

COP30 MESSAGES ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND HUMAN MOBILITY

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CLIMATE, MIGRATION &
DISPLACEMENT PLATFORM

ADVISORY GROUP
ON CLIMATE CHANGE
AND HUMAN MOBILITY



This document distils actionable messages for COP30 negotiators on integrating human mobility across all major decision tracks, with a focus on rights-based action, inclusive participation by affected communities, policy coherence, and access to finance.

The International Court of Justice (ICJ), in its [Advisory Opinion on States' Obligations in Respect of Climate Change \(AO\)](#), has recognised the impacts of climate change as “severe and far-reaching,” including impacts leading to displacement (ICJ AO, 2025, paragraph 73) and affirmed that States are obligated under international law to protect human rights and respect the principle of non-refoulement. Strengthened international cooperation and predictable support are vital to help people adapt in place or move safely and with dignity.

Human mobility—encompassing displacement, migration, and planned relocation— and involuntary immobility are increasingly relevant across all UNFCCC workstreams. Integrating these realities into COP30 outcomes is critical to avert, minimise, and address displacement, and ensure safe, dignified, and voluntary migration pathways.

This document, developed by the [Advisory Group on Human Mobility and Climate Change](#); the [Climate, Migration & Displacement Platform \(CMDP\)](#); the [Loss and Damage and the Challenges of Human Mobility and Displacement Working Group](#); and the Pacific Migration Partners including Pacific Youth Platform, sets out priority messages for negotiators to ensure human mobility is appropriately integrated across COP30 decisions.

Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility

The Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility brings together NGOs, academia, and UN agencies to provide technical support to UNFCCC Parties on human mobility in the context of climate change. It represents civil society in the Warsaw International Mechanism's Task Force on Displacement. Key contacts: Alice Baillat, IDMC, alice.baillat@idmc.ch and Jocelyn Perry, Refugees International, jperry@refugeesinternational.org.

Climate, Migration, & Displacement Platform (CMDP) Steering Group

CMDP is a global civil society platform advancing rights-based approaches to climate-related human mobility and linking climate justice, migration, displacement, humanitarian, and development agendas. Key contacts: Evalyn Tennant, evalyn@cmdplatform.org and Christian Wolff, christianwolff33@gmail.com.

Loss and Damage and the Challenges of Human Mobility and Displacement Working Group

Convened by the Loss and Damage Collaboration (L&DC) and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD), this group focuses on displacement and human mobility under the UNFCCC's Loss and Damage workstreams, including the Fund, Santiago Network, and Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM). Key contacts: Teo Ormond-Skeaping, L&DC, teo@lossanddamagecollaboration.org and Lorenzo Guadagno, PDD, lorenzog@unops.org.

Pacific Migration Partners (PMP)

PMP is an alliance of Pacific civil society organisations championing climate mobility, Indigenous spiritualities and cultural justice grounded in dignity and integrity for safeguarding the cultural human rights of our Peoples and interconnecting life force of our Lands, Waters and Environments. Key Contacts: Pefi Kingi falenuiproject@gmail.com & Rae Bainteiti pymfocalpoint@gmail.com & Joseph Fonorito pacificyouthplatform@gmail.com.

Top-line Priorities

At COP30 in Belém, Brazil, Parties are urged to:

A. Overarching Principles

- Adopt a Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) to ensure meaningful participation and non-discrimination for all affected groups—migrants, displaced people, refugees, and transit and receiving communities—across all COP30 decisions.
- Harmonise language referring to human mobility to reflect the diverse ways in which people are affected, the varying challenges to their rights, and how vulnerabilities differ based on status, specifically acknowledging the rights of migrants, displaced people, and refugees in all relevant decision texts.
- Prioritise language accessibility and inclusive communication of all UNFCCC negotiations and texts, providing interpretation, translating materials beyond UN official languages, and ensuring information is accessible and locally understandable to allow communities to meaningfully participate.
- Promote policy coherence and align decisions with global human mobility frameworks—the Global Compact for Migration (GCM), Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), and Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement—while following the ICJ’s 2025 Advisory Opinion on States’ human rights obligations and the principle of non-refoulement.

B. Mitigation

- Integrate the objective of minimising and averting displacement into all mitigation planning under the Paris Agreement.
- Prohibit displacement, land dispossession, and forced eviction caused by large-scale mitigation projects; require human rights and environmental impact assessments; and ensure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples and Local and Traditional Communities.
- Promote locally led, nature-based, and rights-aligned mitigation actions that generate dignified employment and protect ecosystems and livelihoods.
- Strengthen reporting and accountability to track how mitigation contributes to reducing displacement risks.
- Regulate corporate actors to prevent human rights abuses in supply chains for mitigation technologies (e.g., mining, biofuels), and prevent false solutions that deepen poverty and vulnerability and trigger displacement.

C. Just Transition Work Programme

- Integrate human mobility considerations into Just Transition (JT) frameworks to protect workers and communities affected by mitigation and adaptation response measures.
- Prevent and address transition-related displacement and ensure decent work for all, including migrant workers.
- Develop skills-building and regular migration pathways that support sustainable green economies.
- Recognise and strengthen the role of diaspora and migrant communities as contributors to climate action and resilience.
- Embed JT measures within Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) with dedicated monitoring, finance, and social dialogue mechanisms involving migrant-led and community-based organizations.

D. Adaptation

- Integrate human mobility across all adaptation work programmes in a coherent, intentional manner, ensuring inclusive, locally-led, and adequately resourced processes and engaging migrants, displaced people, and refugees.
- Support indicators within the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) that explicitly include human mobility dimensions and disaggregate data by mobility status, as requested by the related COP29 decision.
- Align GGA indicators and adaptation measures with the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, emphasising preventive measures, durable solutions, and safe migration pathways.
- Ensure the Adaptation Fund's (AF's) projects adopt mobility-inclusive evaluation metrics aligned with GGA indicators and report on how activities avert, minimise, or address mobility challenges.
- Promote the integration of human mobility within adaptation planning, notably National Adaptation Plans, leveraging the related technical guidelines produced by the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage.
- Secure a dedicated replenishment target for the AF within the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG), and establish a technical assistance window for capacity-building on mobility-inclusive NAPs and regional knowledge sharing.

E. Loss and Damage

- Embed human mobility as a core element of the WIM through its Third Review, leveraging the expertise and experience of the Task Force on Displacement and the work achieved under the successive Plans of Action.
- Strengthen coherence among the WIM ExCom, Fund for responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD), and Santiago Network to ensure mobility-related guidance and expertise informs funding, technical assistance, and policy.
- Ensure Loss and Damage funding arrangements—especially the FRLD—provide direct, rapid, and accessible grant-based funding for migrants, displaced people, refugees, and receiving communities.
- Mandate inclusion of mobility-related data and indicators in national reporting, including Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and NDCs.
- Guarantee meaningful participation of migrants, displaced people, and refugees in decision-making across all Loss and Damage arrangements.

Key Messages on Human Mobility for COP30

At COP30 in Belém, Brazil, Parties are urged to:

A. Overarching Principles

Guarantee the participation and inclusion of migrants, displaced people, and refugees in all decisions affecting them

- Relevant COP decisions must be developed through **direct consultation with migrants, displaced people, refugees, transit and receiving communities**, with special protocols to ensure that the voices of women, children and youth, Indigenous Peoples, Local and Traditional Communities, racialised populations, older people, and people with disabilities are heard.
- **Migrants, displaced people, and refugees must meaningfully participate in discussions, decisions, and measures that affect them**, in order to strengthen adaptive capacities, ensure their human rights are respected, and contribute to inclusive climate action and a just transition.
- Different and intersecting vulnerabilities lead to different needs. The **rights and voices of migrants, displaced people, and refugees** must be respected and listened to. Within these groups, the most marginalised—including women, children and youth, older people, Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities, ethnic and religious minorities, and LGBTQI+ people—require particular attention and efforts for their inclusion.

Apply a human rights-based approach (HRBA) across all COP Decisions

- Parties must **prioritise translation and linguistic diversity** so that no community is left behind due to language barriers. This should go beyond the UN official languages wherever the situation demands. Additionally, climate information is often very technical and inaccessible to communities, so efforts must be made to develop communication formats that help local communities to understand their climate-related risks and empower them to respond effectively.
- The ICJ's Advisory Opinion on States' Obligations in Respect of Climate Change reaffirms that States' human rights obligations, including non-refoulement, extend to people moving in the context of climate change. Given the precarious conditions many displaced or migrating people face, Parties are urged to **consider the obligations identified by the ICJ's reasoning in their decision-making**.

Ensure policy coherence on human mobility among relevant frameworks

- Parties should strive for **coherence of adopted policies with relevant international frameworks on human mobility**, particularly the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM); the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR); and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.
- Parties should note the importance of the **ocean-climate nexus** for the livelihoods and food security of coastal communities and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and their adaptation in place. This includes the protection of maritime boundaries and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) rights, and the development of operational plans for climate-mobility needs.

B. Mitigation

Integrate human mobility considerations into all mitigation planning

- Embed the objective of averting and minimising potential impacts of mitigation activities on human mobility into all mitigation planning.
- Strengthen reporting and accountability mechanisms to track how mitigation efforts contribute to reducing risks of forced movement.
- Target key sectors (e.g., energy, agriculture, land use) where mitigation can reduce risks of forced movement.
- Identify and scale up activities that demonstrably reduce risks of forced movement (e.g., decentralised renewable energy).

Prohibit displacement and land dispossession by mitigation projects

- Prohibit forced evictions, arbitrary displacement, and relocations linked to renewable energy and other large-scale mitigation infrastructure.
- Require human rights and social impact assessments, with enforceable safeguards and meaningful participation of communities.
- Integrate human mobility indicators in mitigation strategic planning.
- Regulate corporate actors to prevent human rights abuses across supply chains for mitigation technologies (e.g., rare earth mining, biofuel cultivation).

Guarantee human rights and Indigenous peoples' free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) in all mitigation activities

- Guarantee that Indigenous peoples' FPIC is secured before any project proceeds on their lands.
- Uphold communities' rights to land, culture, self-determination, and development.
- Prevent false solutions that deepen poverty and vulnerability, deteriorate social cohesion, and trigger displacement or involuntary immobility.

Prioritise community-led and nature-based solutions

- Prioritise community-led and nature-based solutions that protect tenure systems and cultural values and align with Indigenous and local knowledge.
- Ensure mitigation projects do not undermine biodiversity or ecosystem services.
- Promote mitigation initiatives that create dignified, secure employment for local communities.

Ensure equitable distribution of mitigation benefits

- Mandate fair and equitable distribution of the financial, social, and environmental benefits of mitigation projects.
- Strengthen mechanisms for local ownership, community participation, and benefit-sharing.
- Recognise states' extraterritorial responsibilities to prevent displacement and human rights violations tied to transnational mitigation supply chains.

C. Just Transition (JT) Work Programme

Adopt an inclusive and rights-based approach across JT measures

- Address human mobility in JT measures—accounting for migrants, displaced people, and refugees as well as people at risk of displacement, populations unable to move, returnees, and people having moved under planned relocations—and their specific vulnerabilities and contributions.
- Integrate all human mobility-related dimensions of transitions into JT frameworks, including:
 - Avoiding transition-related displacement as a first measure;
 - Addressing pressures on resources and infrastructure in receiving communities;
 - Institutionalising gender-responsive and youth-inclusive pathways so green transitions expand opportunity for all.
- Prevent and mitigate risks and harms to people and communities, including their displacement and out-migration due to inhabitability or loss of livelihoods, when undertaking JT measures (infrastructure development, mining of transition minerals, land-use change).
- Conduct ex-ante human rights and social impact assessments, including human mobility considerations, for all JT investments.

Enhance the protection and contributions of mobile populations in JT

- Address the impacts of the low-carbon transition on migrant workers by:
 - Anticipating countries' labour market and skills needs for a just transition;
 - Investing in learning-to-earning pathways and workers' skills development, application, and transfer;
 - Increasing the availability of regular migration pathways at all skill levels;
 - Enhancing diaspora communities' JT impact through dedicated platforms and policies that enable their economic, social, cultural, and financial contributions toward climate action;
 - Adhering to international labour standards, as well as related international human rights, humanitarian, and refugee law, for all workers and in all labour migration programs.
- Acknowledge and harness the contributions made by mobile populations to JT—such as through skills transfer and remittances—with structural and financial measures in countries of origin, as well as support the reintegration of returnees into local green economies, aligned with development plans, to facilitate skills circulation and investment in climate action.

Ensure decent work and respect for all workers' rights in JT, including mobile populations

- Ensure that labour migration in the context of JT is voluntary and rights-based, and that JT-related jobs guarantee decent work and respect for workers' rights.
- Ensure that migrant workers retain full control over the use of their remittances in the context of just transitions.

- Strengthen labour mobility pathways to include right-to-stay and long-term sustainability of decent work strategies for all, rather than promoting temporary migration as a standard approach to labour mobility in JT situations.

Ensure that international labour mobility under JT frameworks is grounded in equity, solidarity, and international cooperation.

- Ensure that international labour mobility in the context of JT is founded on equity between countries and international cooperation, recognising that a JT must occur everywhere to be effective.

Cross-cutting issues

- Embed JT measures in NDCs, NAPs, and long-term strategies, with monitoring frameworks that consider impacts on mobile populations and all vulnerable workers, and with dedicated finance.
- Promote social dialogue and participation of dialogues led by migrants, displaced people, refugees, and receiving communities in JT planning and monitoring.

D. Adaptation

Advance adaptation efforts through the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), Baku Adaptation Roadmap, and UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience

- To prevent displacement and support mobile populations, promote indicators within the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) that:
 - Are inclusive of human mobility dimensions—such as pre-emptive evacuation, planned relocation, climate-related migration trends, access to services regardless of displacement status, measures to reduce health impacts of climate change on migrant workers, and recognition of migrant workers’ rights.
 - Disaggregate data, wherever possible, by mobility status (recognising those migrating, internally displaced, or living as refugees, as well as voluntarily and involuntarily immobile), gender, age, disability status, Indigenous status, and other forms of protective status.
- Develop an implementation strategy for further refining and reporting on GGA indicators.
- Align the GGA indicator framework with the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, emphasising preventive measures to reduce displacement and facilitate safe migration pathways.
- Continue to develop the modalities of the Baku Adaptation Roadmap in a manner that reflects meaningful consideration and responsible inclusion of human mobility.

Assessing NAP progress

- In finalising the assessment of NAP progress, include a review of integration of mobility across NAPs and whether NAP processes are inclusive of migrants, displaced people, and refugees.
- Encourage Parties to better integrate human mobility into national adaptation planning, utilising the Task Force on Displacement’s (TFD’s) [Technical guide on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into relevant national climate change processes](#).

- Ensure that NAP processes are inclusive of migrants, displaced people, and refugees; performed in local languages (including translation of documents); adequately resourced for local capacity-building; and culturally sensitive.
- Recognise that addressing workplace climate risks, such as heat stress, is part of adaptation planning, and ensure that responses are based on social dialogue, including among migrants, displaced people, refugees, and receiving communities.
- Encourage the Nairobi Work Programme to identify human mobility as a ‘thematic and cross-cutting issue’ to identify relevant knowledge and best practices, including on effective integration of human mobility in NAPs.

Harmonise and formalise cross-cutting UNFCCC efforts through the Adaptation Committee to ensure complementarity and efficiency

- Facilitate dialogues at COP30 to harmonise mobility-related adaptation strategies across UNFCCC workstreams, ensuring alignment with the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience.
- Formalise links and ensure complementarity between the Adaptation Committee and Loss and Damage institutions, including the WIM ExCom and its expert groups, particularly the TFD; the FRLD, and the Santiago Network.

Align the Adaptation Fund’s efforts with mobility needs

- Establish a Joint Civil Society mechanism of governance committed to supporting best practices.
 - Set a minimum funding target for projects explicitly targeting mobility (displacement, migration, and planned relocation), prioritising vulnerable communities identified in COP29’s adaptation framework;
 - This allocation should include funding for community-driven initiatives that integrate mobility solutions into NAPs, with streamlined access for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and SIDS.
- Align the AF’s project evaluation criteria with relevant GGA indicators, incorporating specific metrics for human mobility—such as the number of people supported through relocation programs or protected by early warning systems—and ensuring gender-responsive and rights-based approaches.
- Require clear reporting within funding proposals on how projects avert, minimise, or address mobility challenges, linking them to the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience.
- Secure a dedicated replenishment target for the AF within the NCQG, with a focus on scaling up mobility-related adaptation projects and enhancing direct access mechanisms for local stakeholders.
- Following COP30, establish a technical assistance window under the AF to support both capacity-building for mobility-inclusive NAPs and participatory processes that include migrants, displaced people, and refugees in NAPs; and foster regional partnerships for knowledge-sharing on durable solutions.

E. Loss and Damage

Embed human mobility as a core element of Loss and Damage in the Third Review of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM Review)

- Mandate the WIM ExCom to produce guidelines for the inclusion of Loss and Damage in NDCs, including guidance on integrating loss and damage response and needs associated with human mobility.
- Enhance the implementation of the third function of the WIM (enhancing action and support), including assistance for assessing and quantifying loss and damage needs and costs associated with displacement and planned relocation.
- Strengthen the coordination and complementarity between the WIM ExCom, SNLD, and FRLD so that mobility-related technical guidance, expertise, and good practices directly inform Parties' responses and finance allocation and the development of long-term modalities for the FRLD.
- Diversify the composition of the WIM expert groups, including the TFD, to ensure the participation of migrants, displaced people, refugees, and receiving communities, so that outputs reflect lived realities and priorities.
- Call for an annual/biennial State of Loss and Damage Report to address the need for enhanced information on loss and damage response, needs, the availability of support, and the best available science. This should include disaggregated data on human mobility and loss and damage, in order to strengthen the evidence base for finance allocation and tailor policies and interventions to the needs of migrants, displaced people, and refugees.
- Systematically report on human mobility-related impacts, needs, and costs in Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) to enable better understanding and measurement of scale, scope, and impacts.

Ensure that the report of the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage (SNLD) provides guidance to deliver effective support on human mobility

- When reviewing the SNLD report to the COP/CMA, provide guidance to ensure:
 - Timely delivery of technical assistance: The rapid delivery of technical assistance is key to averting and minimising displacement and other human mobility challenges associated with;
 - Provision of on-demand support to proponents developing requests is available. This is key to ensuring that proponents seeking technical assistance related to human mobility are able to make requests;
 - A significant increase in outreach so countries and communities are aware of the support available from the SNLD related to human mobility;
 - Diversification of the SNLD's membership to include more local, national, and regional organisations, bodies, networks and experts (OBNEs) with experience in addressing human mobility.
- Support sustainable, predictable, and scaled-up finance to sustain the SNLD's work, including encouraging new and additional grant-based pledges and conversion of all existing pledges into contributions.

Ensure that the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) and other Funding Arrangements provide support to address human mobility

- When reviewing the report of the FRLD, provide guidance to ensure:
 - The FRLD's long-term resource mobilisation strategy responds to the scale of the loss and damage needs of developing countries, including those related to human mobility.
 - Contributions are significantly increased, including innovative sources such as solidarity levies.
 - Expedited development of modalities to enable direct and rapid access to the FRLD for migrants, displaced people, refugees, and receiving communities.
 - Expedited development of the initial results management framework for the Barbados Implementation Modalities (BIM), the start-up phase of the FRLD, as critical learning on responding to loss and damage associated with human mobility challenges must be captured to inform the long-term modalities of the FRLD.
 - The meaningful participation of migrants, displaced people, refugees, and receiving communities in the work of the Board of the FRLD and the other Loss and Damage funding arrangements. This must include ensuring modalities are in place for their representation and participation in FRLD consultative forums, such as through facilitating access to visas and funding, translation and interpretation, despite the absence of a dedicated UNFCCC constituency.
 - Funding proposals related to human mobility are made publicly available well before funding decisions are taken by the Board to ensure that affected individuals and communities can raise any concerns and that FRLD focal points / national designated authorities can ensure meaningful participation in consultations. Recipient countries and implementing agencies must provide transparent accounts of how resources benefit migrants, displaced people, and refugees; timelines for delivery; and mechanisms for complaint and redress.
- Support sustainable, predictable, and scaled-up finance for the FRLD, including through new and additional grant-based pledges at COP30 and conversion of all existing pledges into contributions. A lack of support to address loss and damage will increase displacement risks and impacts, and other human mobility challenges.
- With COP30's announcement of the call for proposals for the BIM, individual Parties should develop proposals related to addressing loss and damage associated with human mobility challenges, and include assessments of these projects to generate lessons for the FRLD's long-term modalities.
- Ensure that Loss and Damage funding arrangements recognise interlinkages of climate risks with other vulnerabilities, such as food insecurity, poverty, conflict, and debt, for a holistic approach to addressing climate impacts on marginalised communities, particularly migrants, displaced people, and refugees.

Signatories

Civil society organisations

- [The All India Disaster Mitigation Institute \(AIDMI\)](#)
- [An Organization for Socio-Economic Development \(AOSED\)](#)
- [Arab Network for Environment and Development \(RAED\)](#)
- [Beyond Climate Collaborative](#)
- [Climate Refugees](#)
- [The Climate Mobility Community Action Network \(CMCAN\)](#)
- [European Network Against Racism](#)
- [HelpAge International](#)
- [IMPACT Initiatives](#)
- [Initiative for Climate Action and Development - ICAD](#)
- [Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre \(IDMC\)](#)
- [La Ruta del Clima](#)
- [Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences - Ecuador](#)
- [The Loss & Damage Collaboration](#)
- [New women connectors](#)
- [Refugees International \(RI\)](#)
- [Refugee Law Initiative](#)
- [Secours Catholique - Caritas France](#)
- [South American Network for Environmental Migrations \(RESAMA\)](#)
- [Secours Islamique France \(SIF\)](#)
- [Water Initiatives, India](#)
- [Youth4Water-India](#)

United Nations organisations

- [International Labour Organisation \(ILO\)](#)
- [International Organisation for Migration \(IOM\)](#)

Development Agencies

- [Global Programme Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change II \(GIZ\)](#)

Independent experts

- Ms. Farah Anzum, GSCC
- Mechthild Becker, German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP)
- Dr. Katherine Braun, Lutheran Church of Northern Germany
- Lauren Grant, Beyond Climate Collaborative
- Prof. Mizan R Khan, LUCCC
- Gift Richard Maloya, ICAD
- [Prof. Karen McNamara, The University of Queensland](#)
- [Erika Moranduzzo, University of Leeds](#)
- Jocelyn Perry, Refugees International
- Daniela Paredes Grijalva, University of Vienna
- Hamid Sarfraz, dev~consult, Pakistan
- Harald Sterly, University of Vienna

Additional Resources

Advisory Group, CMPD and L&DC, [Pointers and key messages on human mobility for the COP29 negotiations](#), November 2024.

Amnesty International, [Navigating Injustice: Climate Displacement from the Pacific Islands of Tuvalu and Kiribati to Aotearoa New Zealand](#), October 2025.

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FAO and UNU-EHS, 2025 *Integrating human mobility through a rural livelihood lens into national adaptation and mitigation planning – Guiding Framework*. Rome.

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Loss and Damage Collaboration (L&D and the Challenges of Human Mobility Working Group), [Key Messages on Displacement and Other Forms of Human Mobility for the Seventh Meeting of the Board of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage: Summary for Policymakers](#), October 2025.

Refugee Law Initiative, [Missing in Climate Action? Displaced Communities and the Search for Durable Solutions: A Bangladesh loss and damage case study](#), October 2025.

Secours Islamique France (SIF), [Pakistani youth speak out: Taking action on internal displacement due to disasters and climate change/Les jeunes pakistanais ont la parole](#), October 2025.

Stockholm Environment Institute: [Climate justice in an ageing world \(Climate justice in an ageing world | SEI\)](#)

UNFCCC, [Technical guide on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into relevant national climate change processes](#), November 2024.

UNFCCC, [Technical guide on accessing financial resources aiming to avert, minimise, and address the impacts of displacement associated with the adverse effects of climate change \(draft\)](#), October 2025.

