



# Asia-Pacific Youth Summit on Climate Change and Human Mobility

A Regional International Dialogue on Migration Consultation



# SUMMARY REPORT



# CONTENTS



## INTRODUCTION

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Executive summary .....        | 3 |
| Background .....               | 3 |
| Regional youth delegates ..... | 5 |
| Youth summit agenda .....      | 8 |



## KEY TAKEAWAYS

|                    |    |
|--------------------|----|
| Session 1 .....    | 9  |
| Session 2 .....    | 9  |
| Session 3 .....    | 10 |
| Session 4 .....    | 11 |
| Session 5 .....    | 12 |
| Poll results ..... | 13 |



## RECOMMENDATIONS

|                                     |    |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Youth-focused recommendations ..... | 14 |
|-------------------------------------|----|

# INTRODUCTION

## Executive Summary



The Asia-Pacific Youth Summit on Climate Change and Human Mobility took place on the 29th of September 2023 at the Miriam College Environmental Studies Institute. The youth summit hosted over forty online participants and a hundred in-person attendees from the Miriam College Communications, Global Studies, Environmental Planning, and Management programs and the Ateneo Law School. Eight young leaders from the Asia-Pacific Region (Australia, Solomon Islands, Mongolia, Japan, Singapore, and the Philippines) discussed the issue of climate migration in their respective contexts, as well as approaches to climate mobility activism and the challenges faced by youth activists. This event was part of the regional consultations that took place around the world in preparation for IOM's International Dialogue on Migration in October 2023.

The summit amplified the voices of young people when it comes to their needs, concerns and recommendations regarding climate change and human mobility. It also showcased achievements, challenges, and good practices of youth to provide inputs to the COP28 and other key upcoming events, in particular the United Nations Summit of the Future in 2024 and the regional reviews of the Global Compact.

## Background

The global response to climate change and human mobility is at a crossroads. The direct and indirect impacts of climate change, such as declining agricultural productivity, could lead to the internal migration of up to 216 million people by 2050, depending on the emissions scenario. According to the [World Disasters Report 2020](#), an estimated 200 million people per year could require humanitarian assistance by 2050 due to the combined effects of climate-related disasters and the socioeconomic impacts of climate change.

The Asia-Pacific is especially prone to these challenges, being disproportionately exposed to natural hazards and climate change, with significant implications for human mobility. Since 1970, the Asia and the Pacific region has accounted for 87 per cent of the global population that has been affected by natural hazards and 57 percent of global fatalities from disasters. For many, the decision to move can be a positive adaptation strategy. Others, however, move because they have no other choice.

## Background

For example, there were over 225 million internal displacements in Asia and the Pacific during 2010–2021, which was over three-quarters of the global total for this period. Studies also highlight planned relocation as being particularly prevalent across the region, with varying degrees of success. And for many more, especially those in vulnerable and socially marginalised groups, migration will not be an option because it requires economic and other resources that they simply do not have.

Over the past 60 years, temperatures in Asia and the Pacific have increased faster than the global mean. According to the World Risk Report 2022, seven of the top 10 countries most affected by disasters are in the region where food systems are disrupted, economies damaged, and people displaced.

During the first meeting of the IDM in 2023 in New York, participants stressed the urgency of taking action to combat climate change and deliver on the promise of achieving the 17 SDGs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Several recommendations were made by speakers and participants to ensure that climate-induced mobility is better anticipated, planned and facilitated. These recommendations are reflected in IOM's "acceleration actions", which are linked to Sustainable Development Goals 7, 8, 13 and 16, as well as Objective 2 of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, which calls for minimising the adverse drivers and structural factors that force people to leave their countries of origin, including disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation.

Many opportunities exist to address human mobility in the context of climate change, and to broaden the range of solutions available to States, individuals and communities, from scaling up existing measures that have proven effective, learning from one another and identifying the different contexts in which solutions have been successful, to promoting cooperation to develop further solutions. However, the international community needs to move faster to pilot, replicate and scale up effective interventions. Particular attention needs to be paid to the voices of young people in developing new solutions for new generations.

The recent Asian Development Bank survey reports that the Asia-Pacific region is home to more than 2 billion people under the age of 30, making up 54% of the world's young population.

Coming on the heels of the IOM Asia Pacific co-sponsored Regional Ministerial Roundtable on Migration, Environment and Climate Change in the Asia Pacific Region on the sidelines of the 78th UN General Assembly in the United Nations this 21 September 2023, ROAP's pre-IDM event was the Asia Pacific Youth Summit on Climate Change and Human Mobility on 29 September 2023.



## Regional youth delegates

The following youth delegates were invited to play a lead role in the design and implementation of the youth summit, and the preparation of this summary document. They were selected based on their experience working on climate change and/or climate migration.



**Mongolia**

### Nomunbileg DASHYNAM

Nomunbileg, a 2021 Foreign Policy graduate, is an unwavering youth leader for change. As a dedicated activist for an air pollution watchdog organization, [Breathe Mongolia](#), he has tirelessly championed clean air initiatives to safeguard the environment and public health. Not content with his already impactful contributions, Nomunbileg extends his influence as an active member of the [United Nations Youth Advisory Panel](#), where he passionately advocates for climate action and youth empowerment.

Nomunbileg's journey led him to an Internship within the Political Press and Information department of the [European Union's Delegation to Mongolia](#) and soon enough a full-time role within the [Oyu Tolgoi](#) mining project, where he combines his academic background with his deep-seated commitment to address climate challenges. This unique intersection has allowed him to bridge the gap between industry and sustainability, striving for responsible mining practices that align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

One of Nomunbileg's core missions is to promote meaningful youth participation in climate decision-making processes and SDG action advocacy. He firmly believes that the voices of young people are integral to shaping a sustainable future as they are an agent of SDGs. His relentless efforts in advocating for youth involvement have earned him a reputation as a youth leader, and he continues to inspire others to join him as a driver for change into a better, more resilient future.



**Japan**

### Aoto ITO

Aoto is in his second year of Bachelor of the University of Tokyo, studying about marine environmental science and environmental business. Since when he was shocked by the severe situation of ocean covered by plastic debris and coral bleaching mainly caused by climate change, he decided to work on marine environmental problem from the business side.

So far, he mainly has experience of supporting social business, at [Innoqua inc.](#), who is a Japanese startup breeding corals in land for environmental assessments and education.

But at the same time, he is also studying more broadly about climate justice or loss and damage theme especially to humans, including migration, at the university, to look for the best way for the world to get out of this crisis. Therefore, he is attending the upcoming COP28 at Duvai, as one of the Japanese youth delegates representing the Non Governmental Organization: [climate\\_youth\\_japan](#), to make reports about how the negotiation goes, which is also planned to lead to an advocacy activities to Japanese government.



**Australia**

### Aidan LUCHS

Aidan is a Bachelor of Business/Bachelor of Laws (Honours) student at Queensland University of Technology and an Asia-Pacific Lead at the Migration Youth and Children Platform. In this role, Aidan has co-directed numerous global interventions on climate migration and mobility across the Asia-Pacific, including at the 2022 Local Conference of Youth Japan and 2023 UN Water Conference, in association with Young Professionals in Foreign Policy Japan and the International Forestry Students' Association. He has also worked to co-direct consultations on climate migration with young people across the Asia-Pacific to have their experiences, voices, and ideas for reform heard, as well as policy submissions to the Australian Government to improve national migration systems. Aidan's interests lie in climate migration, youth activism, democracy, education, and public policy, which he is currently exploring in Taiwan as an Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade New Colombo Plan Scholar.

## Regional youth delegates



 **Australia**

### **Jerry NGUYEN**

Jerry is in her final year of Bachelor of Global Studies and Diploma of French at Monash University. As an immigrant, Jerry dedicates herself to amplifying youth and migrant voices in spaces where their rights are being discussed. Her work focuses on migrant rights in higher education and climate mobility.

Jerry has over four years of experience in campaign building and youth advocacy. As the recent Asia-Pacific Regional Director for the Migration Youth and Children Platform (MYCP), she was instrumental in coordinating national youth consultations for the Global Compact for Migration Asia-Pacific Regional Review. She co-designed one of the official stakeholder consultation roundtables, in key partnerships with UNICEF, UNESCO, and the Economic and Social Commission for the Asia and Pacific. She has been key in significantly growing MYCP's network of young migrants and leaders in migration policy in Asia and the Pacific. In 2021, Jerry served as MYCP's youth representative during IOM's International Dialogue for Migration session on youth involvement in sustainable Covid-19 recovery.

As Monash University International Affairs Society's (MIAS) President, her work furthers the meaningful participation of youth in international affairs through innovative high-quality panel events, internship programs and mentorship programs. She strives to close the gap between students and leading diplomats through initiatives that overcome the complex accessibility barriers within international affairs.

She was chosen as one of UNESCO & Women@DIOR Asia-Pacific's 2022 mentees and a two time recipient of Monash University Community Leaders Scholarships. Jerry speaks fluent Vietnamese and French.



 **Philippines**

### **Riza Franchesca REGALA**

Frans is a student at the University of Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne under the Institut Convergences Migrations's Masters Program in Migration Studies.

Originally from the Philippines, Frans holds a Bachelor's degree in European Studies, specialization in International Relations from Ateneo de Manila University. Frans's background uniquely positions her as a junior researcher from the Asia-Pacific region, allowing her to provide cross-regional insights and a global outlook to migration policy. Prior to moving abroad, Frans served as a Research and Editorial Assistant at the Asian and Pacific Migration Journal (SAGE) under the Scalabrini Migration Center.

During Frans's stint as the Asia-Pacific Focal Point at the Major Group for Children and Youth's Migration Working Group, she delivered several key interventions highlighting the concerns of young people who are disproportionately affected by climate change. She participated as a panellist in the UNICEF-organized policy brief launch titled "Children Uprooted in a Changing Climate," in preparation for COP26. Frans also discussed the implications of climate change on labor and mobility for youth in the Asia-Pacific in light of challenges posed by the pandemic during the Global Forum for Children and Youth (CY21) Migration Spotlight.

Frans fuses her strong academic background and a deep commitment to youth empowerment across policy-making spaces in the field of migration. She is currently part of the coordination team of the Migration Youth and Children Platform, the Steering Group-mandated body for the self-organized coordination of participation of young leaders in the Global Forum for Migration and Development (GFMD).

## Regional youth delegates



**Solomon Islands**

### **Belyndar Maonia RIKIMANI**

Belyndar is a Climate Activist from the Solomon Islands. She has just recently completed her Bachelors of Law (LLB) and her Professional Diploma in Legal Practice (PDLP) from the University of the South Pacific. Currently, she is a One Young World Ambassador and is also a member of University of the South Pacific Student Association - Pacific Youth Advisory Board mainly focused in the area of advocating for Good Governance and Corruption in the Pacific. She is one of the Founding Executives of the Pacific Islands Students Fighting Climate Change (PISFCC) that have initiated the Campaign on Seeking an Advisory Opinion from the International Court of Justice on the issue of Climate Change and Human Rights which earlier this year, on the 77th Session of the UNGA states have voted the resolution to be now put forward to the International Court of Justice.

Belyndar has been in the climate space from the past 7 years advocating for related issues on Climate Change and Youth Empowerment for Pacific youths. She has represented her country in various conferences around the region and the world and has also been to COP25 and COP27 has a Pacific Youth Delegate and has been a panellist on various COP side events that are specifically around the Advisory Opinion Campaign. In addition, she also writes articles and opinion pieces around related issues of Gender Equality as a way of amplifying women's voices from the Pacific.

One of her goals and aspirations is to see and encourage many young people to join and be a part of this Climate Justice Movement and continue to raise awareness in their communities that will influence policies and also policy makers who will be able to formulate policies and laws which will safeguard our environment from the impacts of Climate Change.



**Philippines**

### **Mitzi Jonelle TAN**

Mitzi is a full-time climate justice activist based in Metro Manila, Philippines. She is the convenor and international spokesperson of Youth Advocates for Climate Action Philippines (YACAP), the Fridays For Future (FFF) of the Philippines. She is also an organizer with FFF International and FFF MAPA (Most Affected Peoples and Areas) making sure that voices from the Global South are heard, amplified, and given space. A strong voice on anti-imperialism, anti-colonization, and the intersectionality of the climate crisis, she is committed to changing the system and building a world that prioritizes people and planet, not profit, through collective action.



**Singapore**

### **Therese TEOH**

Terese is an intersectional environmentalist and final year undergraduate majoring in environmental and political science at Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. Currently, she is President of local climate advocacy group Singapore Youth for Climate Action (SYCA).

With five years of volunteering in the environmental / climate scene, Terese has engaged in various forms of community building, education and youth empowerment. Her experiences include: organising climate policy workshops, youth climate conferences and even an eco-poetry performance. In 2022, she represented her organisation as youth delegate at the UN climate change conference COP27 and the inaugural Regional Conference of Youths - Asia and the Pacific (RCOY-APAC). In 2023, she was featured, alongside three young women, in the women's magazine Her World Young Wonders. The same year, she was awarded the IOFZ award by Conservation International (Singapore). She has written for local media outlets, as well as spoken at local and international spaces, including a climate rally and COP side-events.

Her main interests lie in using the power of the law to create spaces for climate justice and raising awareness of a regional and international just transition. She aspires to be an environmental lawyer providing legal aid to help communities safeguard their culture, health and resources for generations to come.

# Youth Summit Agenda

| Timing            | Activity  |
|-------------------|---|
| 8:00 – 9:00 am    | <b>Arrival and registration</b>   |
| 9:00– 9:10am      | <b>Welcome Remarks</b><br>Opening address conducted by Franchesca Regala, followed by Francis Julius N. Evangelista, PhD, Academic Dean, School of Sciences, Arts and Education, Miriam College and Sarah Arriola, IOM Regional Director for Asia-Pacific   |
| 9:10 – 9:25am     | <b>5 things to know about climate change and human mobility</b><br><i>Speakers:</i> Jerry Nguyen and Franchesca Regala<br>Two regional youth leaders bring the audience up to speed with key information to know about climate mobility in the Asia-Pacific region.   |
| 9:25 - 9:45am     | <b>My story of change</b><br><i>Speakers:</i> Mitzi Jonelle Tan and Belyndar Maonia Rikimani<br>Two regional youth leaders share a personal story of how they, or members of their community, have been impacted by climate change and why/how they were inspired to take action.   |
| 9:45 – 10:15am    | <b>How are young people making an impact in the climate/migration space?</b><br><i>Speakers:</i> Aidan Luchs, Aoto Ito, Terese Teoh, Billy Dashynam, moderated by Sophia "Soda" Garcia, instructor at Miriam College<br><br>Panel discussion with regional youth leaders discussing what they have learned working on climate change, why the voices of youth are so important, where they have seen new solutions/approaches emerge.   |
| 10:15 – 10:40am   | <b>Break and refreshments</b>   |
| 10:40 – 12:00pm   | <b>Breakout groups: Collaborating to create youth-led solutions</b><br>Regional youth leaders facilitate break out group discussions on five different topics. Students join different groups related to their key interests and brainstorm youth-driven solutions for climate change and climate migration.<br><br><i>Breakout group topics</i><br>1. Reflection: How has your understanding of human mobility in the context of climate change changed and what do you think are the challenges in your community<br>2. Current initiatives: How are youth activists currently engaging with climate change negotiations and processes, and how can they help to elevate government action on the topic in that context?<br>3. Supporting local communities: What practical initiatives can youth organisations take forward to support people affected by adverse climate impacts in their countries / local communities?<br>4. How to collaborate: How can different youth constituencies better work together to advance understanding and awareness of the impacts of climate change on human mobility.<br>5. Being heard: How can governments and international organisations hear youth voices better when it comes to climate change and human mobility? |
| 12:00pm - 12:10pm | <b>Closing remarks</b><br><i>Speaker:</i> Jerry Nguyen and Tristan Burnett, IOM Philippines Chief of Mission<br>Closing remarks and reflections provided on the day's discussions.  |



# Key Takeaways

The following takeaways are drawn from five breakout sessions that took place during the youth summit and were facilitated by the regional youth delegates:



*“The youth are a revolutionary generation. In almost every historical moment of society, the youth of that generation, alongside the most marginalized sectors of society, led the way to change”*

**- Mitzi Jonelle Tan**

**Session 1:** How has your understanding of human mobility in the context of climate change changed and what do you think are the challenges in your community?

- Lack of climate awareness and education means it's hard to even begin these conversations and discussions.
- Focus on raising awareness and contextualised education around climate change and human mobility.
- Indigenous Peoples and marginalised communities are often left out of the conversation, especially those from the youth sector.
- Ensuring that when people are relocated as a form of adaptation that there's a just transition in the sense that people still have sustainable livelihood.
- Women and children are among the most vulnerable to climate migration.
- Frustration of laws not being implemented or key players not knowing how to access certain laws and policies to actually use them for those who are impacted. Example: Philippines' people's survival fund exists but no one knows how to access it
- Lack of internationally recognized definitions on climate migrants or refugees means it's harder to have their rights protected and to define and fight for their rights.

**Session 2:** How are youth activists currently engaging with climate change negotiations and processes, and how can they help to elevate government action on the topic in that context?

- Youth are expected to show reverence and respect for elders, expected not to question policy. This makes it difficult to challenge when there are gaps and critiques that need to be made.
- Governments are not active in listening to both experts (climate, health, social issues) & local communities' on-the-ground experiences.
- Many institutions are path-dependent and resist changes.
- Lack of proper implementation of policies and limited resources.
- Block free information from the media because the government fears that it will create panic (but if it creates panic, does it not show how important the issue is?)
- Current way climate education is taught is western, scientific and detached from everyday realities experienced by people on the ground. Current education shifts the blame for the climate crisis to the individual.



# Key Takeaways

**Session 3:** What practical initiatives can youth organisations take forward to support people affected by adverse climate impacts in their countries / local communities?



*“Young people have the power and energy to drive for change and make a difference in our communities.*

*Therefore it is very important that we encourage and have our young people be involved and to be the center of all discussions that matters for our future.*

**- Belyndar Maonia Rikimani**

- Mobilise youth / youth organisations to closely engage in capacity building training that will elevate their knowledge, skills and abilities to make informative decisions of the climatic impacts that's affecting their communities in their country.
- Continuous encouragement and empowerment for youth working on climate issues.
- Use existing youth platforms to spread awareness to encourage youth that have less knowledge on climate change-related issues.
- Provide a platform that encourages community building and research. This will allow assessments on climate adaptation to avoid community displacement and climate mitigation can be planned at a community level.
- Empower youth on climate change issues, which includes politics, legalities and human rights.
- Understand the grassroots issue before safeguarding climate stability.
- Encourage more rights information trainings that will motivate more young people to learn and be a part of the processes and systems that are in place.
- Encourage more sectoral representation of all groups which includes indigenous people, men, women and children and youth.



# Key Takeaways

**Session 4:** How can different youth constituencies better work together to advance understanding and awareness of the impacts of climate change on human mobility?



*“Young people will continue to be disproportionately affected by the climate crisis and its devastating consequences for human migration. All of our voices, diverse in their perspectives and experiences, need to be at the centre of any decision-making in this field.”*

**- Aidan Luchs**

- Be able to bring their own expertise to the table, even if not directly (or obviously) related to climate migration.
- Be able to take up space in high-level discussions and have their voices and opinions heard and valued.
- Have opportunities to work with other young people to maximise impact.
- Learn how to centre shared interests and avoid being stuck on specific positions, when trying to collaborate with other organisations (whether youth-led or not).
- Focus on the importance of enjoying the process when collaborating and recognising that personal fulfilment is just as important as any other reason to be involved in advocacy.
- Act as a change agent in one’s local community and start conversations on a small scale, as these are what lead to bigger collaboration and change in the future.
- Have the possibility to work meaningfully with large organisations, non-profits, and private sector partners, rather than young people being tokenised or silenced in these sorts of collaborations.
- Governments should recognise the power of youth collaboration by actively encouraging it and providing funding and training opportunities for this sort of work (otherwise, it will be under-resourced).
- Remunerate young people for their work and provide opportunities for young people from marginalised communities to contribute their perspectives on key issues that disproportionately impact them the most.
- Providing capacity-building opportunities for young people to allow them to improve their ability to collaborate both across different sectors and in multicultural environments.

# Key Takeaways

**Session 5:** How can governments and international organisations hear youth voices better when it comes to climate change and human mobility?



- More voter education as it is directly related to influencing policy making.
- Further accountability in both the private and public forums on progress relating to climate change and mobility policies.
- More regular, localised consultations and/or discussions to be centred around youth experiences and what they felt from the impacts of climate change from the grassroots level. These engagements can be an intimate and safe space for regular engagement with the community.
- Consultations and dialogues to incorporate youth in its conception stage. When hosting large summits, youth call for physical and financial accessibility to be prioritised. These spaces are even more essential in political environments that are tense. In certain countries, discussions relating to climate and human mobility activism can be repressed for their criticisms of governmental policies.
- More collaborations between schools, governments and international organisations as schools are trusted centres for communities and young people.
- Address systemic corruption that prevents youth voices to come through.
- More support and recognition of grassroots initiatives that will advocate for youth-centred policies and facilitate capacity building and knowledge-sharing within local communities. This recognition from international organisations increases climate change and human mobility awareness.
- Representation in positions of power
- International organisations, governments, universities and adjacent partners should work with the preferred tools utilised in youth-dominated spaces such as social media. Disseminating knowledge in an accessible format assists youth in staying informed and involved.



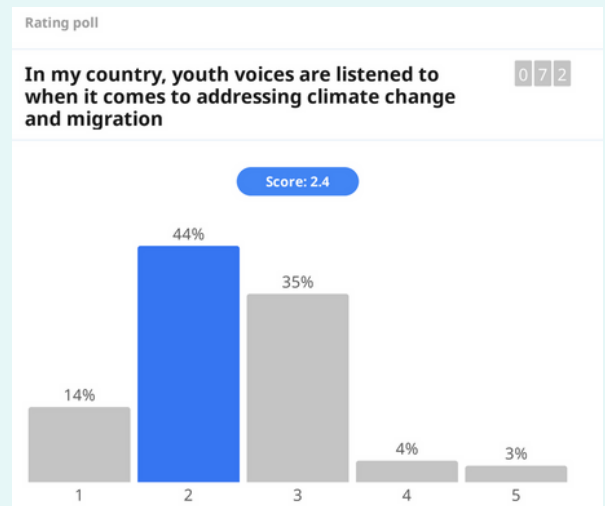
*“Young people have the ambitions and imagination needed to address the current climate and mobility challenges.”*

*Our passion and experience are a source of strength, not an obstacle.”*

**- Jerry Nguyen**



## Slido polling results



## Slido polling results

### How has climate change impacted you?

- It impacted my family's health (and mood) 😞
- init lods
- Flooding is so common that they joke about cars just being another boat
- Often getting sick because of the unpredicted quick changes in climate.
- Will swim in floods at some point.
- The rain doesn't make me want to sing lola amour anymore.
- Every year around January, my friends and my family have in depth plans on how to escape bushfires
- I moved abroad and when people ask me what the best part of it is, it's not having to drive through floods. Not having to sit through smog.
- Shout out greta
- I cant walk for five minutes WITHOUT SWEATING A BUCKET.
- It's frustrating knowing the government doesn't take it seriously because they are so detached from the actual issues, like commuting to school, getting sick from the weather, etc.
- Climate anxiety - although i didnt know
- be prepared to encounter floods on the road or in transit.
- Im getting hurt
- The recent "smog" made it very apparent. Just walking outside made my eyes burn.
- Climate anxiety. It is difficult to plan because of the unpredictability of what lies ahead.
- Extreme weather events in our country. We've been experiencing more frequent floods which result to damage to properties and disruption of livelihood
- Climate change impacts me in ways I may have overlooked in my daily life. This includes low quality of air and water as well as changes in temperature and extreme weather events.
- Going outside has become more unbearable and electricity bills are higher 😞

# RECOMMENDATIONS

- **More formal spaces for safe debates and discussions** relating to climate mobility policies. An example that was raised relates to the National Youth Commission Philippine Youth Development Plan, which is a comprehensive framework that aims “to integrate all plans of action to address pressing youth challenges into a holistic strategy, transforming them into enablers, advocates, and aspirations for youth” allowing for young people to play an active role in the planning and implementation of local and national policies that concern them.
- **Context-specific training** such as preparatory sessions **to assist youth navigating formal intergovernmental processes** such as COP. This is increasingly necessary with youth who are advocating for contentious and emerging topics such as climate mobility. The ability to navigate the conversations and individuals within COP impact the success of climate mobility being prioritised.
- **Prioritise financial accessibility when engaging with youth delegates.** Often, conferences and summits are expensive and as a consequence, only limited youth delegates are able to attend. Thus, this impacts the involvement of youth in key negotiations relating to issues that majorly impact them. By 2030, youth will account for 23% of the world's population.
- **More localised, frequent dialogues between youth and government** or youth and institutions in forms of knowledge sharing or consultations for upcoming policies. This can be frequent community forums in conjunction with high-level events.
- **More climate education in mainstream educational curriculum** to be **placed in the local context and be culturally relevant.** E.g. Learning about polar bears instead of typhoons creates distance from the issue as students do not relate to it. Besides ensuring they are locally relevant, educational programs should be accessible to all youths (i.e. affordable and at appropriate timings) and provide further opportunities pathways for youth to engage with climate mobility advocacy.
- **More platforms to be created** which will help **encourage more awareness on climate related issues**, political issues and legal processes that are available. In the context of displacement, it should be mainstreamed into policy discussions on loss and damage. Ongoing policy workstreams under the UNFCCC include the Loss and Damage Fund and Funding Arrangements (agreed at COP27), the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage, and the Warsaw International Mechanism Task Force on Displacement. Displacement is a damage or loss in itself and also a driver of new loss and damage, but existing loss and damage data collection systems do not account for the occurrence of displacement (Loss and Damage Collaboration, 2023). Existing and new climate finance mechanisms must account for displacement and its impacts.
- **Context-specific climate mobility campaigns and programs** that **allow for youth co-creation** during the conception stage. Climate mobility is multi-dimensional, complex and contextually different in each region. Each state will address different priorities. As a result, in order to ensure solutions are inclusive, governments should facilitate more paths for a bottom-up approach to design climate mobility adaptation and mitigation methods. This involves outreach and involvement of youth-led NGOs in consultations.
- **Greater connections between government and educational institutions** to allow **more centralised spaces** for students to **learn, share and voice their experiences.** Building knowledge and capacity will allow youth to be more effective co-creators to government. L'Academie de Climat (Climate Academy) in Paris is cited as an example.

- **More opportunities to learn about climate change and human mobility, including its impact on local communities, beyond formal schooling institutions. For example, fellowships, grants with consistent funding or investment in youth climate justice fund.**
- **Greater access to climate mobility resources** in order **to be well-equipped to engage in climate mobility conversations and debate.** Many youth, particularly those most vulnerable and affected by the impacts of migration, are not aware of these resources and processes to have their voices amplified. To address this issue, **international organisations and educational institutions can collaborate with young people and youth organisations,** in order to facilitate youth participation in these conversations. working with academics to promote events to their students. An emphasis must also be placed on amplifying the voices of youth who are most affected by and vulnerable to climate migration, through both online and offline platforms, to ensure accessibility.
- **Promotion of the integration of economic, cultural, socio-political context** into **training and skills development for displaced communities,** including bridging the gap in tertiary education recognition for those who voluntarily or involuntarily migrate because of climate change impacts.
- **An intersectional approach should be taken in all discussions surrounding climate mobility,** as this is the only avenue that will ensure best-practice and effective discussions and solutions to climate mobility can be created.