



Key Messages on Migration, Displacement, and Planned Relocation for the 2026 June Climate Meetings (SB 64)

JUNE 2026

**Advisory Group
on Climate Change
and Human Mobility**

The
Loss &
Damage
Collaboration

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Acknowledgements

These key messages for negotiators have been developed by the [Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility](#) and the [Loss and Damage and the Challenges Of Human Mobility and Displacement Working Group](#).

A longer version with additional information and more detailed messages is available [here](#).

Overarching Principles

Draft decision texts should:

- Adopt coherent, unified and systematic language on human mobility. Texts should include reference to “**human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation**”, not just “migration” or “human mobility”.
- Explicitly link human mobility to planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting and to the **means of implementation** required—capacity building, knowledge transfer, technical assistance and finance—at the scale of the needs.
- Clearly refer to the different forms of human mobility, including:
 - **Displacement** (internal, cross-border, and refugee movements);
 - **Migration** (including labour and rural–urban migration);
 - **Planned relocation** (individual and community level, temporary and permanent); and,
 - **Immobility** (both voluntary and involuntary).
- Refer to:
 - **Solutions:** Conflict and fragility sensitive, durable solutions; [Locally Led Adaptation](#); finance and support to avert minimise and address displacement; equitable, safe and dignified human mobility; safe, orderly and regular migration; rights-based and voluntary planned relocation; community-based disaster risk reduction; and community-led loss and damage response.
 - **Human Rights:** [Human rights](#) (including, *inter alia*, rights to freedom of movement; non-refoulement; life, liberty, and security regardless of migration status), the [rights of workers](#), and the [rights of Indigenous Peoples](#), including [Free Prior Informed Consent](#) (FPIC).
 - **Meaningful Participation:** Finance and capacity-building support to ensure that people on the move, as well as hosting and receiving communities, can drive decision-making. Commitment to provide interpretation and translate policy documents into, at least, the six [official UN Languages](#).
 - **Principles:** Equity, [common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities](#) (CBDR-RC), [do no harm](#), intergenerational equity, pro-poor, and [polluter pays](#).
 - **Policy alignment and coherence:** Recognition of human mobility frameworks including the [Global Compact for Migration](#) (GCM), [Global Compact on Refugees](#) (GCR), the [Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement](#), the [Refugee Convention](#) and the [UN Conventions on Statelessness](#).

Mitigation

Key messages on the implementation and continuation of the [Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme](#):

- **Acknowledge that rising warming drives human mobility:** Current [Nationally Determined Contributions](#) (NDCs) put the world on track to reach [2.3-2.5°C](#) of warming by 2100, with each increase intensifying migration, displacement, immobility and the need for planned relocation.
- **Scale up mitigation ambition to 1.5°C:** Raise ambition to meet the [1.5°C](#) goal of the [Paris Agreement](#). As agreed in the first [Global Stocktake](#) of the Paris Agreement, a clear pathway to transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems must be put in place.
- **Ensure support for developing countries:** Developing countries need finance, technology transfer and capacity support to implement their NDCs, which developed countries must provide.
- **Prevent existential impacts, limit warming to 1.5°C:** Warming above 1.5°C poses existential risks, especially for low-lying island States, including loss of territory, mass displacement and statelessness.
- **Deliver mitigation through a just transition:** Mitigation efforts must minimise adverse impacts and maximise benefits through a just transition to net zero, ensuring no forced displacement from extraction, livelihood transitions or infrastructure projects.
- **Guarantee rights-based implementation:** All mitigation measures must be implemented with full consultation, respect for human rights, and safeguards for Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including FPIC.

Just Transition

Key messages on the process for the operationalisation of the Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)¹ and terms of reference for the review of the [United Arab Emirates Just Transition Work Programme](#) (JTWP):

- **Integrate human mobility across the JTM:** Human mobility must be fully embedded across all JTM functions—including international cooperation, technical assistance, capacity-building, knowledge sharing and finance—to prevent adverse mobility outcomes and support inclusive and rights-based transition pathways.
- **Protect rights and participation of people on the move:** JTM policies must uphold the rights of people on the move, including labour rights and portability of rights for migrant workers, and ensure the meaningful inclusion of migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other groups in vulnerable situations.
- **Treat human mobility as both a risk and an opportunity:** JTM processes should address potential displacement impacts of climate policies while supporting the positive contributions of migrants and diasporas through skills, remittances, investment and knowledge transfer.

1. The decision text acknowledges the rights of migrants, emphasises the importance of ensuring broad and meaningful participation of migrants and internally displaced persons, and recognises the importance of just transition pathways that respect, promote and fulfil all human rights and labour rights, including of migrants.

- **Promote migration as a choice:** The JTM should support decent work, quality public services and economic diversification so people can stay where they choose or integrate and contribute where they move.
- **Ensure community-centered, rights-based strategies:** JTM strategies must align with UNFCCC and non-UNFCCC frameworks, safeguard Indigenous Peoples’ rights through FPIC, and prevent forced displacement in the transition to net zero.

Adaptation

Key messages on matters relating to adaptation address the following workstreams:

Baku Adaptation Roadmap

- **Set a clear pathway on human mobility for the Global Goal on Adaptation:** The [Baku Adaptation Roadmap](#) (BAR) must provide a forward-looking pathway for the [Global Goal on Adaptation](#) (GGA) that embeds human mobility as a core adaptation measure.
- **Use BAR workshops to drive action on human mobility:** At least one future BAR workshop should focus on meeting human mobility goals under the GGA, and result in scaled-up finance and support.
- **Embed human mobility across GGA indicators:** Further GGA indicators should integrate human mobility as well as challenges linked to immobility and intersecting drivers of displacement and migration.

Belém–Addis Vision

- **Recognise human mobility as systemic climate risk and adaptation:** The [Belém–Addis Vision](#) should recognise human mobility as a dimension of systemic climate risk, and, where safe and dignified, an adaptation strategy—prioritising reducing displacement risk; climate-resilient solutions for displaced persons, migrants and host communities; and rights-based voluntary planned relocation.

Belém Adaptation Indicators

On testing the [Belém Adaptation Indicators](#) and integrating them into national planning and reporting processes:

- **Mainstream human mobility across indicators:** Parties should be supported to integrate human mobility across all relevant indicators, not only those that explicitly reference human mobility.

Use existing guidance: These integration efforts can build on existing tools, particularly:

- The [technical guide](#) on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into relevant national climate change processes; and,
- The [toolkit](#) on integrating human mobility through a rural livelihood lens into national adaptation and mitigation planning.

Scale up enabling support: Adequate finance, capacity-building, readiness and technical assistance are essential to enable developing countries to undertake this work. Relevant providers, including the [Least Developed Countries Expert Group](#) (LEG) and the [Green Climate Fund](#) (GCF), must be able to deliver timely, easily accessible support at the scale needed.

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- **Ensure inclusive, people-centred decision-making:** People affected by human mobility must be meaningfully included in all decisions on integrating the Belém Adaptation Indicators into national planning and reporting processes.

On technical work on improving metadata and methodologies for the [Belém Adaptation Indicators](#):

- **Recognise human mobility as an adaptation signal:** Human mobility can indicate adaptation limits, resilience challenges and the effectiveness of adaptation outcomes.
- **Measure human mobility outcomes:** Metadata and methodologies must ensure disaggregated human mobility data is measured as part of assessing implementation effectiveness.
- **Ensure rights-based data disaggregation:** Data should follow [human rights principles for disaggregation](#), including by gender, age, disability, income/socio-economic status, geographic status, minority and Indigenous identifiers, and migration status.
- **Close data gaps through targeted support:** Increased finance, capacity-building and technical assistance are needed to measure human mobility outcomes relevant to the Belém Adaptation Indicators.
- **Avoid underestimating adaptation needs:** Insufficient measurement of human mobility risks underestimating adaptation gaps and support needs, particularly in countries hosting large numbers of IDPs, migrants and refugees.

United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience

- **Review human mobility within the [United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience](#) (UAE Framework):** The terms of reference should require review of how the UAE Framework enables effective planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting on adaptation related to human mobility, including the adequacy of means of implementation.

Adaptation communications

- **Strengthen [Adaptation communications](#) (AdComs) guidance on human mobility reporting:** To support Parties, AdComs guidance should address reporting on human mobility-related finance, capacity-building, readiness and technical assistance needs.
- **Integrate knowledge- and rights-based approaches:** Guidance should cover the use of Indigenous Knowledge, traditional ecological knowledge, and ecosystem- and community-based approaches to human mobility.

- **Identify barriers and capacity gaps:** Guidance should help Parties identify barriers to accessing human mobility-related support, data gaps, and institutional capacity constraints, including barriers linked to immobility (including, *inter alia*, land tenure insecurity; legal status; marginalisation; and lack of safe, orderly and regular mobility pathways).
- **Build on existing guidance:** New guidance should build on existing frameworks and tools, including those referenced above under “Policy alignment and coherence.”

Loss and Damage

Key messages on Loss and Damage address the following workstreams:

Terms of Reference (TORs) for the Regular Report on Loss and Damage

- **Include human mobility in loss and damage reporting:** The TORs should ensure the regular report on loss and damage includes information on human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation.
- **Use a diverse and inclusive evidence base:** Report preparation should draw on qualitative and quantitative data, local and Indigenous Knowledge, and the lived experiences of affected populations.
- **Dedicate a chapter to human mobility and loss and damage:** The report should include a dedicated chapter that:
 - Presents disaggregated data on displacement, planned relocation, migration and immobility;
 - Quantifies economic and non-economic loss and damage associated with human mobility;
 - Assesses gaps in finance, support, systematic observation, data collection and analysis, and governance; and,
 - Highlights best practices including durable solutions, migration pathways and approaches for displacement and planned relocation.

Fund for responding to Loss and Damage

- **Include human mobility in funding requests to the [Fund for responding to Loss and Damage](#) (FRLD) under the [Barbados Implementation Modalities](#) (BIM):** Developing countries should include responses to human mobility that promote equitable, safe and dignified human mobility, and prevent forced displacement.
- **Enable direct access for affected populations:** BIM requests should demonstrate how the FRLD can facilitate direct and easy access to small grants at the local level, including for people on the move.
- **Adopt long-term, human mobility-responsive FRLD policies:** The Board of the FRLD should adopt long-term policies that promote equitable, safe and dignified human mobility; prevent forced displacement; and enable direct access to small grants.

- **Ensure meaningful participation and accountability:** The Board should adopt policies on Observers and consultative forums that ensure [meaningful participation](#) of people on the move, establish a grievance mechanism, and adopt Indigenous Peoples and gender policies that ensure FPIC and address migration, displacement and planned relocation.
- **Maintain eligibility of all developing countries:** All developing countries should remain eligible for support, recognising that many middle-income countries host the largest refugee and displaced populations.
- **Measure human mobility impacts and mobilise resources:** The Board of the FRLD should adopt a results management framework tracking human mobility outcomes, and a resource mobilisation strategy that delivers at least USD 400 billion per year by 2035 in new and additional grant-based finance.

Santiago Network

- **Request [Santiago Network](#) support on human mobility now:** The Santiago Network can already provide technical assistance to developing countries and communities on human mobility-related loss and damage.
- **Target assistance to affected communities:** The Advisory Board of the Santiago Network should set a minimum percentage of funded Santiago Network technical assistance for communities facing human mobility challenges.
- **Enable rapid response to prevent displacement:** The Advisory Board should adopt modalities for urgent technical assistance requests that can be delivered quickly enough to help prevent displacement.
- **Diversify expertise on human mobility:** The Secretariat should expand and diversify membership to ensure that local, national and regional [organisations, bodies, networks and experts](#) (OBNEs) can provide context-specific technical assistance on human mobility.

Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage

- **Strengthen the [Task Force on Displacement](#) (TFD):** The [Executive Committee](#) (ExCom) of the [Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage](#) (WIM) should accelerate the implementation of the TFD's [4th Plan of Action](#); finalise priority knowledge products on human mobility; and scale dissemination, capacity-building and knowledge sharing on safe, orderly and dignified migration and prevention of forced displacement.
- **Advance solutions for protracted displacement:** The TFD should develop knowledge products on durable solutions for protracted displacement contexts.
- **Deliver on [third WIM review](#) mandates:** The ExCom must finalise the [voluntary guidelines on including loss and damage in Biennial Transparency Reports](#) (BTRs) by ExCom 25 that integrate loss and damage associated with human mobility and produce guidance on embedding loss and damage, including human mobility, into national response plans.
- **Improve data and analysis on human-mobility related loss and damage:** The ExCom should strengthen support for gender- and age-disaggregated data collection and management related to migration, displacement and planned relocation.

- **Promote coordination mechanisms:** The ExCom should undertake joint outreach to UNFCCC national focal points, loss and damage contact points, national liaisons to the Santiago Network, and national focal points for the FRLD to strengthen synergies in their work, including on human mobility.

Climate Finance

Key messages on climate finance, including the [two-year work programme](#) on climate finance, launched at COP30 under the [Global Mutirão](#):

- **Deliver climate finance for human mobility:** Implementing Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement and meeting the [New Collective Quantified Goal](#)'s (NCQG's) targets of at least USD 300 billion and USD 1.3 trillion are critical to enabling developing countries to address human mobility challenges.
- **Address finance gaps driving displacement:** Failure by developed countries to meet their climate finance obligations is worsening displacement and other human mobility impacts in developing countries.
- **Operationalise Loss and Damage finance:** Operationalisation of NCQG [paragraph 16](#) is a litmus test for securing finance to address loss and damage associated with human mobility.
- **Ensure accountability on NCQG delivery:** The two-year work programme must demonstrate that developed countries are on track to meet NCQG targets by 2035, in line with Article 9.1.
- **Guarantee accessible, grant-based finance:** All climate finance must be new, additional and grant-based, with simplified direct access for people on the move and those supporting them, including in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.

Global Stocktake

Key message for the [Global Stocktake Dialogue](#) on NDC's (GST NDC Dialogue):

- **Integrate human mobility into NDC 3.0:** Parties that have not yet submitted their third [Nationally Determined Contribution \(NDC 3.0\)](#) should integrate human mobility—including quantified needs, targets and actions related to migration, displacement and planned relocation—drawing on available support from the [Santiago Network](#) and UNDP's [NDC Support Programme Overview](#), amongst others.

Key messages for the United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the [Global Stocktake](#) outcomes:

- **Integrate human mobility into GST implementation:** GST outcomes must address human mobility through stronger coherence across climate, humanitarian and development policies; scaled-up finance and technical support for migration, displacement and planned relocation; integration into national planning instruments; and targeted action to overcome implementation barriers, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.

- **Strengthen human mobility in the second GST:** Building on gaps in the first GST, the second GST should:
 - Explicitly include human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation, into the loss and damage component;
 - Establish an inclusive process to collect information on lived realities and finance and support needs;
 - Increase finance and support for adaptation and loss and damage responses related to human mobility; and,
 - Agree a framework for standardised data collection and reporting on migration, displacement, planned relocation and immobility.

Ocean and Climate Change

Key messages on the [Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue](#):

- **Recognise sea-level rise as a driver of human mobility:** Sea-level rise and coastal erosion are significant drivers of migration and displacement in low-lying island States and coastal regions.
- **Strengthen global cooperation through UN [General Assembly](#) (UNGA) action:** The expected [UNGA Sea-Level Rise Declaration](#) (September 2026) should reinforce international cooperation to address human mobility challenges related to sea-level rise under the UNFCCC.
- **Affirm statehood and prevent forced displacement:** Advisory Opinions from the [International Court of Justice](#) (ICJ) on the [Obligations of States in respect of Climate Change](#) and the [International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea](#) (ITLOS) on [Climate Change and International Law](#) reaffirm the continuation of statehood despite territorial loss and the obligation to prevent loss of habitable marine environments, which are both critical for preventing displacement.
- **Clarify finance and support obligations:** The ICJ and ITLOS Advisory Opinions underscore developed countries' [obligations](#) to provide finance and support to address human mobility impacts linked to sea-level rise, ocean acidification and related harms.
- **Leverage best practices and regime synergies:** Communities, Indigenous Peoples and States offer valuable lessons to respond to human mobility, and stronger synergies are needed across ocean, biodiversity, climate and human mobility frameworks, including those referenced above under “Policy alignment and coherence.”

Expert Dialogue on Mountains and Climate Change

Key messages on the [Expert Dialogue on Mountains and Climate Change](#):

- **Recognise mountain loss and damage as a human mobility driver:** Glacial lake outburst floods, and glacier and permafrost melt are major drivers of migration and displacement in mountain regions.
- **Treat human mobility as a cross-cutting mountain risk:** Migration, displacement and planned relocation intersect with wider mountain climate risks, including water insecurity, cryosphere loss, food system impacts, hazards and downstream impacts.
- **Align the Dialogue with UNFCCC cycles:** Building on the proposal from the [Seventh Global Meeting of the Mountain Partnership](#), the Dialogue should align its timing and outcomes with key UNFCCC processes, including the Global Stocktake, NDCs and BTRs.
- **Share best practices and expose gaps:** Parties and Observers should share lessons on responding to human mobility in mountain regions and clearly identify finance, support and implementation gaps to drive greater ambition.
- **Deliver actionable outcomes on human mobility:** The Dialogue should lead to concrete outcomes on human mobility, including scaled-up finance, capacity-building and technical assistance, new knowledge products and technical guides, and improved data collection and availability in mountain environments.

Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

Key messages for the [15th meeting](#) of the [Facilitative Working Group](#) (FWG 15) of the [Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform](#) (LCIPP):

- **Integrate human mobility into LCIPP work:** Human mobility and climate change must be embedded across the LCIPP, recognising the deep links between Indigenous Peoples' land, culture and identity and migration, displacement and planned relocation.
- **Uphold Indigenous rights and FPIC:** All actions on human mobility and climate change must align with the UN [Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#), including land rights, the right not to be forcibly displaced, and FPIC.
- **Centre Indigenous knowledge in responses:** The LCIPP should ensure Indigenous and traditional knowledge and governance systems guide adaptation and Loss and Damage responses related to human mobility.

Action for Climate Empowerment

Key messages for the Glasgow Work Programme midterm review and the annual [Action for Climate Empowerment](#) (ACE) Dialogue:

- **Ground ACE in human rights:** ACE implementation must be firmly rooted in human rights, recognising people on the move as rights-holders with rights to education, information, participation and access to justice.
- **Ensure inclusive access to education and participation:** People on the move and affected communities should have access to climate education and training, clear information on available support, and meaningful opportunities to participate in UNFCCC decision-making processes, including NDC and NAP development, and loss and damage governance.
- **Make information accessible to all:** All ACE-related information should be provided in local languages and accessible formats.
- **Build capacity on climate–human mobility linkages:** Capacity-building and climate education should strengthen understanding of local climate risks and related human mobility challenges.
- **Equip key actors and raise public awareness:** Training should target key responders (such as local authorities, educators, health workers, humanitarian actors, media, and judges), and public awareness efforts should include guidance and information on safe, orderly and regular migration pathways; rights; and measures to prevent and respond to displacement.

Gender Action Plan

Key messages for the expert dialogue on relevant issues in gender and age-disaggregated data and gender analysis under the [Belém gender action plan](#):

- **Prioritise gender- and age-responsive analysis:** Gender- and age-disaggregated data and gender analysis are essential to ensure vulnerable groups can migrate safely, are protected during displacement, and can access durable solutions.
- **Commit to disaggregated data in reporting:** A clear commitment is needed to gender-disaggregated data collection and analysis across Loss and Damage and adaptation reporting, including human mobility elements.

Signatories

These messages are endorsed by the following:

Organisations:

1. [ACE Observatory](#)
2. [ACT Alliance](#)
3. [Agenda for Relief and Development Initiative – South Sudan](#) (ARDI-SS)
4. [An Organization for Socio-Economic Development](#) (AOSED)
5. [All India Disaster Mitigation Institute \(AIDMI\)](#)
6. Arab Network for Environment and Development (RAED)
7. Banaba Human Rights Defenders Network
8. [Beyond Climate Collaborative](#) (BCC)
9. Bureau d'encadrement et d'accompagnement des déplacés et réfugiés climatiques (BUGRADE)
10. [Climate Mobility Africa Research Network \(CMARN\)](#) – Co-Chairs Dr. Aondowase Targba and Dr. Thabo Ndlovu
11. [Climate Refugees](#)
12. Deqode Media
13. Diversity Network Australia
14. Fédération des unions des sociétés coopératives simplifiées des jeunes pour les actions de développement au Sahel
15. [Fill The Fund](#)
16. First Nations of Indigenous Network
17. HelpAge International
18. Ho'omaluhia Hawai'i
19. Hugo Observatory
20. The Initiative for Climate Action and Development (ICAD)
21. [Institut de Drets Humans de Catalunya](#) (IDHC)
22. Institute of Development Sciences, National University of Science and Technology, Zimbabwe
23. [Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre](#) (IDMC)
24. International Organization for Migration (IOM)
25. [La Ruta del Clima](#)
26. Lovett Ltd
27. Mahila Nepali Womens
28. [MEARL Hub Afrika](#) (MHA)
29. Migration Pulse Hub
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31. Niutupu Niue Narm
32. [Ocean Policy Collective](#) (OPC)
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35. Oxfam International
36. Pacific Australian Women's Association (PAWA)
37. Pacific Business Network
38. Pacific Climate Custodians
39. Pacific Islands Council Queensland
40. Pacific Migration Partners
41. Pacific Youth Climate Mobility Forum
42. Pacific Youth Platform
43. Pacificwin-Niue
44. PacificwinPacific
45. Papua New Guinea Education Advocacy Network
46. Rabi District Council of Social Services
47. Ramoto Kireara Marae (Maori Indigenous)
48. [Refugee Law Initiative](#)

49. [Refugees International](#)
50. Sashneel Accounting and Tax Services Ltd
51. [Satat Sampada Climate Foundation](#)
52. [Secours Catholique-Caritas France](#) (SCCF)
53. Secours Islamique France (SIF)
54. [South American Network of Environmental Migrations](#) (RESAMA)
55. Sustainable Futures Initiatives
56. [SustainEra](#)
57. [Tekoha Climate & Territory](#) (TCT)
58. Tongan Methodist Youth Tamakimakaurau
59. [Unitarian Universalist Service Committee](#) (UUSC)
60. Vakatiāle Womens Outrigger Canoeing
61. Vanuatu Human Rights Coalition
62. Viraisehae Social Enterprise
63. Viraisehae Youth Climate Network
64. Waiaroha Trust Aotearoa
65. Waiaroha Trust Australia
66. Water Initiatives, India
67. Xue Lee Ltd Niue
68. Youth4Water-India
69. Youth for Climate & Environmental Services (YCES)
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