



PLATFORM
ON DISASTER
DISPLACEMENT
FOLLOW-UP TO THE NANSEN INITIATIVE



Human mobility and non-economic loss and damage: Submission to inform the NELs Technical Paper 2023

Coordinated by the Secretariat of the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD), in partnership with the Loss and Damage Collaboration (L&DC)

Introduction

The following submission is made by the Secretariat of the [Platform on Disaster Displacement](#) on behalf of a broad group of experts on climate change and human mobility convening in the “Loss and Damage and the Challenges of Human Mobility and Displacement Working Group” under the [Loss and Damage Collaboration](#) (L&DC).¹ For any enquiries or follow up requests, please contact the co-hosts of the group:

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The submission is composed of two sections. Section 1 provides a list of the case studies gathered for this submission, categorized by the requested focus areas, and illustrated with some synthetic indications of their focus. Section 2 provides an elaboration of some key points, with examples and references relevant to updating the UNFCCC’s technical paper on non-economic losses.

1. Case studies and documents analysed

The table below provides a list of the reports, studies, policy frameworks analysed to develop this submission. For each document we have indicated: name of the authors/of the organization that has produced it, title, type of document, its geographic scope and its focus. In addition, we have highlighted how it primarily addresses the focus areas of the call for submissions, namely:

- Assessments of non-economic losses and damages
- NELs policies and planning for prevention and response
- Different levels of response on the ground to NELs
- NELs tools and methods for assessment.

¹ Contributing members included colleagues from: ActionAid Bangladesh, Climate Refugees, GIZ, Global Network of Civil Society Organisation for Disaster Reduction, Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, IRAP - International Refugee Assistance Project, SLYCAN Trust, University of Florida, UNU-EHS - United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security, YPSA - Young Power in Social Action, UNHCR

The table, with some additional information (including links to the publications, where available), is also accessible [here](#).

Lastly, each document is identified with a progressive number. This number identifies the publications that were analysed for this submission, and are also used to reference sources, including for statements and quotes articulated in section 2.

	author	title	type	area	focus	areas
1	Carlos Arenas and Anthony Oliver-Smith	The Cultural Risks of Climate Displacement and Resettlement for Kuna Indigenous Communities in Panama	case study	Panama	Impacts on cultural heritage	B, C, D
2	Cazabat Christelle	Displacement, Natural Hazards, and Health Consequences	analysis	Global	Health	A
3	Cazabat Christelle	Durable Solutions to Displacement Must Include Mental Health	expert opinion	Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia	Mental Health	A
4	Ashish Barua, Musrat Hasan Emon and Dipali Biswas	Another way to live	story	Bangladesh	Urban migration	C
5	GNDR	COP27 & displacement	analysis	global	vulnerability of displaced persons	A, C
6	Kira Vinke, Julia Blocher, Mechthild Becker, Jorge S. Ebay, Teddy Fong, Asha Kambon	Home Lands	collection of case studies	Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Fiji, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, the Philippines	Policy	B
7	Sonja Ayeb-Karlsson and Noralene Uy	Internal Migration In The Philippines	case study	Philippines		A,B
8	Alam	Wailing for an address	story	Bangladesh		
9	Government of Fiji	Displacement Guidelines	policy	Fiji	Displacement	B
10	Government of Fiji	Planned Relocations Guidelines	policy	Fiji	Relocations	B
11	Moumita Sen	Climate change, what loss and damage really means	story	Bangladesh		C
12	Helvetas, OKUP	Insights on Migration Amid Climate Change	case study	Bangladesh		C
13	IDMC	Informing better access to education for IDPs	analysis	Global, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Colombia, Somalia	Education	A, C, D
14	IDMC	Unveiling the cost of internal displacement in Africa	collection of case studies	Africa	Inerconnectio n of economic and non-economic	A, D
15	IDMC	Disaster Displacement in Asia and the Pacific	analysis	Asia and the Pacific	Data, policy	A, C

16	IDMC	Urban case study: Ba Town	case study	Fiji	Displacement patterns and impacts	A
17	Moumita Sen	Influx of intra district migrants in search of life	story	Bangladesh	Urban migration	
18	Esther Mireku	Climate-Induced Loss and Damage and Internal Human Mobility in Ghana	case study	Ghana	Climate as a driver of movements	A
19	Slycan Trust	Climate Impacts on Labour Migration in Sri Lanka	case study	Sri Lanka	Climate drivers of international labour migration	A
20	Aishath Reesha Suhail	Climate-induced Loss and Damage and Cultural Loss in Maldives		Maldives	Impacts of climate change on small island states	A
21	Slycan Trust	Impacts and Actions Across Sectors	case study	Sri Lanka	Impacts of climate change across sectors	A
22	Amali Tower	Shrinking options: climate change, displacement and security in the Lake Chad Basin	case study	Lake Chad	Impacts and responses	A, C
23	U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, International Refugee Assistance Project, and Human Security Initiative	Climate of Coercion Environmental and Other Drivers of Cross-Border Displacement in Central America and Mexico	analysis	Mexico-US border	Border policies	B
24	Moshed Hossan Molla	Displaced Family-1 (Sakina Khatun)	story	Bangladesh	River erosion	A
25	YPSA	Community-based Planned Relocation for Climate Forced Displaced People in Bangladesh	story	Bangladesh	Urban displacement	C
26	Caritas	Angola's worst drought- Impact on family structure.		Angola		A
27	Caritas	Loss of cultural heritage-the case of Fiji Islands on the Island of Ono in the region of Kadavu		Fiji		A
28	Kees Van Der Geest, Maxine Burkett, Juno Fitzpatrick, Mark Stege, Brittany Wheeler	Marshallese migration: the role of climate change and ecosystem services	case study	Marshall Islands	Internal and international migration	A, C, D

29	IDMC	Advancing disability-inclusive action on internal displacement	analysis	Global, Nepal, Colombia, Vanuatu, Syria	Disability	A, C, D
30	GEM, UNESCO	The impacts of internal displacement on education in Sub-Saharan Africa	analysis	Sub-Saharan Africa, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Yemen	Education	A,B
31	IDMC	Drought displacement in Gode Woreda, Ethiopia	case study	Ethiopia	Drought	A
32	IDMC	Sex Matters	analysis		Gender	A
34	IDMC	GRID 2022 - Children and Youth	analysis	Global	Internal displacement, children and youth	A, B, D
33	IDMC	Internal Displacement's Impacts on Health in Yemen	case study	Yemen	Health	A
35	IDMC	When land, knowledge and roots are lost: indigenous peoples and displacement	analysis	Global	Indigenous people	A
36	IDMC	Indonesia Country Briefing	case study	Indonesia	Occurrence and impacts of displacement	A, B
37	IDMC	Multidimensional impacts of internal displacement	analysis	global	Interconnected impacts of displacement	A, D
38	IDMC	Nepal Country Briefing	case study	Nepal	Occurrence and impacts of displacement	A, B
39	IDMC	Papua New Guinea Country Briefing	case study	PNG	Occurrence and impacts of displacement	A, B
40	IDMC	Urban case study: Port Vila	case study	Vanuatu	Occurrence and impacts of displacement	A
41	IDMC	Flood displacement in Beledweyne, Somalia	case study	Somalia	Flood	A
42	IDMC	Vanuatu Country Briefing	case study	Vanuatu	Occurrence and impacts of displacement	A, B
43	IDMC	Women and girls in internal displacement	analysis	global, Colombia, Somalia, Ethiopia, Afghanistan	Gender	A, C
44	David James Cantor	Cross-border Displacement, Climate Change and Disasters: Latin America and the Caribbean	analysis	North America, Central America, South America and the Caribbean	Policies	B
45	Sanjula Weerasinghe	Bridging the Divide in Approaches to Conflict and Disaster Displacement	compilation of case studies	Afghanistan, Colombia, Niger, Philippines, Somalia	Intersection with Conflict	A, B
46	UNHCR	In Harm's Way	compilation of case studies	Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Haiti, Brazil, Mexico	Cross-border displacement	B

47	Sanjula Weerasinghe	In Harm's Way: International protection in the context of nexus dynamics between conflict or violence and disaster or climate change	compilation of case studies	Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Haiti, Brazil, Mexico	Cross-border displacement	B
48	UNICEF, IDMC	Protecting and supporting internally displaced children in urban settings	analysis	global	Children, Urban	A,B
49	UNICEF, IDMC	Equitable access to quality education for internally displaced children	analysis	global	Education	A,B

2. Key points and quotes

2.1 Focusing on the drivers, focusing on the impacts

An overall issue for the case studies analyzed, and more broadly for the articulation of the discourse on climate change, loss and damage, and human mobility, is the difficulty to attribute (forced) population movements to the adverse effects of climate change. In addition to questions surrounding the attribution of specific hazards to climate change, this relates to the multi-causal nature of population movements. Mobility is always driven, shaped and hindered by a variety of socio-economic and political factors and individual conditions, even in scenarios where its climate-related triggers are most apparent (e.g. in the case of displacement taking place in the context of sudden-onset hazards).

As articulated by the latest IPCC report, “climatic conditions, events and variability are important drivers of migration and displacement” and there is medium confidence that climate change, through its impacts on both slow and sudden-onset events, “will increase involuntary displacement”. Different case studies take different approaches to investigating the complexity of this nexus: e.g. surveying multiple drivers of movement, assessing previous climate impacts suffered by those moving, or analysing how climate change has affected, and will affect mobility trends and systems in a given area.

Exemplary and related quotes	Source
<p>“Since 2000 – and especially since Cyclones Sidr (Nov. 2007) and Aila (May 2009) – temporary migration has become one of the only or least bad options for coping. Today, nearly 70 % of households surveyed include at least one member who works outside the village. Over the last twenty years, temporary migration has become more frequent, longer in duration, and an increasingly recurrent coping strategy for a greater number of households in the two districts.” “Over the last two decades, migration has become more frequent, longer in duration and further in distance”.</p> <p>“People migrate domestically in search of ‘seasonal’ work within the ‘informal’ and 3D – dirty, dangerous and degrading–sectors. Decisions to migrate are often made ad hoc in response to an unplanned event, and can</p>	12

increase risks for and vulnerabilities of both migrants and families.”	
“Out of the surveyed migrants, only 37% reported no weather- or climate-related impacts to their livelihoods in Sri Lanka. 46% have been affected by heavy rain, 28% by droughts or water scarcity, 26% by floods, and another 16% by other hazards such as landslides, high temperatures, or agricultural salinity. Around a third of migrants even reported two to four different hazards that reduced their main income source or causing other adverse impacts, for example the destruction of houses or other property.”	19
“Many asylum seekers have experienced devastating climate-related disasters such as hurricanes, droughts, and floods, which exacerbated their conditions of vulnerability. Some interviewees cited the destruction of their homes, agricultural lands, and businesses due to climate-related causes as contributing to their decisions to flee.”	23
“Household members of respondents who perceive that these ecosystem services are deteriorating are more likely to intend to migrate in the next 10 years. The survey also finds positive correlations between household-level impacts of heat waves, storm surges, and migration propensities, which is an indication that migration propensities tend to be higher in climate-stressed households.”	28
“Research shows that hurricanes and severe storms in Mexico and Central American countries correlate with an increase in regular immigration to the US in both permanent and temporary immigration categories.”	44

From a loss and damage perspective, however, the focus of the analysis of the nexus between climate and human mobility cannot be limited only to the factors motivating people’s decision to move. Instead, it is important to look at how population movements shape the impacts people suffer. This is the focus of most of the analysed literature. Most case studies do not focus exclusively on displacement driven by climate impacts or adopt a specific loss and damage perspective. However, the full extent of the evidence they provide deserves to be taken into account in loss and damage conversations. People displaced by hazards of any kind often present similar needs and face similar impacts – and the same could be applied even to those displaced by conflict.² Broader displacement, migration and refugee studies can contribute much to ongoing and upcoming loss and damage conversations – notably helping paint a full picture of the relevance of the evolution of displacement situation, the way it is managed and resolved in the loss and damage outcomes people ultimately experience.

² <https://sas-space.sas.ac.uk/9356/>

2.2 Knowledge and evidence gaps

There is increasing consensus that climate change impacts will be increasing the occurrence, severity and duration of forced population movements. This will translate in higher numbers of new displacements every year, more acute needs for those displaced, and more protracted displacement situations, as durable solutions become more difficult to achieve. However, exact data remains hard to come by, with global figures lacking standardization and being significantly underestimated – especially concerning slow-onset processes.

Moreover, data on the dynamics of displacement, including disaggregated data to understand the composition of the displaced population, longitudinal analysis to understand its duration beyond its initial occurrence, as well as socio-economic analysis to quantify its impacts are almost completely lacking. This hinders comprehensive assessments of the direct and indirect, longer-term loss and damage incurred by people, communities and ecosystems as a consequence of population displacement.

Exemplary and related quotes	Source
“Because the main sources of information on disaster displacement are evacuation and emergency plans and reports, they rarely take into account the medium- to long-term impacts of displacement. They focus on the most immediate needs of affected people, including shelter and food and non-food items they need to survive for a few days away from their home.”	2
“In all regions studied, limitations in data availability, data access, and data management on Human Mobility In the Context of Climate Change exist.”	6
“The exact number of (internally displaced) children ... is unknown, but they are estimated to be about 9.9 million aged between five and 11, and 7.5 million between 12 and 17. These children are particularly invisible for two reasons. Internally displaced people (IDPs) of all ages are largely unaccounted for compared with refugees and migrants, and little data of any kind is disaggregated by age, let alone that on IDPs.”	13
“Internal displacement can have a severe impact on the wellbeing and welfare of internally displaced people (IDPs) and their host communities, but quantitative assessments of this impact are rare and inconsistent.”	14
“One of the factors hampering comprehensive analyzes is the lack of longitudinal data. Since little more than a decade ago countries in the region started to enhance their disaster monitoring and reporting capacities, providing a more solid evidence base on disaster impacts, including displacement.”	15

2.3 A typology of non-economic loss and damage linked with displacement

The case studies mention a diversity of non-economic losses and damages that can be incurred as a consequence of displacement and other population movements. Specific impacts are better articulated in case studies focusing on particular forms of movement (e.g. reduced food and water security or personal security associated with displacement, effects on family cohesion and marital relations associated with long-distance migration).

In some cases, displacement amplifies or extends losses and damages initially caused by climate impacts. In others, losses and damages may be specifically associated with the fact of being forced to move. In any case, displacement magnifies and perpetuates impacts, often extending them to people and communities not directly affected by climate hazards.

Relevant impacts include:

- Trauma and psychological impacts, sense of hopelessness, anxiety;
- Reduced food and water security;
- Loss of self-reliance;
- Reduced health and access to healthcare;
- Reduced personal security;
- Reduced access to education;
- Reduced access to political representation;
- Family separation;
- Disruption of community, loss of social ties and impacts on community cohesion;
- Loss of social status;
- Loss of sense of place/identity, loss of agency about where to live;
- Loss of local knowledge;
- Loss of culture, religion, community practices and customs;
- Loss of documentation;
- Further exposure and vulnerability to climate hazards in areas of displacement, settlement and return.

The case studies also show that most of these consequences can be avoided or mitigated. Evidence shows that displacement does not always translate into negative impacts on education (Nepal - 38 and Ethiopia - 31), healthcare (Papua New Guinea - 39) or security (Somalia - 41). Preparing for, adequately managing and effectively resolving displacement situations is a key area of work to avert, minimize and address negative impacts people and communities incur due to hazards of all kinds.

Exemplary and related quotes	Source
Psychosocial impacts	

<p>“The disruption of social life that comes with displacement, sending people away from their neighbors, networks, friends, and sometimes families, can aggravate the trauma of losing loved ones as a consequence of the hazard, disaster, or in the flight that followed, or of losing one’s home and belongings and the stress of living in displacement.”</p>	2
<p>“Psychosocial trauma and the deterioration of living standards and housing conditions often alter displaced people’s well-being and their ability to maintain healthy lives or obtain treatment and care.”</p> <p>“Depression and anxiety, malnutrition, communicable diseases, and lack of access to sexual and reproductive health are among the most frequent issues for internally displaced people.”</p>	3
<p>“(In Eswatini) Two main impacts of displacement, however, were recorded in this survey: the perceived reduction in purchasing power by both surveyed IDPs and hosts, and the deterioration in mental wellbeing of both affected groups.”</p>	14
<p>“Displacement also has a toll on mental health: 38.3 per cent of respondents say displacement had a negative impact on their psychological wellbeing. 21 per cent of respondents note that displacement had a negative impact on their security.”</p>	16
<p>“Mental health is heavily affected by internal displacement. Eighty per cent of displaced respondents said they felt more worried and 74 per cent more sad during their displacement.”</p>	41
<p>“Life in cities can be stressful for migrants due to the high cost of living and the need to adapt to a new place. The worries and stress of not earning enough as well as keeping the family safe in a place where different kinds of people co-exist were portrayed as constant threats to people’s wellbeing.”</p>	7
<p>Health impacts</p>	
<p>“The rate of malnutrition is very high among the displaced persons especially among children, lactating and pregnant mothers. Pit latrines are filled up but people still have to use them and they have to cook just near those latrines. There is a high chance for an outbreak of diseases here”.</p> <p>“In Somalia, the assessment showed that displacement was compounding the concurrent effects of the drought to make displaced people even more vulnerable to malnutrition and other conditions.”</p>	5
<p>“Increased vulnerability to communicable diseases, mental health disorders, malnutrition, and undernutrition, resulting in higher morbidity and mortality rates for IDPs than for non-displaced populations in the same areas”</p>	2

<p>For migrants or displaced people, health issues include: non-hygienic lodgings and insufficient sanitary facilities; exposure to water- and vector-borne diseases; poor nutritional status, underweight, anemia, gastritis, or micronutrient deficiencies; occupational injuries, heavy workloads and sleep deprivation; alcohol and substance abuse; lack of continuity of treatment for chronic and non-communicable diseases; psychological and psychosocial issues.</p>	<p>21</p>
<p>“Displacement has been linked to a deterioration in many IDPs’ health. Forty-four per cent of them said that their physical health had worsened since they left their home, while only 17 per cent said it had improved. The IDPs mentioned as related factors the loss of access to food from their cattle, including milk, butter and meat, as well as poor access to drinking water in the settlement where they currently live. Fifty-six per cent of them acknowledged better access to healthcare in town compared with the rural areas from which they came. They also, however, mentioned more widespread diseases and overcrowding in local health facilities.”</p>	<p>31</p>
<p>“Studies reveal higher mortality rates among IDPs than the general population, mostly the result of communicable diseases. Displacement has also been linked with several reproductive health issues including lack of contraception and increased risk of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The third most commonly reported effect of internal displacement is mal or under-nutrition, which is particularly prevalent among young and older IDPs.”</p>	<p>37</p>
<p>“Water and airborne diseases were common among evacuees as a result of the poor and overcrowded conditions in evacuation sites. Many evacuees also experienced emotional trauma due to the lack of privacy in shelters.”</p>	<p>42</p>
<p>Education</p>	
<p>“In household surveys we conducted in Colombia, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Somalia, the majority of IDPs with school-aged children said their schooling had been disrupted as a result of their displacement. More than half of the respondents in Nigeria who reported disruptions said their children had been out of school for one to six months, and nearly a fifth for one to two years.”</p> <p>“The mass closure of schools and the economic downturn caused by the Covid-19 pandemic have disproportionately affected displaced children. Some fell out of schooling because they had no internet access or devices to learn remotely, others as a result of a rise in negative coping mechanisms such as child labour and early marriage.”</p>	<p>13</p>
<p>“Among respondents with children of school-age, 90 per cent say their children’s education was temporarily interrupted, and a further 4.5 per cent report that their children have not gone back to school since. “The parents just say it’s very difficult to get an income [...] so it’s better that they stay home and start working</p>	<p>16</p>

somewhere.”	
“Only 28 per cent of IDPs aged five years and older in Mogadishu, Somalia, have ever attended school, compared with 42 per cent in the host community. Girls are disproportionately affected by internal displacement in their education. Only 22 per cent of internally displaced girls over five in Mogadishu have ever attended school, compared with 37 per cent of boys”.	30
“Displaced children “have their education interrupted for several days at a time when their school is closed, as they are unable to continue learning remotely. Their books are often washed away by the waters, and unlike other pupils, they do not have internet access allowing them to get online courses by phone. Their parents are busy cleaning their houses and cannot help them with homework, and it is difficult for them to concentrate when they are at a collective shelter.”	36
“Internal displacement interrupts children’s education and separates them from their familiar school environment, teachers and classmates, sometimes for months or even years.” “Nearly every country affected by displacement yields evidence of lower enrolment and achievement rates and higher drop-out rates among displaced children.” “Most of the educational impacts are the result of the loss of livelihoods, loss of documentation and the absence or inadequacy of schools. Disruption to education can harm the mental health of displaced children.”	37
“Among respondents with children of school age (N=237), nearly 95 per cent noted that their children’s education had been interrupted while they were displaced, including 12.2 per cent whose children have yet to go back to school. In some instances, children are expected to support their families during displacement.”	40
Food and water security	
“(In Somalia) Surveyed IDPs overwhelmingly mentioned lack of water, sanitation, decent housing and food as their main issues.”	14
Family separation	
“Long-distance migration can severely affect family cohesion and marital relations. Many migrants report problems within the marriage, with the husband leaving, changing his behaviour in significant ways, or misusing remittances (21%). In other cases, children have developed issues such as depression or were left in vulnerable situations with only elderly caregivers.”	19

<p>“Children and adolescents of the Mwila ethnic group have run away from their communities, as parents are no longer able to support them and gather in inappropriate places with relatives and acquaintances in the city. As such and due to the growing food insecurity of families, the number of street children has increased exponentially.”</p>	26
<p>“Many rural communities in the affected communities have abandoned their areas of origin and have become climate Internally Displaced Persons. As most of the men have further migrated to the big cities, where they survive to gain some financial and material support, this situation, with women as the head of their families, has deepened the social inequality between men and women, who are burdened with managing their families.”</p>	26
<p>Community integrity and social capital</p>	
<p>“There were 3 societies (mahalla) in our Tecchipara area around the year 1999. Each society had 200 to 300 families. There were social values and social harmony. Now it seems there is no affection, no social ties and no sense of belonging.” In fact, families are impoverished as they lose land every year. Many families have moved to different villages due to the severe erosion of the Shankha river. According to Sakina, now there are only about 20 to 40 families in each society.”</p>	24
<p>Cultural heritage</p>	
<p>“Maldives’ centuries long history is evident in its local language, traditional medicine, food, clothing, and sites of cultural heritage. The identity of the country and its people are tied to these cultural elements, which face eradication as Maldives’ habitability declines under the growing climate stress.”</p>	20
<p>“Losses of territory and home can constitute the loss of the very ontological grounding of a culture”</p>	1
<p>“The Non-Economic Loss and Damage (NELD) suffered by the community have had impact on mental and physical health, social disruption leading to frustrations, family withdrawal and fragmentation. In addition, loss of cultural heritage and traditional practices experienced by the affected area due to coastal erosion as the people relocating makes adaptation still difficult. Stresses related to mental and physical health has generated desperateness about future leading to loss of individual and group’s identity and negativity about their role and place in society.”</p>	27
<p>“Respondents most frequently mentioned the following negative impacts of migration: it affected the lack of care for children and the elderly, contributed to “brain drain,” had adverse effects on development, resulted in homesickness, being separated from loved ones, and undesirable experiences in migrant destination areas (unemployment, alcoholism, lack of mobility), and had damaging effects on social cohesion and the Marshallese</p>	28

<p>culture and language.”</p> <p>“According to survey respondents in the U.S., migration comes with significant non-economic losses, such as weakened conservation of language and cultural ties.”</p>	
<p>Identity and sense of place</p>	
<p>“Uprooting people from environments in which the vast majority of their meaningful activities have taken place separates them from the context on which much of their understanding of life and their sense of identity are based.”</p>	1
<p>“The place or home had a meaning and value that could not be found elsewhere.”</p>	7
<p>Personal security</p>	
<p>“Lake Chad Basin residents have been on the move for decades, moving southwards in search of more fertile soil for farming, and with lake shrinkage, closer to its shores for water access. Thus, while the start of the conflict in 2009 forced many out of the LCB, many were first displaced within the basin because of climate change. Refugees and IDPs also noted this internal displacement in numerous interviews, some reporting their first displacement as early as 1973. That displacement further destabilised populations already vulnerable from poverty, and brought them into closer contact with Boko Haram, eventually forcing their fight out of the region completely.”</p>	22
<p>“Displacement also disrupts family social cohesion, with numerous reports of domestic disturbances and gender-based violence in camps. Violence increases from frustration due to lack of food, improper food aid, and loss of identity, culture and known ways of life.”</p>	22
<p>“People may lose their livelihood, identity documents and social support networks during displacement, with direct consequences for their vulnerability to abuse, exploitation and violence. Women, children, older people and those with disabilities are particularly at risk. Men may be targeted by armed groups for recruitment, and they may also suffer greater animosity in their host areas.”</p>	37
<p>People’s security can be severely affected when they are forced out of their homes and communities to live in tents or makeshift shelters in overcrowded settlements. Over a quarter of the displaced respondents said they felt less safe during their last displacement than they had in their regular home. Most of those reported a rise in theft and a lack of police protection. Another issue is eviction or secondary displacement when owners ask IDPs to vacate their land. Insecurity, however, was not a problem for most IDPs. Twenty-two per cent said they</p>	41

felt equally safe and 37 per cent felt safer.	
Further exposure to hazards	
“67% of displaced persons state they are affected by disasters years after their displacement. 30% state loss and damage of housing is the most significant ongoing impact, followed by loss of livelihood (18%), loss and damage of agricultural crops (17%), illness and injury (15%), relocation/displacement (12%) and death of a loved one (5%).”	5
“As temperatures rise, attempts to seek protection in the United States have become increasingly deadly. Without access to asylum at U.S. ports of entry or other safe and legal migration pathways, dangerous conditions in Mexico push migrants and asylum seekers toward informal crossings away from official border posts, often through sweltering deserts and across deadly bodies of water. At least 850 migrants and asylum seekers died crossing the United States-Mexico border in fiscal year 2022, the highest death toll since 1998.”	23

2.4 Interconnections of economic and non-economic losses in the context of displacement

Displacement and its impacts call into question the dichotomy of economic and non-economic different non-economic losses and damages, as well as the rigid compartmentalization of different impacts. Moving affects people in a diversity of manners, generating a diversity of consequences on all dimensions of their security and well-being, with intertwined short- and long-term impacts for individuals, communities and societies. The case studies analysed provide diverse, clear illustrations of how these interconnections manifest.

Exemplary and related quotes	Source
<p>“For indigenous peoples, the material or physical dimensions of environment, including land and resources, and subsistence production, are inextricably interwoven with concepts of kinship, including clan, tribe or ethnicity, religion, tradition, and cultural identity.”</p> <p>“One potentially significant impact will be on the division of labor and the highly cooperative nature of multifamily households in which various tasks and functions are distributed over many people, permitting the household to fulfill family and community obligations and responsibilities.”</p>	1
<p>“Displacement mostly damages health indirectly through its consequences on housing conditions, livelihoods, social life, security, education, and the environment. Health issues, pre-existing or prompted by displacement, can also in turn affect livelihoods, security, access to decent housing, social life, and education, creating a causal</p>	2

<p>loop of health deterioration that can only be broken with appropriate support”.</p> <p>“The entire health systems may be destabilized and the economic cost associated with displacement may reroute funds that could have otherwise been invested in health.”</p>	
<p>Cost is also one of the most common barriers to education, given that displacement tends to reduce households’ financial resources. Even when public schooling is free, displaced parents may not be able to afford other costs, such as transport, uniforms or school supplies. Displaced parents surveyed in Caucasia, Colombia whose children were out of education cited distance from school and associated transport costs as the main reason.</p>	13
<p>“Climate change has forced many displaced communities to choose between moving closer to the receding lake to access water, fish, trade and economic survival, and their own children’s educational development.”</p>	22
<p>“After being displaced he was compelled to change his profession to fishing and was earning on an average BDT 6000 per month but in the fishing banning period, his family had to face difficulty to maintain their daily need. His social status drastically deteriorates compared to the pre-displacement situation. He had to change his occupation from a small businessman to a day laborer. He has been traumatized after losing everything including the societal bonding.”</p>	25
<p>“Households often see their financial resources reduced by internal displacement. This may lead the most vulnerable families to take their children out of school, either because they are unable to afford it or because they need their children to work. Thirty-three per cent of IDPs with families who were surveyed in Goma, DRC, for example, said costs were the main reason for not sending their children to school.”</p> <p>“Educational impacts are the result of multiple effects of internal displacement on security, livelihoods, access to decent housing and infrastructure. In turn, disruptions in education can affect social life, mental health, future income and security.”</p>	30
<p>“Individual health is affected through displacement’s impacts on livelihoods, the environment, housing and infrastructure, social life, education and security. These health issues in turn affect livelihoods, security, access to housing and infrastructure, social life and education, setting up a vicious circle for displaced people and their hosts.”</p>	37
<p>Disruption of education “can also reduce children’s potential earnings and livelihood opportunities as adults, creating a poverty trap that endures even after displacement.”</p>	37

2.5 Vulnerability in displacement

The negative impacts of displacement are distributed unevenly, and vary depending on the affected persons pre-displacement conditions of exclusion and marginalization. In fact, displacement generally reproduces and multiplies pre-existing conditions of vulnerability. The mobility manifestation of these conditions amount to: 1) higher likelihood to having to move in a forced manner; 2) higher likelihood to experience longer-lasting and protracted displacement; 3) lower likelihood to be adequately assisted while in displacement; and 4) higher likelihood to be negatively affected by displacement.

The case studies analysed clearly show how diverse patterns of marginalization of individuals and groups can translate into specific non-economic impacts across contexts and demographics.

Exemplary and related quotes	Source
Indigenous people	
<p>“Indigenous peoples are crucially linked through ancestral ties, long-term residence and use of specific lands and resources. These specific characteristics expose Indigenous Peoples to different types of risk and levels of impacts from climate change displacement, including loss of identity, traditional knowledge, culture and customary livelihoods.”</p>	1
<p>“The displacement of communities has sustained Indigenous cultural loss. The Indigenous ways of life of nomadic herdsman, their fisheries and trades, and traditional existence — all practised for thousands of years — have been lost or altered due to displacement and exile. LCRI told us the crops they research are inherited Indigenous ‘land race’ varieties, and before conflict rendered the region inaccessible, research was oral and hands-on with local farmers sharing their traditional ways of life.”</p>	22
<p>“Indigenous peoples are among those who have contributed least to climate change. They are also, however, among the people most at risk of displacement linked with climate change and disasters. Many of them are disproportionately affected because they depend on ecosystems that are particularly prone to the effects of a warming climate and extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, heatwaves, wildfires and cyclones. In the Pacific Islands, for example, there are fewer and fewer opportunities for indigenous communities to adapt in situ to environmental threats such as coastal erosion and sea level rise.”</p> <p>“Many indigenous peoples live in sensitive ecosystems and are heavily reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods and wellbeing. When they are displaced to areas with different environmental conditions, the loss of access to water, food and land can severely disrupt their lives and social order.”</p> <p>“Indigenous people are not always able to receive the support they need in displacement.³⁹ Because they</p>	35

<p>often find refuge in remote locations, it can be difficult for authorities to provide them with aid. Aid must also be culturally appropriate and sensitive to gender and age. Indigenous people, for instance, often have cultural traditions regarding food and housing.”</p>	
<p>Children</p>	
<p>“Infants born to displaced mothers have a higher risk of being underweight, which can cause long-term complications or even premature death, as was documented in Thailand after floods. Displacement can also make immunization challenging and expose displaced children to vaccine-preventable diseases.”</p>	2
<p>“For children and older people, in particular, a sudden change in the habitual place of residence, environment and community, and separation from friends and sometimes family can be an overwhelming shock. In the suburbs of Mogadishu, Somalia, teachers report that previously nomadic children who had to leave their rural home to move to the city because of drought are unsettled and stressed by the noise of their new environment.”</p>	3
<p>“Disruption to education caused by climate displacement heightened the risk of exploitation and the recruitment of child combatants (boys). Not to mention kidnap and gender-based violence of girls”</p>	22
<p>Women and girls</p>	
<p>“Migration often ended up leaving the caregiving responsibility on the spouse left behind. For example, mothers would have to take up the gender roles of the father and vice versa. Women have the double burden of child rearing and earning an income to supplement that of their spouse’s.”</p> <p>“Fathers reported often relaying on their daughters to take up the female gender roles of the household early on in the absence of their mother which left them having to grow up fast.”</p>	7
<p>“Women face many struggles and left so overburdened and overstretched that their life expectancy decreases. Access to land and water is difficult for women in host communities.”</p>	26
<p>“Displaced pregnant women receive less antenatal care and are more exposed to violence, malnutrition, poor hygiene conditions and communicable diseases. They may even be abandoned without support or healthcare when the rest of their community leaves, because they are unable to flee. This may result in their children being born with complications and poor health, leaving them at risk of premature death.”</p> <p>“Internally displaced women living in insecure shelter are at higher risk of sexual violence... Women and girls who return home after having been displaced often face stigmatisation in their community of origin because of</p>	32

<p>common knowledge of the prevalence of sexual violence.”</p> <p>“Displaced and returning women in Nigeria, Georgia and Ethiopia are also more vulnerable to post-traumatic stress disorder, depression and anxiety than displaced men or non-displaced women. Mental distress has been linked with the disruption of social life, increased risk of violence and poor living conditions.”</p>	
<p>“Internal displacement heightens the risk women and girls face of gender-based violence because it separates them from their communities and sometimes the families that might otherwise protect them. Displaced girls living in camps are particularly vulnerable to targeting by traffickers and other opportunists.”</p> <p>“Some studies point to an increase in domestic violence following displacement, potentially linked to higher levels of stress and trauma. The most common type of violence displaced women in Colombia reported facing was inflicted by their partners, including forced sex, forced abortions, control over contraception and physical violence during pregnancy. More than half of displaced women in Colombia have experienced domestic violence, compared with 41 per cent of their counterparts in the general population.”</p> <p>“It may also increase the risk of sexually transmitted infections and early pregnancies, and cause longterm psychological harm.”</p> <p>“Displaced and returnee women and girls suffer more from post-traumatic stress disorder, depression and anxiety than displaced men and non-displaced women. This may be linked with the disruption of their social lives, the increased risk of violence they face and poor living conditions, including the lack of privacy and hygiene facilities in substandard settlements.”</p> <p>“Internal displacement tends to aggravate existing obstacles to girls’ education and create new ones, with potentially long-term implications for their economic opportunities, social wellbeing and mental health.”</p>	43
<p>Men and boys</p>	
<p>“In Ukraine and Iraq, actual or perceived association of men with conflict has been found to lead host communities to be less welcoming to them than to displaced women and children.”</p> <p>“School-age boys may also have to engage in child labour to help their family to survive, interrupting their education and jeopardising their future livelihood.”</p>	32
<p>Sexual minorities</p>	
<p>“Failure to include tailored support in response plans can force IDPs from sexual minorities to hide their gender or take on a different persona to survive. This makes it even more challenging for aid providers to support them adequately, as they become virtually invisible.”</p>	32

Older persons	
<p>“Once Gardi Sugdub relocates, if their inhabitants want to access the ocean, they can walk about a quarter of a mile from the community to the Carti River, and take their canoes and motorboats to the ocean and the island. They can also walk a kilometer from the new location to the coast. Both options will be challenging for the older members of the community who are used to having the ocean literally at the edge of their homes.”</p>	1
<p>“Older IDPs may face similar barriers to obtaining treatment for their chronic illnesses or the disabilities they may have been living with prior to their displacement. Separated from familiar health facilities and practitioners, families, and communities, as well as having to contend with reduced financial resources and increased distance from or lack of transportation to health centers, older IDPs often lose access to routine health care and rehabilitation services that maintained their level of physical and cognitive functioning before displacement, leading to a decrease of both.”</p>	2
<p>“Displacement had a negative impact on the physical health of 36 per cent of respondents.” “The impact of displacement on physical health is greater for the elderly: among respondents over the age of sixty, 54 per cent report a negative impact on their physical health.”</p>	16
Persons with disabilities	
<p>“Camps or informal settlements where IDPs find refuge after a disaster are rarely built to accommodate people with physical or cognitive disabilities, effectively preventing them from accessing essential services and making them more vulnerable to neglect, violence, and abuse.” “In Ethiopia, 70% of IDPs with disabilities said their physical health had worsened since leaving their homes, compared with 43% of IDPs without disabilities.”</p> <p>“In their flight or in the disaster that prompts displacement, IDPs with disabilities may lose the assistive devices they normally use and have little opportunity to replace them in their host area (Mansha, 2011). Distance from health facilities and lack of financial resources also affect their ability to access rehabilitation services, which can further deteriorate their physical or cognitive functions.”</p>	2
<p>“An assessment of five informal and formal camps for IDPs in southern Yemen found that poor housing and sanitation conditions compromised the ability of IDPs with disabilities to practice self-care, undermining their dignity. The unstable housing conditions IDPs with disabilities experience can aggravate physical and mental health issues and increase their risk of further displacement.”</p> <p>“IDPs with disabilities are also at higher risk of being denied their housing, land and property rights because they are assumed to lack legal capacity ... that the number of IDPs with disabilities who owned a home decreased after displacement, while the number of those without disabilities remained the same.”</p>	29

<p>“Eighty per cent of IDPs with disabilities surveyed in Nepal said their health worsened after they were displaced by the Gorkha earthquake, compared with 17 per cent of those without disabilities. IDPs with disabilities surveyed in Colombia were also more likely to report a deterioration in their physical health and psychosocial wellbeing after being uprooted by violence than those without disabilities.”</p> <p>“Internal displacement causes significant disruption to the education of children with disabilities and increases the barriers they face to inclusive learning, meaning they are likely to experience longer breaks in their schooling than their peers. According to a nationwide survey in Syria, 60 per cent of IDPs with a disability aged 12 to 17 attend school, compared with 73 per cent of those without a disability.”</p> <p>“IDPs with disabilities often face inequalities and heightened protection risks such as abandonment, neglect, violence or denial of access to essential services. Children and older persons with disabilities are particularly at risk of abandonment because their families face the difficult decision of either fleeing with family members who can escape easily or staying behind to provide support.”</p>	
<p>Poor people</p>	
<p>“There are different government and non-government initiatives, either formal or non-formal, for capacity development. However, these tend to only reach the more skilled group of people in the community, because of the criteria for eligibility, such as literacy level. If we look at the financing institution, the same situation persists. The poor and hard-labourers cannot afford to meet the criteria.”</p>	4
<p>People already displaced</p>	
<p>“Living in a scare of flash flood especially during the rainy seasons is usual phenomenon of the settlers here. As in the previous years, we suffered from yet another flash flood on September 6, 2021. It severely affected almost all the households in the settlement as flood water in Bagmati River entered through the weep holes and construction joints of the embankment and inundated 1st floor of the houses. It damaged our property including carpets, bedsheets, food items and others positioned at ground floor of house.”</p>	5

2.6 Impacts on home and host societies and ecosystems

A key mobility consideration from a loss and damage perspective is that population displacement can extend loss and damage beyond the boundaries of the areas initially affected by the adverse effects of climate change. Indirect, cascading effects of population inflows can negatively affect the socio-ecological systems of destination of displaced persons. At the same time, population outflows also have the potential to multiply impacts on places of origin, including hitting people who might not have initially been affected, through a variety of economic and non-economic outcomes.

Exemplary and related quotes	Source
Host communities, societies and ecosystems	
<p>“In Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya, surveyed hosts feeling worried, nervous, anxious or sad more often now than before IDPs arrived in their neighbourhood or home are more numerous than those feeling so less often. When asked to explain their answers, they mentioned an increased perception of insecurity, referring to more frequent theft, tensions with IDPs, overcrowding and a rise in the price of rents and goods.”</p>	3
<p>“The health of people in host communities, in the areas where IDPs find refuge, can also be affected if IDPs’ arrival causes overcrowding in health services or triggers disease outbreaks.”</p>	2
<p>“In the case of mass displacement, the environment can also be affected. The sudden arrival of large numbers of IDPs in an area can cause overexploitation of resources and systems as well as air, soil, and water pollution, all of which can damage health. In Haiti, emergency assistance for IDPs following the 2010 earthquake led to deforestation to build shelters and waste management challenges to dispose of the millions of plastic water bottles and food boxes that had been imported as aid. Polluted water, insufficient sanitation, and waste management infrastructure in the areas where IDPs settle are often linked with diarrheal diseases and other communicable diseases; air pollution can cause respiratory and lung diseases, in addition to other conditions”</p>	2
<p>“IDPs’ arrival in an area can also affect the quality of education for host community children. Fourteen per cent of hosts surveyed in the city of Beledweyne, Somalia, said they were less satisfied with their children’s education when people displaced by floods took refuge in their area. They said overcrowded classrooms and hosting IDPs in their homes affected their children’s concentration and learning.”</p>	13
<p>“(In Somalia) Surveyed hosts also reported on their principal concerns since the arrival of the IDPs. These included poor hygiene and sanitation within the displaced community and their affect on health; reduced access to education and healthcare; increased insecurity.”</p>	14
<p>“Migrants themselves can have an effect on ecosystems and available ecosystem services by moving into areas with already stretched natural resources. In informal settlements around urban areas, they can use additional water resources, extract raw materials from forests or coastal ecosystems in unsustainable ways, or create pollution and waste that is not properly managed. In Sri Lanka, they are also often at risk of flooding or landslides caused by heavy rains, threatening their health, property, and lives.”</p>	21
<p>“With increased populations in Nigerian cities like Maiduguri, which has 20 times more inhabitants than in the 1960s, increased demand for housing and resources such as water and arable land are creating local conflicts</p>	22

between farmers and pastoralists. A World Bank study of the LCB found influxes of displaced communities have strained host resources and capacities such as water supply, education and health services in already vulnerable communities. This has resulted in increased tensions between displaced and host communities.”	
“Two-thirds of non-displaced respondents said that flood-related displacement had affected the security of their neighbourhood, and 73 per cent of those felt less safe now than they had before displacement.”	41
Less than 13 per cent of survey respondents sought refuge in an evacuation centre during their most recent displacement. Family and friends are the most important source of support. Assistance from governmental or non-governmental organisations is limited, increasing the burden on host families.	40
Home communities, societies and ecosystems	
“Children from host communities and those who remain in depleted communities of origin may also have their education disrupted, or the quality of their education affected because of displacement. Mass displacement in central and southern Somalia left many schools unable to operate because as few as a quarter of staff members remained.”	30
The displacement of indigenous people “can have negative consequences on the lands they have managed as protectors of biological diversity and traditional forms of work and affect their individual and collective rights.”	35

2.7 Integrating policies and responses on loss and damage and human mobility

Many of the non-economic impacts people suffer as a consequence of displacement cannot be fully repaired. However, preserving and restoring access to essential services and opportunities, re-uniting family and re-establishing community ties, reconstructing an identity in a new place are all essential considerations to work on displacement, migration and planned relocations. Upholding the rights of migrants, displaced persons and refugees, achieving durable solutions to displacement, and planning for sustainable relocations, requires effectively addressing all these different non-economic dimensions that are essential for the wellbeing of people and communities.

The case studies explore different mobility scenarios, including internal and international labour migration, internal and cross-border disaster-displacement, displacement due to multiple drivers, planned relocations. Effective approaches exist to uphold people’s rights and meet their needs: from upskilling of people to allow them to migrate in more dignified conditions (12) to participatory planning of resettlement and relocation (1), from effective preparedness, response and achievement of durable solution for people displaced internally by disasters (39, 42) to approaches to migration policies to grant entry, assistance and stay to those displaced across borders (47).

Effectively planning for and responding to all the manifestations of human mobility is essential to avert and minimise loss and damage that communities might face if population movements are not properly managed and addressed. At the same time, human mobility policies and responses need to better integrate climate change and its impacts, because of their increasing relevance both as a driver of movements and as a condition affecting the lives and prospects of those on the move, including their willingness and ability to return back home (7).

The submission includes examples of frameworks that show the countries' need and willingness to prioritize such an integrated policy and operational approach on this issue (9, 10).