

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.

Levan Dadiani



Levan Dadiani has more than 25 years of experience designing and leading agricultural and rural development initiatives in the Republic of Georgia, including with disaster-displaced communities. He has held numerous leadership positions with civil society and government agencies. He is currently leading policy research activities with the Rural Communities Development Agency (RCDA) as part of a policy dialogue initiative that seeks to strengthen the rights of eco-migrants and enhance internal planned relocation pathways.

How is displacement and migration happening in your community?

There are over 35,000 households identified as ecological migrants in the Republic of Georgia since the early 1990s. The absolute majority of them are displaced from the Mountain Ajara area (Ajara autonomous republic/West Georgia at the Black Sea shore). These are farmer households and almost all of them have relocated to Southern Georgia's agricultural areas (Ninotzinda, Akhalkalaki, and Adigeni municipalities predominantly). The government has allocated houses to each family with an agricultural land plot of two hectares that is not under their ownership (no land titles and house ownership titles granted as yet). The land plots can ensure only self-subsistence agriculture.

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

There were no substantial interventions from the UN in the area of climate-induced displacement and migration in Georgia; Currently, the United Nations Development Programme is implementing a project to develop an early warning system for natural disasters in Georgia funded by the Green Climate Fund.

#ClimateMigrationVoices

