



KEY MESSAGES FOR COP30

FROM THE PLATFORM ON DISASTER DISPLACEMENT

THE CONTEXT

Measures that address the challenges of human mobility (migration, displacement and planned relocation) in the context of the adverse effects of climate change are key to effective climate action. [Available scientific evidence](#) shows that climate and weather extremes are increasingly driving displacement in all regions, and that displacement will further increase with the expected intensification of floods, cyclones, droughts and sea level rise. Moreover, displacement increases people's vulnerability to climate change. Pursuing and advocating for integrated approaches to human mobility and climate change is a policy and operational priority at global, regional and national levels, and a priority for the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) under its [2024-2030 Strategy](#).

2025 marks the 10th anniversary since the endorsement of the [Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda](#) and the adoption of the [Paris agreement](#). Since its inception, the PDD has pursued joint progress under both as a strategic priority, supporting the implementation of the [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#) (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, notably through its engagement with the work of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM) and its Task Force on Displacement (TFD).

In October 2025, at its 23rd meeting, the WIM ExCom endorsed the [Fourth Plan of Action of the TFD 2025-2027](#), pursuing further integration of human mobility concerns and responses in the evolving policy, technical assistance and finance landscape on Loss and Damage. The WIM ExCom also endorsed a [Technical Guide](#) on accessing financial resources aiming to avert, minimize, and address displacement associated with the adverse effects of climate change and its impacts, prepared and drafted by the PDD and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as part of the TFD Third Plan of Action 2023-2025.



COP30 comes exactly a decade after the adoption of the Paris Agreement, which promoted the development of the policy, operational and funding mechanisms to avert, minimize and address loss and damage. The decisions at COP27/28/29 and the advances in the work to operationalize the [Santiago network](#) on Loss and Damage and the [Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage](#) and related funding arrangements provide new opportunities for supporting enhanced action and support to vulnerable communities and countries impacted by the effects of climate change.

Displacement, migration, planned relocation and immobility are central to all responses to avert, minimize and address the effects of climate change. People-centered assessments focusing on human mobility enable parties to account for climate risks, impacts and the effectiveness of responses in a comprehensive, inclusive manner.

The PDD and its partners will continue to engage with the UNFCCC process at COP30. The primary focus will be promoting the operational tools, guidance, and resources that have been developed and endorsed by the WIM ExCom, in the context of PAMAD, and with key partners. As Parties to the UNFCCC advance the operationalization of the Loss and Damage architecture and implement measures to enhance action and support, it is important to ensure that guidance and resources are available, accessible, and being used when designing both technical and financial assistance.

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PDD Steering Group members, other States, and all relevant Stakeholders are invited to consider and use these messages as they deem appropriate when preparing for and participating in the various proceedings and events at COP30.

1 The Third Review of the Warsaw International Mechanism is an opportunity to enhance coordination, coherence and complementarity on loss and damage work under and outside the UNFCCC.

- COP 30 decisions should create a solid, ambitious foundation for a growing loss and damage architecture that delivers stronger and more integrated action in support of vulnerable countries by promoting and ensuring close coordination, synergies and complementarities between the work of the WIM ExCom, the Santiago network and the FRLD.
- The Third WIM review also provides an opportunity to fully leverage the potential of Expert Groups constituted under its ExCom, including the TFD. Their ability to contribute to the delivery of more comprehensive and effective technical and financial assistance should be further strengthened. Examples of such potential contributions include: [Technical Guide](#) on access to Finance and [Technical Guide](#) on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into relevant national climate change planning processes, produced under the Wim ExCom to support developing countries in averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage.

2 The full operationalization and coordination of the new funding arrangements, including the FRLD, is an opportunity to scale up climate finance and make it more responsive and comprehensive, including by supporting work on displacement and other forms of human mobility.

- The FRLD and the new funding arrangements should address the interconnected dimensions (multi-sectoral, economic and non-economic) and time scales (from the short to the long term) needed to work on human mobility.
- The operationalization of the Barbados Implementation Modality (BIM) provides a key opportunity to embed human mobility in the loss and



45.8

**MILLION NEW DISASTER
DISPLACEMENTS IN 2024**

were recorded across 163 countries and territories, over 99% of which were triggered by weather and climate-related events. (source: [IDMC](#))

damage funding arrangements as a core area of work, building on and in full alignment with decisions from the last COPs (e.g. 1/CP28 and 1/CM5).

- ➡ The operationalization of the BIM should also address removing obstacles for access to finance and relevant decision-making for migrants and displaced persons, in line with previous COP decisions (1/CP28 and 1/CM5).

3 Make technical assistance on all dimensions of human mobility more readily available to developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, through sustainable resourcing, enhanced partnerships and streamlined access procedures for all relevant stakeholders.

- ➡ As the Santiago network moves into a phase in which delivery and technical assistance will be further scaled up, resources, customized tools and targeted technical assistance on human mobility should be made available as part of a more comprehensive response to loss and damage.
- ➡ Engagement and designation of organizations, bodies, networks and experts (OBNE) to the Santiago network with capacity to address the challenges of human mobility should be actively promoted in order to strengthen comprehensive provision of technical assistance.

4 Promote comprehensive, strategic approaches within and outside the Convention to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in developing countries, including as they relate to displacement and other forms of human mobility.

- ➡ Coordinate relevant responses within the Convention with efforts carried out outside of the convention, by promoting integration, synergy and collaboration across policy and planning areas, and the uptake of relevant tools, methodologies and operational approaches.
- ➡ Coordinate and support further efforts to produce user-friendly guidance and knowledge products that can help developing countries fully integrate the complex issues related to displacement and other forms of human mobility in all of their action relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage (e.g. WIM ExCom's [Technical Guide](#) on access to Finance and [Technical Guide](#) on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into relevant national climate change planning processes).

LOOKING AHEAD: 11 TAKEAWAYS ON ACTION AND SUPPORT ON HUMAN MOBILITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Between 2021 and June 2025, the PDD and its Secretariat have implemented a project on [Action and Support to Avert, Minimize and Address Displacement Related to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change](#) (PAMAD), funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development and Cooperation (Norad). PAMAD provided concrete action and support on displacement in the context of the effects of climate change in four implementation countries (Bangladesh, Fiji, Guatemala and Kenya). PAMAD allowed PDD and its partner to develop and test guidance, operational tools and resources to support efforts by vulnerable communities and countries to avert, minimize and address loss and damage. Here are 11 takeaways from the project that can inform further integrated work on displacement and loss and damage at national and local level.

1 | Displacement is a form of loss and damage, which fuels more loss and damage by exposing affected persons to additional, long-term impacts.

2 | Displacement affects all human rights and every facet of people's life and well-being. It has lasting impacts that need to be accounted for when assessing and addressing loss and damage.

3 | Non-economic losses and damages are central to the experience of displacement, as many of its main impacts are non-economic in nature. Responding to disaster displacement means understanding and addressing non-economic dimensions of climate change impacts.

4 | Displacement makes vulnerable people more vulnerable to climate change, as it results in increasing hazard exposure and vulnerability for displaced persons and other affected individuals and communities.

5 | Action on loss and damage cannot be effective if it does not integrate measures to avert, minimize and address displacement and its impacts.

6 | Responses to loss and damage and displacement must be context-specific to reflect local patterns of risks and impacts, capacities and needs, but learning across countries and communities is key to developing a stronger global action and support architecture.

7 | While the loss and damage architecture is being operationalized and is evolving, it is important that relevant work builds on the lessons, tools and approaches available in other sectors, including development, DRR, Climate change Adaptation, humanitarian action, reconstruction and recovery, and migration management.



- 8** | Long-term commitments are required to promote lasting change from the local to the global level.
- 9** | Integrated approaches that bridge the roles, responsibilities and work of actors across sectors, and avoid the creation of new mandates and institutional siloes, are essential to effective efforts on displacement and loss and damage.

- 10** | Going ahead, the promotion of coordination and participation will be a precondition for effective decision-making and operations.
- 11** | In the face of the urgency of loss and damage action, the international action and support architecture needs to become comfortable in operating with incomplete data, untested approaches, and imperfect solutions.

ABOUT THE **PLATFORM ON DISASTER DISPLACEMENT**

The [Platform on Disaster Displacement](#) is a State-led initiative working with partners towards better protection for people at risk of or being displaced in the context of disasters and climate change. It was established in 2016 as a State-led initiative to follow up on the work of the Nansen Initiative and to support States and other stakeholders to implement the recommendations of the [Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda](#), endorsed by 109 States in 2015. The Protection Agenda offers a toolbox to better prevent and prepare for displacement before a disaster strikes. When displacement cannot be avoided, it helps States improve their responses to situations when people are forced to find refuge, either within their own country or across an international border.

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