced persons.

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## 1838 ANNEX 2 – Key human mobility terminology<sup>88</sup>

### 1839 **Diaspora**

1840 International migrants and displaced persons and refugees or descendants of migrants and displaced  
1841 persons/refugees whose identity and sense of belonging, either real or symbolic, have been shaped by their  
1842 migration experience and background. They maintain links with their homelands, and to each other, based on a  
1843 shared sense of history, identity, or mutual experiences in the destination country.<sup>89</sup>

### 1844 **Displacement**

1845 The movement of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual  
1846 residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized  
1847 violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-induced disasters. This may refer to forced movements  
1848 within a country (~~internal displacement~~) or across international borders (~~cross-border displacement~~).<sup>90</sup>

### 1849 **Disaster displacement**

1850 Refers to situations where people are forced or obliged to leave their homes or places of habitual residence as  
1851 a result of a disaster or in order to avoid the impact of an immediate and foreseeable natural hazard. Such  
1852 displacement results from the fact that affected persons are (i) exposed to (ii) a natural hazard in a situation  
1853 where (iii) they are too vulnerable and lack the resilience to withstand the impacts of that hazard. It is the effects  
1854 of natural hazards, including the adverse impacts of climate change, that may overwhelm the resilience or  
1855 adaptive capacity of an affected community or society, thus leading to a disaster that potentially results in  
1856 displacement.<sup>91</sup> Note: The Nansen Initiative definition refers to natural hazards, some of which are climate  
1857 related. Disaster may refer to the impacts of broader categories of hazards that may be related to the effects of  
1858 climate change.

### 1859 **Evacuation**

1860 Means “moving people and assets temporarily to safer places before, during or after the occurrence of a  
1861 hazardous event in order to protect them”. Note: Evacuation also constitutes a form of necessary, life-saving  
1862 displacement that is intended to be temporary, and requires physical and social infrastructure in order to be  
1863 able to respond to the protection and service needs of the affected population. Effective adaptation requires  
1864 that Governments include these requirements in their planning process, taking into account national context  
1865 and international humanitarian architecture.<sup>92</sup>

### 1866 **Fair recruitment**

1867 Refers to recruitment which takes place in a way that respects, protects and fulfils internationally recognized  
1868 human rights, including those expressed in international labour standards, and in particular the right to freedom  
1869 of association and collective bargaining, and prevention and elimination of forced labour, child labour and

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<sup>88</sup> This glossary has originally been elaborated as part of the development of the Technical guide on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into relevant national climate change planning processes, available at: [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WIM\\_ExCom\\_human-mobility\\_TFD\\_2024.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WIM_ExCom_human-mobility_TFD_2024.pdf)

<sup>89</sup> IOM (2019): Glossary on Migration. International Migration Law, No. 34. Edited by Sironi, A. C. Bauloz and M. Emmanuel for IOM, Geneva. <https://publications.iom.int/books/international-migration-law-ndeg34-glossary-migration>

<sup>90</sup> (adapted from UNCHR E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2)

<sup>91</sup> Nansen Initiative (2015): Agenda for the protection of cross-border displaced persons in the context of disasters and climate change. Geneva: The Nansen Initiative. <https://disasterdisplacement.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/PROTECTION-AGENDAVOLUME-1.pdf>

<sup>92</sup> UNGA A/71/644.

1870 discrimination in respect of employment and occupation. No recruitment fees or related costs should be charged  
1871 to, or otherwise borne by, workers or jobseekers.<sup>93</sup>

1872 **Human mobility**

1873 ‘Human mobility’ is a descriptive term that is increasingly used under the UNFCCC processes to collectively refer  
1874 to the three forms of population movement set out under paragraph 14(f) of the Cancun Agreement: (i)  
1875 Displacement – the primarily forced movement of persons; (ii) Migration – the primarily voluntary movement  
1876 of persons, (iii) Planned relocation – the process of settling persons or communities in a new location.<sup>94</sup> Note: In  
1877 other contexts, the term ‘human mobility’ is used by some to refer to other movements such as tourism, to  
1878 emphasize inner-urban movements, or to refer to commuting and other temporary or short-term movements  
1879 of persons for employment-related purposes.

1880 **Internally displaced persons**

1881 Described in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement as “persons or groups of persons who have been  
1882 forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in  
1883 order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or  
1884 natural or human-induced disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border”.<sup>95</sup>

1885 **Internal migrant**

1886 Any person who is moving or has moved within a State for the purpose of establishing a new temporary or  
1887 permanent residence or because of an inability to return to the place of residence after displacement.<sup>96</sup> For the  
1888 purpose of this document, the term refers to population movements that are primarily voluntary in nature (see  
1889 ‘human mobility’).

1890 **International migrant**

1891 Any person who is outside a State of which he or she is a citizen or national, or in the case of a stateless person,  
1892 his or her State of birth or habitual residence. The term includes migrants who intend to move permanently or  
1893 temporarily, and those who move in a regular or documented manner as well as migrants in irregular  
1894 situations.<sup>97</sup> For the purpose of this document, the term refers to population movements that are primarily  
1895 voluntary in nature (see ‘human mobility’).

1896 **Labour migration**

1897 Labour migration is defined as “covering both migrants moving within the country and across international  
1898 borders. This choice is also justified by the significant number of persons moving within the same country for  
1899 work purposes who sometimes face the same barriers or challenges faced by international migrants, such as

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<sup>93</sup> ILO (2019): General principles and operational guidelines for fair recruitment and Definition of recruitment fees and related costs. [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_protect/---protrav/---migrant/documents/publication/wcms\\_536755.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---migrant/documents/publication/wcms_536755.pdf)

<sup>94</sup> FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1, Decision 1/CP.16

<sup>95</sup> ECOSOC, 1998.

<sup>96</sup> IOM (2019): Glossary on Migration. International Migration Law, No. 34. Edited by Sironi, A. C. Bauloz and M. Emmanuel for IOM, Geneva. <https://publications.iom.int/books/international-migration-law-ndeg34-glossary-migration>

<sup>97</sup> OHCHR (2014): Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. [https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/Migration/OHCHR\\_Recommended\\_Principles\\_Guidelines.pdf](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/Migration/OHCHR_Recommended_Principles_Guidelines.pdf)

1900 discrimination and difficulties in integration. Although such challenges may be greater for migrants moving  
1901 across borders they are not totally absent also for internal migrants”.<sup>98</sup>

1902 **Migrants and just transition**

1903 “A just transition requires bespoke actions within a common framework, centred on the interest and dignity of  
1904 migrant workers and based on international labour standards. Well-managed and rights-based labour mobility  
1905 and adaptation strategies can provide opportunities to increase resilience and adaptation, avoid the loss of  
1906 assets and livelihoods and improve the skills base in receiving countries and in home communities when  
1907 migrants return”,<sup>99</sup>

1908 **Migration**

1909 “The movement of persons away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or  
1910 within a State”.<sup>100</sup> For the purpose of this document, the term refers to population movements that are primarily  
1911 voluntary in nature (see ‘human mobility’).

1912 **Migrant in a vulnerable situation**

1913 Persons who are unable effectively to enjoy their human rights, are at increased risk of violations and abuse and  
1914 who, accordingly, are entitled to call on a duty bearer’s heightened duty of care.”<sup>101</sup>

1915 **Migrant worker**

1916 “A person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which  
1917 he or she is not a national”,<sup>102</sup>

1918 **Planned relocation**

1919 Planned relocation in the context of disasters or environmental degradation, including when due to the effects  
1920 of climate change, is a planned process in which persons or groups of persons move or are assisted to move  
1921 away from their homes or place of temporary residence, are settled in a new location and provided with the  
1922 conditions for rebuilding their lives.<sup>103</sup>

1923 **Refugee**

1924 ~~According to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, ‘refugee’ applies to any person who,~~  
1925 ~~“owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a~~  
1926 ~~particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to~~

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<sup>98</sup> IOM (2019): Glossary on Migration. International Migration Law, No. 34. Edited by Sironi, A. C. Bauloz and M. Emmanuel for IOM, Geneva. <https://publications.iom.int/books/international-migration-law-ndeg34-glossary-migration>

<sup>99</sup> ILO (2022a): Just Transition Policy Brief. Human mobility and labour migration related to climate change in a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all. [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_emp/---emp\\_ent/documents/publication/wcms\\_860606.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---emp_ent/documents/publication/wcms_860606.pdf)

<sup>100</sup> IOM (2019): Glossary on Migration. International Migration Law, No. 34. Edited by Sironi, A. C. Bauloz and M. Emmanuel for IOM, Geneva. <https://publications.iom.int/books/international-migration-law-ndeg34-glossary-migration>

<sup>101</sup> OHCHR and Global Migrant Group (2018): Principles and guidelines on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/tools-and-resources/principles-and-guidelines-human-rights-protection-migrants-vulnerable>

<sup>102</sup> (UNGA A/RES/45/158).

<sup>103</sup> Brookings, Georgetown, and UNHCR (2015): Guidance On Protecting People From Disasters And Environmental Change Through Planned Relocation (“Guidance on Planned Relocation”). [https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/guidance\\_planned-relocation\\_14-oct-2015.pdf](https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/guidance_planned-relocation_14-oct-2015.pdf)

1927 such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country".<sup>104</sup> 'Refugees' within wider regional  
1928 definitions — under the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, or  
1929 the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees — encompasses people who are compelled to leave their countries  
1930 in the context of events or circumstances "seriously disturbing/disturbed public order", including climate change  
1931 impact or disasters. The need for international protection arises because they are unable to avail themselves of  
1932 the protection of their own country against these threats. For example, people may be refugees under the 1951  
1933 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees where they are fleeing conflict or violence, which may in some  
1934 cases be caused or exacerbated by the effects of climate change or disaster, rendering the State unable or  
1935 unwilling to protect them,<sup>105</sup>

### 1936 **Stateless person**

1937 A person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law, either because they  
1938 never had a nationality, or because they lost it without acquiring a new one (UNGA, 1954). Note: the vulnerability  
1939 and potential 'disappearance' of small island States due to sea level rise will not inevitably lead to statelessness,  
1940 and the greatest risks of statelessness in the context of climate change is related rather to the significant number  
1941 of people displaced in the context of climate change related disasters.<sup>106</sup>

### 1942 **Trapped populations**

1943 Populations inhabiting areas of high risk and thus vulnerable to environmental shocks and impoverishment who  
1944 want to flee or migrate but are unable to do so. Note: the notion of trapped populations applies in particular to  
1945 poorer households who may not have the resources to move and whose livelihoods are affected, or to people  
1946 whose freedom of movement is limited for other reasons.<sup>107</sup>

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<sup>104</sup> UNGA A/CONF.2/108.

<sup>105</sup> PDD and UNHCR (2023): Protection of Persons Displaced Across Borders in the Context of Disasters and the Adverse Effects of Climate Change. Policy Brief. Platform on Disaster Displacement and UNHCR. <https://www.preventionweb.net/media/92202/>

<sup>106</sup> UNHCR, NRC, Peter McMullin Centre on Statelessness (2021): Statelessness and Climate Change Factsheet, 29 October 2021. <https://www.refworld.org/reference/tools/unhcr/2021/en/123945>

<sup>107</sup> Foresight (2011): Foresight- Migration and Global Environmental Change. Final Project Report. The Government Office for Science, London. <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a74b18840f0b61df4777b6c/11-1116-migration-and-globalenvironmental-change.pdf>

1947 **ANNEX 3 — Examples of innovative funding instruments**

1948 Some experiences suggest that other emerging financial instruments might hold potential to  
1949 complement the approaches described in section 4.1 to scale up work on the different  
1950 facets of human mobility and loss and damage.

1951  
1952 **● Resilience and social bonds**

1953 Bonds are medium to long term debt based financial instruments.<sup>108</sup> Some of these  
1954 instruments have been designed to raise capital for climate resilient investments or  
1955 social outcomes, and could potentially be used to support measures to increase the  
1956 resilience of communities on the move or at risk of displacement in the context of  
1957 climate change.

1959 A mobility bond was launched in France to assist vulnerable groups who live in sub-urban  
1960 areas in becoming more mobile and improving their adaptive capacities through increased  
1961 mobility and employment in urban areas. The programme was implemented in several  
1962 regions across the country. For this social impact bond, there were three commissioners  
1963 who jointly initiated the programme: the Ministry of Economy; the General Directorate for  
1964 Employment and Professional Training; and the Ministry for Ecological and Inclusive  
1965 Transition. The up front financing for the programme was provided by several investors:  
1966 BNP Parisbas, Caisses des Dépôts et Consignations and Aviva Impact Investing. In total, EUR  
1967 680 000 was invested<sup>109</sup>.

1968  
1969  
1970 **● Diaspora bonds**

1971 The role of diaspora and remittances in supporting climate adaptation in developing  
1972 countries has attracted growing interest.<sup>110</sup> Notably, remittances have been  
1973 mobilized through diaspora bonds to finance development projects,<sup>111</sup> and could  
1974 support interventions that focus specifically on human mobility.

1976 In Jamaica, IOM has worked with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade and the  
1977 Planning Institute of Jamaica to develop a platform under the JA Diaspora Engage system to  
1978 facilitate the involvement of the diaspora in climate action projects in the country  
1979 (<https://jadiasporaengage.mfaft.gov.jm/diaspora4climate>). This platform offers a one-stop  
1980 shop for diaspora members and organizations to learn about potential engagement

<sup>108</sup> Kenya GIZ CLIMATE FINANCE CAPACITY BUILDING HANDBOOK

<sup>109</sup> Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). (2020). Social impact bonds. OECD. [https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/topics/policy-issues/employment-services/social\\_impact\\_bonds.pdf](https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/topics/policy-issues/employment-services/social_impact_bonds.pdf)

<sup>110</sup> Annan-Aggrey, E. (2025). Harnessing diaspora finance for climate resilience in Africa (MiFOOD Paper No. 37). Migration & Food Security Network, Balsillie School of International Affairs. <https://mifood.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/MiFOOD37.pdf>

<sup>111</sup> World Bank. (2004). *Development finance via diaspora bonds: track record and potential*. World Bank Documents & Reports. <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/867801468165874505>

opportunities on climate action in the country with an identification of key mitigation and adaptation priorities.

- Similarly, in Bangladesh, IOM implemented a wide-ranging communications campaign linked to its iDiaspora platform, a global platform for knowledge-sharing, idea generation, networking, and to mobilize resources and financing for projects in sustainable development, disaster risk reduction and climate action.

#### ● Debt for climate swaps

Debt for climate swaps are a way for governments to mobilise additional funding by restructuring of sovereign debt in exchange for budgeted commitments—for example toward averting, minimizing and addressing displacement in the context of climate change.<sup>112</sup>

Barbados launched the world's first debt-for-climate-swap in 2024. The swap generated USD 125 mln in savings to be channelled into resilience investments, including water infrastructure projects and food security. The swap involved substantive support of international funding partners. The debt was backed by US\$300 million in guarantees from the Inter American Development Bank (IDB) and the European Investment Bank (EIB). Also, The IDB and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) provided a total of USD 110 million of upfront funding for the project.<sup>113</sup>

#### ● Carbon markets

Carbon markets enable governments and non-state actors to obtain and trade greenhouse gas emission credits, and could potentially play a role in partially filling the climate finance gap, including on adaptation and loss and damage. However, carbon markets revenues remain highly uncertain, given the volatility of carbon credit prices and the unpredictability of credit issuance volumes.

The Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM), a United Nations-run carbon offset scheme, channelled over USD 200 million from a share of proceeds into the Adaptation Fund, showing a proof of concept for this kind of schemes to support work to avert, minimise and address loss and damage.

It should be noted that, despite their potential, these instruments also present significant sensitivities. Debt instruments (such as bonds), reduce countries' fiscal space, while diaspora-backed investments require migrants themselves to shoulder investments (and

<sup>112</sup> Green Climate Fund. (2024). Debt-climate swaps: GCF feasibility study—updated. Retrieved September 8, 2025, from <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/241015-debt-climate-swaps-gcf-feasibility-study-updated.pdf>

<sup>113</sup> Inter American Development Bank. (2024). Barbados launched the world's first debt-for-climate-resilience operation. Retrieved September 8, 2025, from <https://www.iadb.org/en/news/barbados-launched-worlds-first-debt-climate-resilience-operation>

2020 related risks). Moreover, all these innovative instruments will require significant capacity  
2021 building and strengthening of institutions and systems to be leveraged at scale.  
2022  
2023

2024 ANNEX 4 – Examples of compiled human mobility needs matrixes

2025 The below is an example of the ex-ante human mobility needs matrix (presented in section  
 2026 5.1) compiled with relevant examples of activities.

Beneficiaries of the intervention Type of intervention	People at risk of becoming displaced or trapped	Migrants and displaced persons and refugees at risk of climate impacts	Potential host communities
<b>Infrastructure and technology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Local adaptation and resilience (e.g. protect land and assets, climate-proof houses and critical infrastructure)</li> <li>•Reclaim and regenerate land and protect natural resources</li> <li>•Identify/build and prepare evacuation routes and sites</li> <li>•Monitoring and Early Warning Systems for slow and sudden-onset hazards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Protective infrastructure in displacement and transit sites</li> <li>•Hazard-resistant structures in displacement and transit sites</li> <li>•Build and equip assistance centres along migration routes</li> <li>• Inclusive Early Warning Systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Improve availability of housing in potential places of destination</li> <li>•Strengthen infrastructure to ensure service provision</li> </ul>
<b>Policy and enabling environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Risk-informed land-use planning</li> <li>•Social protection systems</li> <li>•Implement building codes for hazard resistance</li> <li>•Promote dignified outmigration (migration schemes, free movement, portability of rights and qualifications)</li> <li>•Promote access to land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Migrant-inclusive DRR/DRM and adaptation frameworks</li> <li>•Inclusive social protection systems and access to basic services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Zoning and land-use planning in potential places of destination</li> <li>•Rights of incoming residents, including options to settle, work, access services and assistance</li> </ul>
<b>Data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Identification of areas at risk</li> <li>•Identification of potential displacement and past patterns of movement</li> <li>•Identification of individual/household thresholds of impact and mobility options</li> <li>•Identification of potential evacuation behaviors and support needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Data on mobility flows and distribution of people on the move</li> <li>•Risk assessments in transit areas/routes or areas in which people on the move concentrate</li> <li>•Socio-economic and cultural features of people on the move at risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Modelling of potential migration</li> <li>•Monitoring of ongoing immigration flows</li> <li>•Identification of areas where there are opportunities or risk for incoming populations</li> </ul>
<b>Capacity building</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Awareness/training of decision makers</li> <li>•Business support programs for people at risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Cultural competency of responders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Increase capacity of service providers to address additional demands for services</li> <li>•Train migrants to equip them with marketable skills at destination</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Livelihood diversification/strengthening programmes for people at risk</li> <li>•Preparedness for displacement for responders</li> </ul>		
<b>Equipment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Items to support livelihoods/income generating activities</li> <li>•Emergency stockpiles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Culturally-specific emergency items</li> </ul>	
<b>Access to finance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Development of insurance mechanisms</li> <li>•Leveraging remittances for adaptation and resilience</li> <li>•Setting up an infrastructure for cash transfers for post-disaster assistance</li> </ul>		

2027 The below is an example of the ex-ante human mobility needs matrix (presented in section  
2028 5.1) compiled with relevant examples of activities.

<b>Beneficiaries of the intervention</b>	<b>Displaced persons</b>	<b>Host communities</b>
<b>Type of intervention</b>		
<b>Infrastructure and technology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Set up and service displacement sites</li> <li>•Provide temporary, transitional, and permanent shelters</li> <li>•(re)build temporary and permanent infrastructure for basic service provision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Improve availability of housing and infrastructure to absorb population inflows</li> </ul>
<b>Policy and enabling environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Rights of IDPs, including land rights, assistance and protection, and livelihood support</li> <li>•Access to social protection systems for displaced persons</li> <li>•Durable solutions collaboration frameworks, roles and responsibilities</li> <li>•Land-use planning</li> <li>•Building codes</li> <li>•Land ownership system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Community cohesion</li> </ul>
<b>Data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Tracking of displacement patterns</li> <li>•Tracking of displaced persons' needs and risks</li> <li>•Progress toward solutions and movement intentions</li> <li>•Estimating impacts of displacement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Estimating economic and non-economic impacts of displacement</li> <li>•Identifying risks in areas of destination of displaced populations</li> </ul>
<b>Capacity building</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Developing/resourcing systems for redocumentation, family tracing and protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Increase capacity of service providers to address additional demand for services</li> <li>•Capacity building for social cohesion (staff, participatory processes)</li> </ul>
<b>Equipment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Replenishing food and non-food stockpiles</li> <li>•Materials for reconstruction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Materials for reconstruction</li> </ul>
<b>Access to finance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Leveraging remittances for disaster response and recovery</li> <li>•Activating the infrastructure for cash transfers for post-event assistance</li> </ul>	

2029



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