

Linking Climate Change with Human Mobility-

The Big Picture

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Name - Presentation title - 1



- > Hard to predict with certainty
- > Human mobility is associated with multiple, inter-linked factors
- Rapid onset events linked to climate change are a more <u>concrete</u> factor in mobility vs slow-onset events

Groundswell Reports 1&2 - 2018/2021:*

- > Focus on internal migration rightly so
- > Climate-linked migration currently largely internal see also IPCC, 2022
- > 216 million people in six regions could move within their countries by 2050

*The Word Bank Group



Internal Migration – Regionally:

- > Sub-Saharan Africa: as many as 86 million internal climate migrants;
- > East Asia and the Pacific: 49 million;
- > South Asia: 40 million;
- > North Africa: 19 million;
- › Latin America: 17 million; and
- > Eastern Europe and Central Asia: 5 million

Migration Hotspots within these regions expected particularly from 2030 onwards, acceleration towards 2050 – but also mobility already now



New displacements in 2020: breakdown for conflict and disasters



internal displacement monitoring centre

Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.



Name - Presentation title - 4

- Climate-linked migration will affect more areas with populations already marginalised (source and host)
- In many instances in areas from which greenhouse gas emissions are low, or even negligible
- > And in many instances in areas with limited capacity to respond or cope



Linking Climate Change with Mobility

- **1.** Anthropogenic climate change: driven by human-caused emissions of greenhouse gas emissions a warming atmosphere
- **2. Outcomes**: warming temperatures surface, ocean; sea level rise; more frequent, more intense extreme weather events, etc.
- Rapid onset impacts: storms, heatwaves, floods etc.
- Slow onset impacts: droughts, sea level rise, etc.
- **3.** Interaction: with geography, governance, socio-economics, culture, geopolitics, etc. to translate to differing degrees of vulnerability
- 4. Mobility: all above factors in confluence determine (im)mobility



1. Rapid onset climate-linked events:

- > Arise suddenly
- Mobility: most likely leads to displacement, but also trapped populations, internal or cross-border flight possible
- > The threat of it is also driving planned relocations (e.g. Pacific Islands)
- > Traditionally has attracted reactive post-disaster response humanitarian assistance
- > But increasingly also planning, warning systems, proactive preparation, etc.

2. Slow-onset climate-linked events:

- > Develops over time incremental change
- Mobility: most likely migration, but also immobility, linked to rural-urban migration, also labour migration, incl across borders, and planned relocation
- > The climate driver more difficult to distinguish also work, education, health, etc.



THANK YOU!

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Name - Presentation title - 8