# COP31 Key Messages



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## Climate change and disaster displacement

Across the world, the impacts of disasters and climate change are already driving millions of people from their homes. **Displacement** is among the most visible consequences of climate change. Governments need reliable data, evidence and technical assistance to shape climate action, finance and programmes that protect displaced people and support durable solutions.

### Weather-related disasters force millions to flee each year

- Between 2008 and 2025, IDMC recorded **nearly 433 million movements resulting from weather-related disasters** – an average of 24 million each year.
- **Displacement can affect anyone, anywhere**, but hits low-income and vulnerable groups hardest, including women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and Indigenous Peoples.

### Without action, climate change will force even more people to flee

- Climate change is making extreme weather-related events that trigger displacement **more frequent and intense,** driving further displacement.
- IDMC's Global Displacement Risk Model **projects an average of 30 million people displaced** at current average temperatures – doubling at +1°C additional temperature rise and tripling at +5°C.
- Climate change acts as a **risk multiplier**, intensifying food and water insecurity, livelihood loss and erosion.

### Displacement is a critical dimension of loss and damage

- Displacement is both **a form and a driver of loss and damage,** disrupting lives and livelihoods.
- It carries **long-term (hidden) economic and social costs,** reversing development gains.
- **Loss and damage assessments should include displacement** to capture the true impacts and funding needs.

### Climate action can prevent and minimise displacement

- Rapid **mitigation** is essential to safeguard people's right to stay.
- Integrating displacement into national adaptation, DRR and development planning strengthens resilience and reduces risk, while pre-emptive evacuations save lives.

### Finance must match the scale of the challenge

- The **Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) and other funding arrangements** should be accessible to prevent and address displacement.
- **Development banks and bilateral donors** should support government-owned solutions to address displacement through targeted investments.

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# COP31 must translate progress into action on displacement

## Parties should strengthen the evidence base on displacement to guide climate action

- **Sustain investment** in displacement data and analysis.
- Assess displacement-related loss and damage in the **Regular Report on Loss and Damage**. IDMC can contribute evidence on the scale, impacts and costs of internal displacement.
- Mandate the **Task Force on Displacement (TFD)** to increase knowledge on durable solutions, protracted displacement and long-term impacts.
- Use the preparation phase of the second **Global Stocktake (GST 2)** to gather information related to displacement ahead of the technical assessment of the implementation of the Paris Agreement.
- Improve the measurement of displacement under the Global Goal on Adaptation, using the **Belém Adaptation Indicators** to help inform future GGA indicators and national adaptation plans.

## Parties should ensure loss and damage mechanisms deliver for people displaced or at risk of displacement

- The **Santiago Network for Loss and Damage (SNLD)** should **accelerate** the delivery of technical assistance to **avert, minimise, and address displacement** through swift operationalisation of the simplified community access modality and modalities for urgent response.
- The Board of the **Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD)** should use the Fund's pilot phase to test how the Fund can **respond effectively to displacement**.
- **Mobilise resources** for the FRLD and SNLD to meet displacement needs.

## Governments should integrate displacement into national plans and budgets

- Embed displacement in **planning and budgeting processes** for which Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) provide an important opportunity.
- Integrate **displacement data**, risk assessments and projections into monitoring and evaluation systems.
- Promote **whole-of-government and whole-of-society** approaches recognising displacement as both a humanitarian and development challenge.
- Ensure **disaggregated data** (age, gender, disability) informs inclusive and targeted policies.

## Parties should strengthen displacement reporting

- Use the recently endorsed **voluntary guidelines for reporting on loss and damage in Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs)** to improve reporting on displacement.
- Enhance reporting on adaptation plans, priorities, needs and actions related to displacement by including **human mobility**, conflict and fragility responsive adaptation in the **review of the guidance relating to Adaptation communications (Ad Coms).**

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