

An Equitable Response to Climate Change

In order to increase the visibility of climate-induced migration and displacement in the context of climate change and mobility, the Climate, Migration and Displacement Platform (CMDP) in collaboration with Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) organizes a trip of delegates from five regions around the world to the [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change SB 58 in Bonn](#) and to the [53rd Human Rights Council Session in Geneva](#). The objective is to include perspectives of directly impacted communities and vulnerable populations and identify approaches and resources necessary to address people's rights in just and sustainable ways when it comes to climate change, migration, and displacement. The delegates bring in the results from four previously held regional consultations in the Pacific, South and Southeast Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as the Republic of Georgia, conveying emerging advocacy messages and priorities from the regions to multilateral spaces. There are 11 delegates this year to the conference.

Adrián Martínez Blanco



Adrián Martínez Blanco is the Director and founder of La Ruta del Clima, a Costa Rican non-governmental (NGO) that promotes the right of public participation. La Ruta del Clima research focuses on exploring Loss and Damage in Latin American communities and developing political advocacy actions. Adrian Martínez is a Phd candidate at the University of Eastern Finland. A researcher and political advocate on human rights, loss and damage, public participation and international climate governance.

How is displacement and migration happening in your community?

In Central America, people are struggling due to the impacts of climate change and a socio-economic environment that makes them highly vulnerable. Loss and damage inhibit many people from their right to remain in their communities and enjoy their human rights. Thousands are choosing to leave their homes for the cities or to cross borders to find protection and a dignified livelihood. To exercise the human right of mobility is dangerous in our region, our own states are complicit in endangering people's lives by criminalizing human mobility and adding obstacles for people to secure their wellbeing. The United States—with its life-threatening policies—promotes this violent environment towards people on the move crossing borders. There is no protection to cross borders and yet people consider that such a risk is more reasonable than what they are living with in their home territories.

What is the role of the UN in supporting your community in addressing climate-induced displacement and migration?

In some countries, the UN plays a role providing humanitarian assistance. However, from a climate change perspective, the role of the UN is weak. There is not a systemic response to address human mobility in the context of loss and damage. This is a topic that faces a lot of opposition from the Global North and the UN mirrors this political position. Thousands of people cross my country and thousands more leave my neighboring countries to find safety in the context of a climate crisis. However, the UN responds as if this was not known to happen three decades ago and if science had not warned of this. There was never time for the UN to wait to address human mobility in the context of climate change, as each day passed implies suffering. This crisis is caused by the emission of specific states, however, the political and economic considerations in this emergency are on the side of the culprits and not on the protection of human dignity.

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