Introduction

Linking Climate Change with Human Mobility-
The Big Picture

[Image of children in flood water and a book cover on climate change and migration in Peru]
Hard to predict with certainty

Human mobility is associated with multiple, inter-linked factors

Rapid onset events linked to climate change are a more *concrete* 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 World 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

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

**Causes and Solutions**

- **CAUSES**
  - Emissions
  - Exploitation
  - Marginalisation

- **Climate Migration**

- **SOLUTIONS**
  - Emissions reductions
  - Adaptation/dev assistance
  - Protection
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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