



CURRICULUM RESOURCE
GUIDE FOR EDUCATORS

UNDERSTANDING CLIMATE MIGRATION

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How To Use This Guide



Visual Media



Audio / Podcast



Charts and Graphs



Lesson Plans

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Outlining Standards

A Note on Learning Standards Presented in this Guide

Three sets of standards have been linked to each of the learning objectives in this packet. The **Washington State K-12 Social Studies Learning Standards** and the accompanying Grade Level Requirements are the social studies standards for WA State.

The **College, Career, & Civic Life C3 Framework for Social Studies State Standards** are the standards published by the National Council for the Social Studies. Guiding the packet as a whole is the Framework for Global Learning created by the Asia Society and the Council of Chief State School Officers titled *Educating for Global Competence: Preparing Our Youth to Engage the World* (2011).

Cross-objective standards are listed at the beginning of the packet, and content-specific standards can be found after each learning objective.

The standards provided have been selected for relevance, but are not exclusive: many other standards, such as Common Core, may be applicable to the resources and learning objectives identified in this packet. The intention for this packet's organization is to provide educators with an idea of resources available and possible uses for resources. Users should feel free to create their own learning objectives and to select resources according to the specific needs of their classrooms.

WASHINGTON STATE K-12 SOCIAL STUDIES LEARNING STANDARDS

There are five EALRs in Social Studies, one for each of the discipline areas: civics, economics, geography, and history, and a fifth for social studies skills.

(1) Social Studies EALR 1: CIVICS

The student understands and applies knowledge of government, law, politics, and the nation's fundamental documents to make decisions about local, national, and international issues and to demonstrate thoughtful, participatory citizenship.

(2) Social Studies EALR 2: ECONOMICS

The student applies understanding of economic concepts and systems to analyze decision-making and the interactions between individuals, households, businesses, governments, and societies.

(3) Social Studies EALR 3: GEOGRAPHY

The student uses a spatial perspective to make reasoned decisions by applying the concepts of location, region, and movement and demonstrating knowledge of how geographic features and human cultures impact environments.

(4) Social Studies EALR 4: HISTORY

The student understands and applies knowledge of historical thinking, chronology, eras, turning points, major ideas, individuals, and themes on local, Washington State, tribal, United States, and world history in order to evaluate how history shapes the present and future.

(5) Social Studies EALR 5: SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

The student understands and applies reasoning skills to conduct research, deliberate, and form and evaluate positions through the processes of reading, writing, and communicating.

Outlining Standards

COLLEGE, CAREER, & CIVIC LIFE C₃ FRAMEWORK FOR SOCIAL STUDIES STATE STANDARDS

The C₃ Framework is organized into the four Dimensions, which support a robust social studies program rooted in inquiry.

The four Dimensions are as follows:

- (1) Developing questions and planning inquiries;
- (2) Applying disciplinary concepts and tools;
- (3) Evaluating sources and using evidence;
- (4) Communicating conclusions and taking informed action

DIMENSION 1: DEVELOPING QUESTIONS AND PLANNING INQUIRIES	DIMENSION 2: APPLYING DISCIPLINARY TOOLS AND CONCEPTS	DIMENSION 3: EVALUATING SOURCES AND USING EVIDENCE	DIMENSION 4: COMMUNICATING CONCLUSIONS AND TAKING INFORMED ACTS
Developing Questions and Planning Inquiries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civics • Economics • Geography • History 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gathering and Evaluating Sources • Developing Claims and Using Evidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicating and Critiquing Conclusions • Taking Informed Action

Dimension 2 has four disciplinary subsections: (1) **Civics**; (2) **Economics**; (3) **Geography**; (4) **History**. Each disciplinary subsection has three to four additional categories, which provide an organizing mechanism for the foundational content and skills within each discipline.

C₃ Framework Organization

CIVICS	ECONOMICS	GEOGRAPHY	HISTORY
Civic and Political Institutions	Economic Decision Making	Geographic Representations: Special Views of the World	Change, Continuity, and Context
Participation and Deliberation: Applying Civic Virtues and Democratic Principles	Exchange and Markets	Human-Environment Interaction: Place, Religions, and Culture	Perspective
Processes, Rules, and Laws	The National Economy	Human Populations: Spatial Patterns and Movements	Historical Sources and Evidence
	The Global Economy	Global Interconnections: Changing Spatial Patterns	Causation and Argumentation

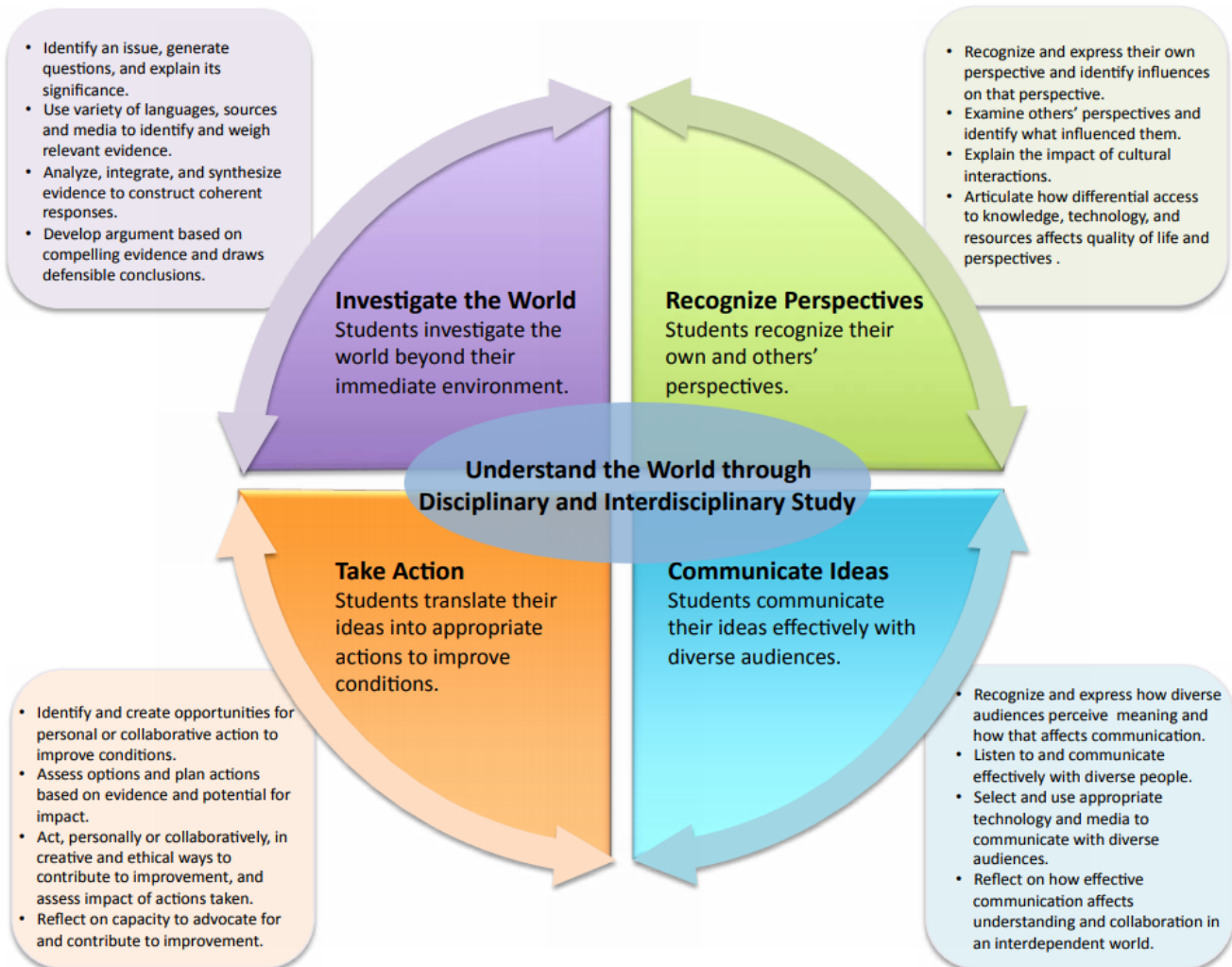
Educating for Global Competence

Frameworks taken from *Educating for Global Competence: Preparing Our Youth to Engage the World* (Asia Society and the Council of Chief State School Officers 2011).

“Global competence is the capacity and disposition to understand and act on issues of global significance” (Chapter 2).

Globally competent students are able to perform the following four competences:

1. **Investigate the world** beyond their immediate environment, framing significant problems and conducting well-crafted and age-appropriate research.
2. **Recognize perspectives** others’ and their own, articulating and explaining such perspectives thoughtfully and respectfully.
3. **Communicate ideas** effectively with diverse audiences, bridging geographic, linguistic, ideological, and cultural barriers.
4. **Take action** to improve conditions, viewing themselves as players in the world and participating reflectively.



Introduction to Program

Moderator & Speakers

Cheryl Steele (*moderator*) is the vice president of Global Security & Resilience (Chief Security Officer) at Starbucks Coffee Company, a global Fortune 150 company operating more than 38,000 retail locations in 86 markets around the world. Cheryl oversees safety and security operations for all Starbucks partners (employees) and facilities (retail, non-retail, and manufacturing). She leads the company's crisis management and business resiliency efforts. Based in Seattle, Cheryl's team includes partners in Hong Kong, London, and Shanghai. Cheryl serves as an active member of OSAC, the International Security Management Association (ISMA), and the International Women's Forum – WA Chapter. She is a former consultant with Booz Allen Hamilton and a former diplomat with the U.S. Department of State.



Mariam Traore Chazalnoël is currently the Acting Chief of the UN Migration (IOM) Climate Action Unit.



Previously she served the UN Migration Agency as a Senior Policy Officer, with specific expertise in Migration, Environment, and Climate Change. She is based at the United Nations Migration Agency (IOM) Headquarters in Geneva. Mariam has been working on policy issues related to climate change and migration since 2013 and has authored and edited several articles and publications on this topic. Mariam has been working with IOM since 2008 in different positions in Geneva, Bamako, and New York. She holds a graduate degree in development and international relations from Aalborg Universitet, Aalborg, Denmark.

Introduction to Program

Moderator & Speakers



Dr. Kanta Kumari Rigaud is a Lead Environmental Specialist at the World Bank with more than 25 years of professional experience in natural resources management, environmental management, and climate change adaptation. She joined the World Bank in 2004 and has worked in the Middle East North Africa Region, the Climate Change Group, and is currently working in the Africa Region as the Regional Climate Change Coordinator. In her current role, she led the development of the Next Generation Africa Climate Business Plan and continues to support the rollout and implementation of the plan and associate knowledge work working with teams across the institution. She also works directly in Uganda and Kenya, including on their National Determined Contributions.

cluding on their National Determined Contributions.

Kanta has led numerous analytics and knowledge-based flagship reports at the World Bank. As the lead author of the flagship report Groundswell - Preparing for Internal Climate Migration, she worked with a multidisciplinary team from leading research institutions to provide insights on the plausible scale of climate induced migration. She has continued to lead on the deep divers of climate induced migration in West Africa and Lake Victoria Basin countries – with a view to inform policy dialogue and action on these fronts.

Kanta is the co-chair of the Technical Working Group on Environmental Change and Migration in KNOMAD; and sits on the External Expert Advisory Board (EEAB) to the HABITABLE project – Linking Climate Change, Habitability and Social Tipping Points: Scenarios for Climate Migration; and a member of the IUCN task force and Working group on Nature-Based Solutions at the Nexus of Environmental Change, Conflict, and Migration. She has served as panelist and speaker in several forums with leading institutions, universities and agencies on climate change, climate adaptation, and climate migration.

Kanta holds a Ph. D. from the University of East Anglia and was the recipient of the British Chevening Scholarship and the World Bank Graduate Scholarship award for her doctoral dissertation. She has a Master of Science in Behavioral Ecology from the University of Stirling, UK; a First-Class Bachelor of Science honors degree in Ecology; and a Diploma in Education from the University of Malaya. She has authored several publications and reports on natural resources, environmental, and climate issues.

Learning Objectives

- 1). Students will be able to identify and evaluate the impact of climate change on local, national, and global communities.
- 2). Students will be able to identify and analyze the causes of climate change.
- 3). Students will be able to develop sustainable strategies for addressing climate change in local, national, and/or global contexts.
- 4). Students will be able to identify the target goals of UN Sustainable Goal #13, Climate Action, and evaluate the progress made in alleviating its impact.
- 5). Students will be able identify and discuss the role of local or state organizations in addressing climate-change.
- 6). Students will be able to explain how climate change has resulted in the displacement of people in various contexts. In addition, students will be able to identify and evaluate the challenges faced by climate refugees.
- 7). Students will be able to evaluate climate change policies and assess how they could mitigate the impact of climate change on individual and communities.
- 8). Students will be able to assess the role of private businesses and/or multinational corporations in addressing climate related concerns.



Key Terms

Climate Change: "Periodic modification of Earth's climate brought about as a result of changes in the atmosphere as well as interactions between the atmosphere and various other geologic, chemical, biological, and geographic factors within the Earth system."

Clear-cutting: "The practice of cutting down most or all of the trees in a forest or a section of forest at the same time, usually in a uniform way."

Climate-Induced Displacement: "Climate crises disproportionately affect communities that may already be vulnerable, many of which are located in 'hotspots' of climatic change and often lack the means to cope with an increasingly hostile environment. Climate-induced displacement often takes place within countries but also causes displaced populations to cross borders in pursuit of a livable environment."

Climate Migration: "The movement of a person or groups of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive change in the environment due to climate change, are obliged to leave their habitual place of residence, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, within a State or across an international border."

Deforestation: "The clearing or thinning of forests for human use, including removal of the trees for wood products and for croplands and grazing lands."

Global Warming: "The phenomenon of increasing average air temperatures near the surface of Earth over the past one to two centuries."

Greenhouse Effect: "A warming of Earth's surface and troposphere (the lowest layer of the atmosphere) caused by the presence of water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, and certain other gases in the air."

Greenhouse Gas: "Any gas that has the property of absorbing infrared radiation (net heat energy) emitted from Earth's surface and reradiating it back to Earth's surface, thus contributing to the greenhouse effect."

International Monetary Fund: "The IMF is a global organization that works to achieve sustainable growth and prosperity for all of its 191 member countries. It does so by supporting economic policies that promote financial stability and monetary cooperation, which are essential to increase productivity, job creation, and economic well-being. The IMF is governed by and accountable to its member countries."

Low-Capacity Country: "Low-income countries confronting severe structural impediments to sustainable development. They are highly vulnerable to economic and environmental shocks and have low levels of human assets. Also called least developed countries (LDCs)."

Key Terms

[Natural Capital](#): "The world's stocks of natural assets which include geology, soil, air, water and all living things."

[National Determined Contributions](#): "National climate action plans by each country under the Paris Agreement. A country's NDC outlines how it plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to help meet the global goal of limiting temperature rise to 1.5C and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The Paris Agreement requires that NDCs are updated every five years with increasingly higher ambition, taking into consideration each country's capacity"

[Overpopulation](#): "Situation in which the number of individuals of a given species exceeds the number that its environment can sustain."

[Planned Relocation](#): "In the context of disasters or environmental degradation, including when due to the effects of climate change, a planned process in which persons or groups of persons move or are assisted to move away from their homes or place of temporary residence."

[The Next Generation Africa Climate Business Plan](#): "The Next Generation Africa Climate Business Plan provides a blueprint to help Sub-Saharan African economies achieve low carbon and climate-resilient outcomes."

[The Paris Agreement](#): "To tackle climate change and its negative impacts, world leaders at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris reached a breakthrough on 12 December 2015: the historic Paris Agreement. Today, 195 Parties (194 States plus the European Union) have joined the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement works on a five- year cycle of increasingly ambitious climate action carried out by countries."

[World Bank](#): "The World Bank is an international development organization owned by 187 countries. Its role is to reduce poverty by lending money to the governments of its poorer members to improve their economies and to improve the standard of living of their people. The Bank is also one of the world's largest research centers in development. It has specialized departments that use this knowledge to advise countries in areas like health, education, nutrition, finance, justice, law and the environment."

[The Kyoto Protocol](#): "The Kyoto Protocol was adopted on 11 December 1997. Owing to a complex ratification process, it entered into force on 16 February 2005. Currently, there are 192 Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol operationalizes the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by committing industrialized countries and economies in transition to limit and reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions in accordance with agreed individual targets. The Convention itself only asks those countries to adopt policies and measures on mitigation and to report periodically."

What is Climate Change?

[Climate Leadership and Al Gore](#)

"In the U.S. House of Representatives, Gore organized the first hearing on man-made global warming in 1981. In the Senate, Gore held numerous hearings on the climate crisis and hosted an international conference to discuss his proposal for a Global Marshall Plan to focus on 'a unified global response to the worldwide environmental crisis.'"



[Water Scarcity](#)

"Water scarcity limits access to safe water for drinking and for practising basic hygiene at home, in schools and in health-care facilities. When water is scarce, sewage systems can fail and the threat of contracting diseases like cholera surges. Scarce water also becomes more expensive."



['My Farm Was Destroyed by Drought Then Floods - I Am Confused!' \(October 17, 2024\)](#)

"Mema Fwa lost her entire yield this season. Rabi Musa cannot pay back his \$2,000 (£1,500) loan because of a failed harvest. Climate change is wreaking havoc on farmers in northern and eastern Nigeria, contributing to growing food insecurity for millions this year, says the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization."

[The World's Corals Are Bleaching. Here's Why and What It Means for the Ocean's Future \(June 6, 2024\)](#)

"Scientists believe surging ocean temperatures, driven in part by climate change, are responsible for the latest bleaching event, which has spanned from Panama to Australia – and is getting worse. Experts say corals are among the most vulnerable ecosystems on the planet to climate change. These undersea cities, which support 25 per cent of marine life, could virtually disappear by the end of this century."



[Teach About Climate Change With 30 Graphs from The New York Times \(January 31, 2024\)](#)

"This teaching resource from The New York Times includes a collection of 30 graphs published in the Times that relate to climate change. The collection includes graphs that focus on various topics, including greenhouse gas emissions, changing ocean temperatures, rising air temperatures, intensifying storms and changing precipitation, and climate solutions. This collection of climate change-related graphs aims to build students' confidence with graphical literacy and critical thinking skills and increase their understanding of global climate trends."

Selected Significant Climate Anomalies and Events: Annual 2023



GLOBAL AVERAGE TEMPERATURE
 The Jan–Dec 2023 average global surface temperature was the highest since global records began in 1850.

CANADA
 Wildfires across Canada burned more than 457 million acres, shattering a record (2.6 times over) for the most acres burned in Canadian and North American history. These fires caused widespread air quality deterioration across much of Canada and the U.S.

NORTH AMERICA
 2023 was North America's warmest year on record.

CALIFORNIA

Nine back-to-back atmospheric rivers pummeled California in Jan 2023, which brought a total of 32 trillion gallons of rain and snow to the state.

EASTERN NORTH PACIFIC HURRICANE SEASON
 Above-average activity: 17 storms, including 10 hurricanes

HAWAII

On Aug 8, winds from Hurricane Dora exacerbated a wildfire on the island of Maui in Hawaii that destroyed the historic town of Lahaina and became the deadliest wildfire in the U.S. in over a century.

HURRICANE OTIS
 On Oct 25, Hurricane Otis made landfall as a Category 5 hurricane near Acapulco on Mexico's southern Pacific coast after increasing wind speed by 115 mph within 24 hours and bringing catastrophic damage to a city of nearly one million people.

ARCTIC SEA ICE EXTENT
 The 2023 Arctic maximum and minimum extents were third- and sixth-smallest on record, respectively.

EUROPE
 Europe had its second-warmest year on record.

ASIA
 2023 was Asia's second-warmest year on record.

CYCLONE DANIEL
 On Sep 10, Storm Daniel brought strong winds and an unprecedented amount of rain to eastern Libya, which caused massive destruction—dams burst across many towns and led to the death of more than 10,000 people, making it the deadliest and costliest tropical cyclone of 2023.

NORTH INDIAN OCEAN CYCLONE SEASON
 Above-average activity: eight storms, including four cyclones

SOUTH AMERICA
 South America had its warmest year on record.

GLOBAL TROPICAL CYCLONES
 Above-average activity: 78 storms, including 45 hurricanes/cyclones/typhoons

SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN CYCLONE SEASON*
 Above-average activity: nine storms, including seven cyclones

AUSTRALIA CYCLONE SEASON*
 Above-average activity: nine storms, including five cyclones

ANTARCTIC SEA ICE EXTENT
 The Antarctic had record-low annual maximum and minimum sea ice extents during 2023.

WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC TYPHOON SEASON
 Below-average activity: 17 storms, including 12 typhoons

SUPER TYPHOON MAWAR
 Super Typhoon Mawar passed within 100 miles of Guam in the Western Pacific on May 24 as a Category 4 storm. Mawar resulted in heavy rainfall and widespread power outages on Guam.

TROPICAL CYCLONE MOCHIA
 Cyclone Mochia was the North Indian Ocean's first named storm of 2023, and made a devastating landfall as a Category 4 cyclone in Myanmar on May 14.

OCEANIA
 Oceania had its 10th-warmest year on record.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC CYCLONE SEASON*
 Below-average activity: six storms, including three cyclones

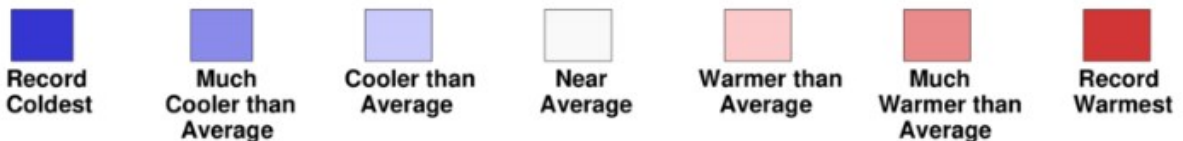
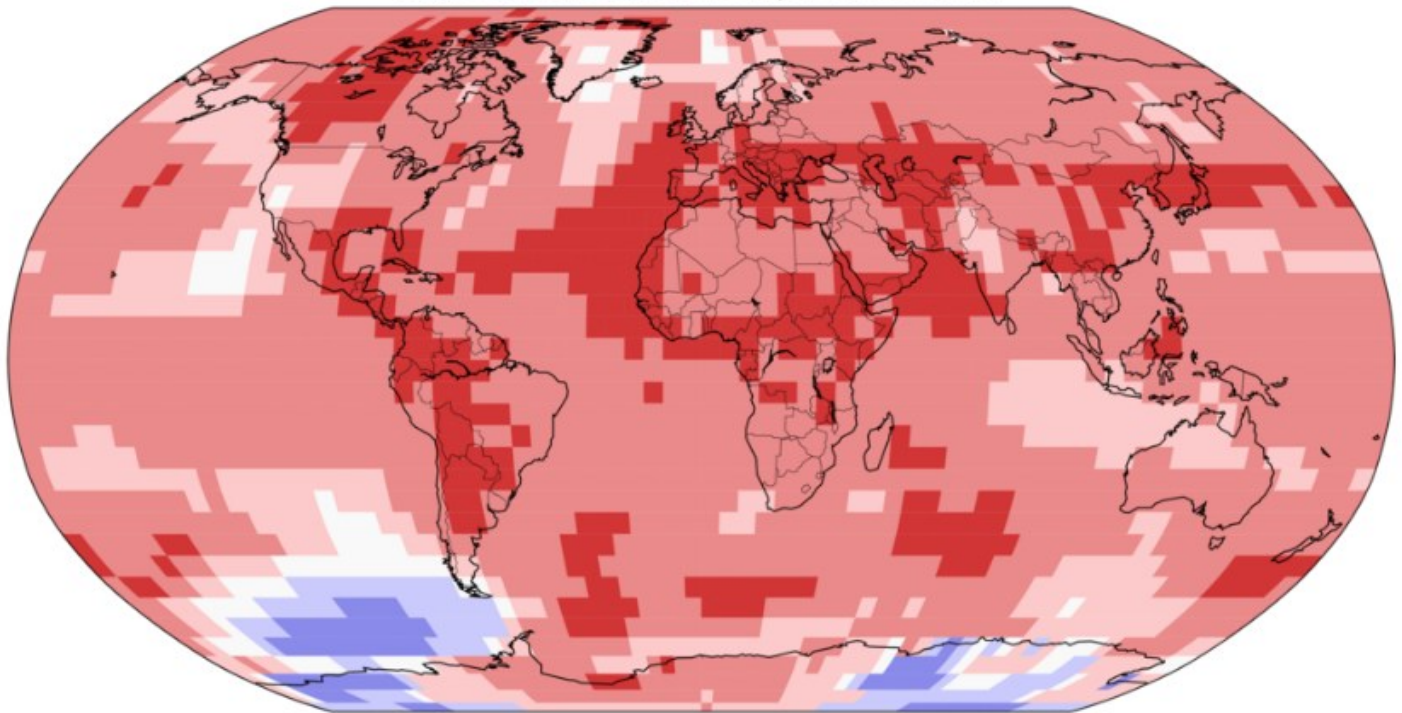
*Cyclone season runs from June 2022–July 2023



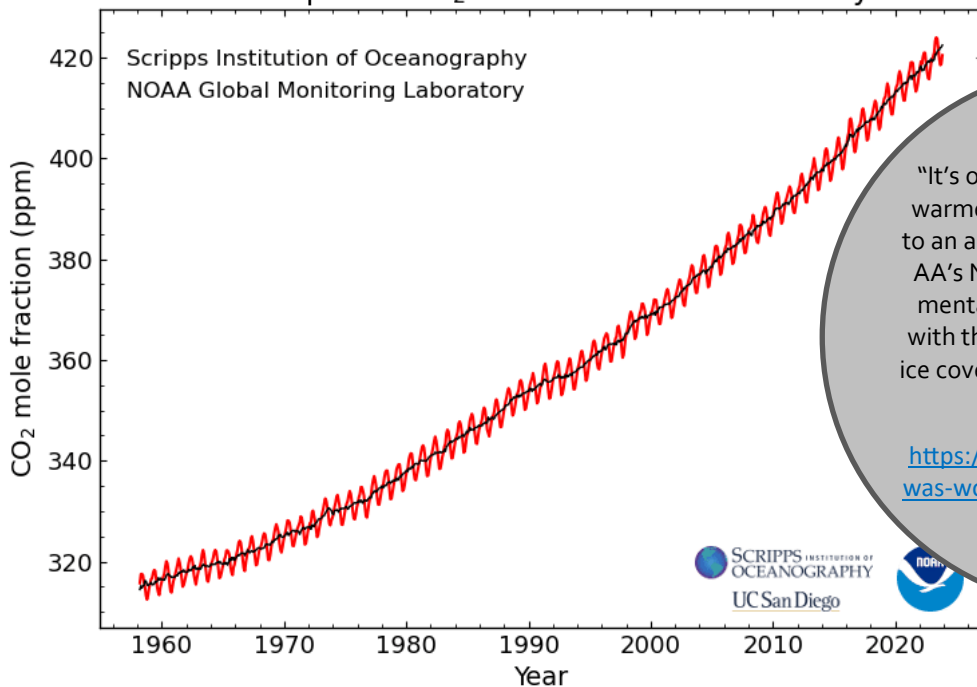
Land & Ocean Temperature Percentiles Jan–Dec 2023

NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information

Data Source: NOAAGlobalTemp v5.1.0–20240107



Atmospheric CO₂ at Mauna Loa Observatory



FAST FACT

"It's official: 2023 was the planet's warmest year on record, according to an analysis by scientists from NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI). Along with the historic heat, Antarctic sea ice coverage dropped to a record low in 2023."

<https://www.noaa.gov/news/2023-was-worlds-warmest-year-on-record-by-far>

Climate Migration



[What Exactly is Climate Migration?](#) (November 29, 2023)

“When we talk about climate migration, what exactly do we mean? And why is the distinction important? This episode of the Changing Climate, Changing Migration podcast speaks with Kerilyn Schewel, co-director of Duke University’s Program on Climate-Related Migration, to help make sense of the terminology and why it matters.”

[Climate Migration 101: An Explainer](#) (November 16, 2023)

“Over time, a bigger issue may be migration prompted by slow, gradual climate change impacts. Hotter temperatures can threaten agricultural livelihoods, sea-level rise can make floods more severe, and desertification can foster conflict over water access, all of which can lead to migration. While rapid-onset disasters typically lead to short-term displacement, people may decide to move permanently or go farther away if events recur repeatedly or cause massive damage. The most vulnerable may end up with the fewest options to move or adapt if persistent climatic threats degrade their ability to respond. Thus, the core challenge is increasingly unpredictable mobility as climate change amplifies existing inequalities and insecurities across the globe.”



[Lesson Plan: Climate Refugees and Environmental Migration](#) (November 2022)

“This lesson plan enables students to learn about human migration caused by climate change, and the term “climate refugees” and its growing significance. The activity provides insights into geographic locations whose existence is threatened by climate change, and communities that are fleeing their homes, resulting in large-scale migration.”



[A Brief History of Climate Change Science](#) (May 6, 2021)

“MSCI’s Global Head of ESG Research & Development, Dr. Oliver Marchand, journeys on a scientific trail of climate change from early 19th century France, when scientists first discovered the greenhouse effect, to a Hawaiian volcano in 1958 and movie theatres around the world in 2006, all the way to Paris in 2015 and, finally, to today, as the world commits to climate action.”



[The World's First Climate Refugees](#) (December 25, 2015)

“These people are refugees, but they're not running from war or an oppressive government; they're seeking asylum from climate change.”

IOM RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Integrate environmental and climatic factors in all migration management policies and programmes.



2

Mainstream human mobility into related policy areas (development, disaster risk reduction, humanitarian, adaptation, security, etc.).

3

Environmental and climate-induced migration need attention as a stand-alone area of work.

Current & Future Trends in Climate-Induced Migration

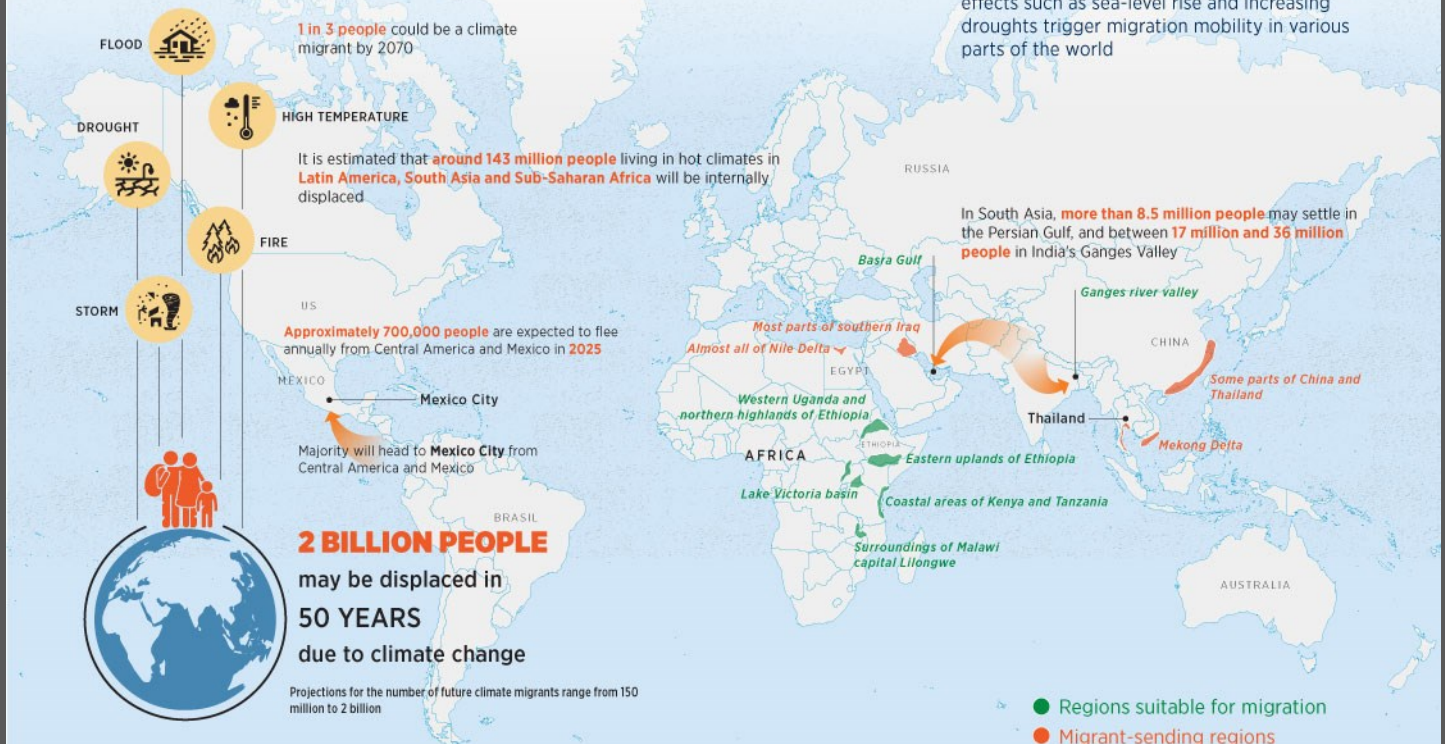
[Impacts on Migration](#)

"Climate change and weather-related disasters will continue to disrupt both international and national migration patterns due to the destruction of homes, livelihoods, and infrastructure that force populations to flee their communities and seek refuge in areas less significantly impacted."



Possible routes of climate migration

Rapidly changing effects such as extreme weather events, which increase in severity and frequency with climate change, and long-term effects such as sea-level rise and increasing droughts trigger migration mobility in various parts of the world



10.05.2022 Source: Migration Research Foundation, World Bank



[Weather Extremes Influence Human Migration Between Mexico and the United States](#) (November 4, 2024)

"Extremely dry conditions in an individual's home community increased the likelihood they would migrate from Mexico to the United States, whereas extremely wet and extremely dry seasons significantly lowered an individual's likelihood of returning to Mexico in their second year of residing in the United States."

[Climate Change Is Disrupting Our Sense of Home](#) (April 22, 2024)

"In the immediate wake of the disaster, many families sheltered in hotels and resorts along the fringes of the burn zone [in Maui, Hawaii], all to be displaced again a few months later when tourists returned to the city. We're nearly a year out from the devastating fire and the recovery has intersected with an ongoing housing crisis that still leaves many Maui residents without stable housing."

Current & Future Trends in Climate-Induced Migration

[As Extreme Weather Spurs Global Displacement, Migration is Part of the Solution](#) (March 19, 2024)

"It has been a constant since 2015: every year since then has been the warmest ever recorded. Urgent climate action is paramount to address these worrying trends, where vulnerabilities are amplified in contexts of displacement. Paradoxically, amidst these challenges, human mobility emerges as a solution, particularly in response to extreme weather events."



[Primary Sources Lesson: Climate Migrants](#) (October 4, 2023)

"In this lesson, students identify primary and secondary sources and create informational posters about climate migrants. Step 1 - Inquire: Students listen to and respond to a poem by a Marshallese woman seeking climate justice for her country. Step 2 - Investigate: Students learn to identify primary and secondary sources by analyzing short videos and articles about climate migrants. Step 3 - Inspire: Students create informational posters about climate migrants using both primary and secondary sources."

[Climate Impacts as Drivers of Migration](#) (October 23, 2020)

"Historically, there is ample evidence that climate factors have played a significant role in population movements. Climate variability hastened migration following the decline of the Western Roman Empire in 476 AD and drought was at work during the downfall of the Mayan Empire (660 to 1000 AD). Both lack and abundance of precipitation can spur population movements, as demonstrated by the Mongolian expansion westward in the 13th century, which was fueled by wetter conditions on the Eurasian Steppe. In the last century, the American Dust Bowl of the 1930s and the Sahelian droughts of the 1970s and 1980s drove many to migrate, respectively, to California and to regional urban centers in countries such as Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger."

[The Climate Crisis, Migration, and Refugees](#) (July 25, 2019)

"This global challenge has and will continue to create a multitude of critical issues that the international community must confront, including: Large-scale human migration due to resource scarcity, increased frequency of extreme weather events, and other factors, particularly in the developing countries in the earth's low latitudinal band. Intensifying intra- and inter-state competition for food, water, and other resources, particularly in the Middle East and North Africa Increased frequency and severity of disease outbreaks Increased U.S. border stress due to the severe effects of climate change in parts of Central America."

DID YOU KNOW?

"There is a growing consensus among concerned agencies, including IOM and UNHCR, that the use of the terms "climate refugee" and "environmental refugee" are to be avoided. They are misleading and fail to recognize a number of key aspects that define population movements in the context of climate change and environmental degradation, including that environmental migration is mainly internal and not necessarily forced, and the use of such terms could potentially undermine the international legal regime for the protection of refugees (IOM, n.d.)." [Learn more.](#)

Current & Future Trends in Climate-Induced Migration

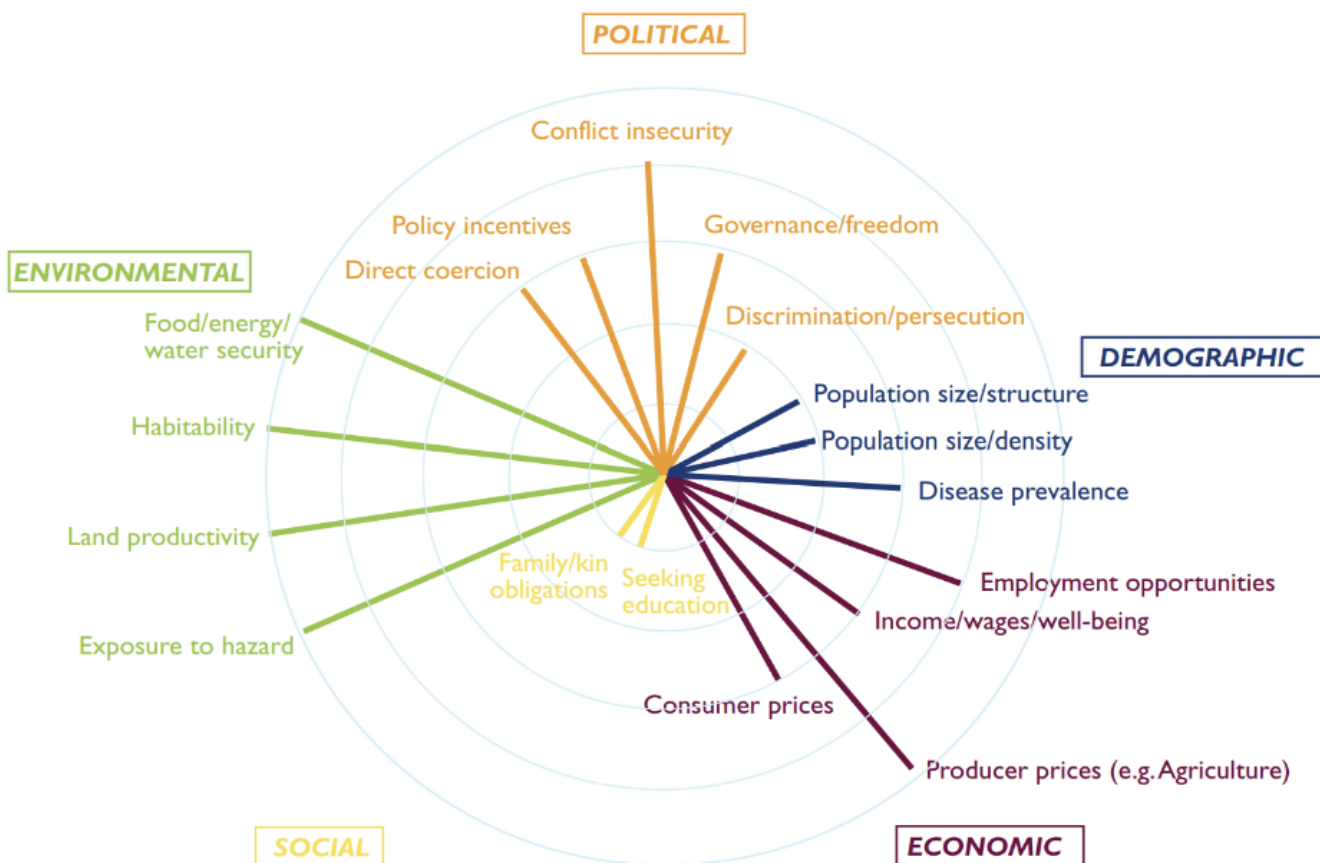
[Climate Change Impact on Migration, Travel, Travel Destinations and the Tourism Industry](#) (April 12, 2019)

“Climate change is not only increasing ambient temperature but also accelerating the frequency, duration and intensity of extreme weather and climate events, such as heavy precipitation and droughts, and causing sea level rise, which can lead to population displacement. Climate change-related reductions in land productivity and habitability and in food and water security can also interact with demographic, economic and social factors to increase migration. In addition to migration, climate change has also implications for travel and the risk of disease. This article discusses the impact of climate change on migration and travel with implications for public health practice.”

[Climate Change is Displacing People Now: Alarmists vs. Skeptics](#) (May 21, 2014)

“Climate change will not only displace people in the future; it is displacing people now. Longer and more frequent droughts force large numbers of people to migrate in order to survive. Competition for resources, such as water and access to land, creates the risk of violent conflict. Sea level rise and changing weather patterns are leading to riverine erosion, increasing salination of water on Pacific islands, and consequently to both displacement and migration.”

Figure 2.2: The relative influences of environmental change on the drivers of migration



Length of line represents influence of environmental change on the driver; the longer the line, the greater the influence

Climate Change, the Great Displacer

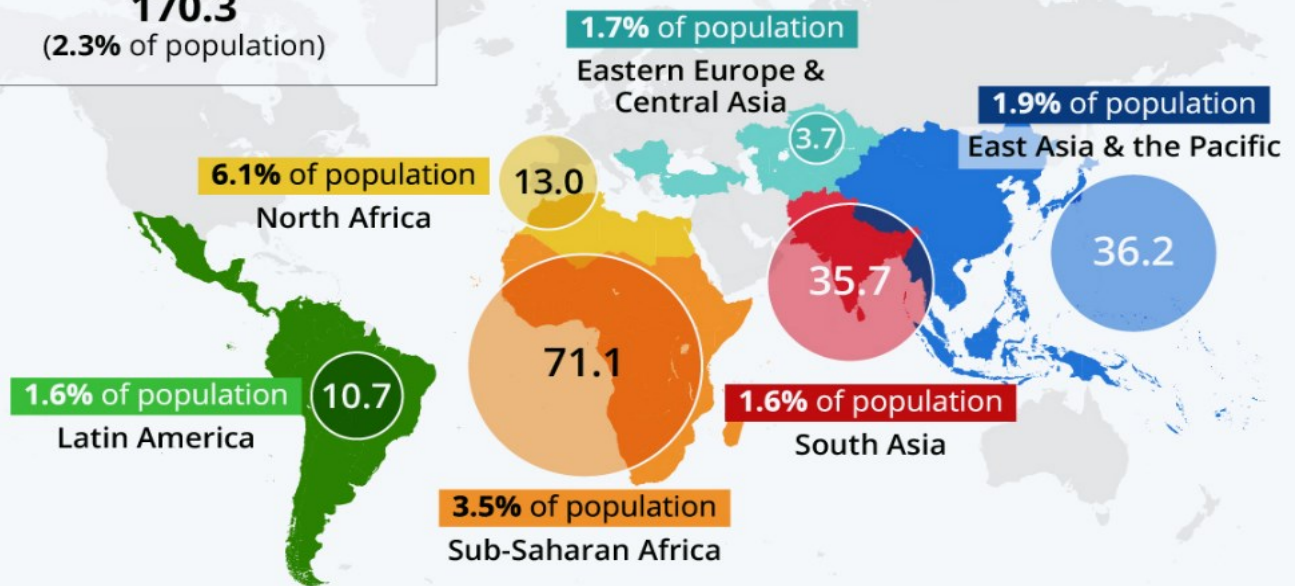
Average number of internal climate migrants by 2050 per region (in millions)*



Total in surveyed regions

170.3

(2.3% of population)



* Modeled on pessimistic reference = High emission & unequal development scenarios concerning water availability, crop productivity and sea-level rise
Source: World Bank



[Migration and Global Environmental Change \(2011\)](#)

"Interactions between environmental change, migration drivers and the personal characteristics of individuals can impel migration, but can also lead to people choosing to or being forced to stay in areas where they may become increasingly vulnerable to environmental and other risks."



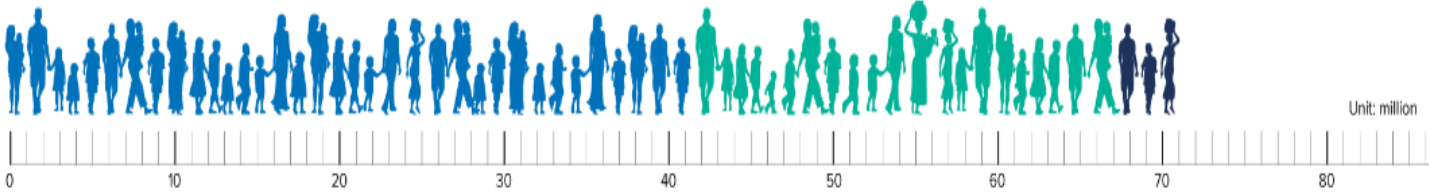
[GLOBE Learning Activities Search Tool](#)

"The GLOBE protocol-related learning activities available on this page include documents created by both GLOBE officials and members of the community. Each document has been reviewed by the GLOBE Implementation Office to ensure it meets the program's educational and accessibility standards."



70.8 million

forcibly displaced people worldwide



Internally Displaced People
41.3 million

Refugees
25.9 million

20.4 million under UNHCR's mandate
5.5 million Palestinian refugees under UNRWA's mandate

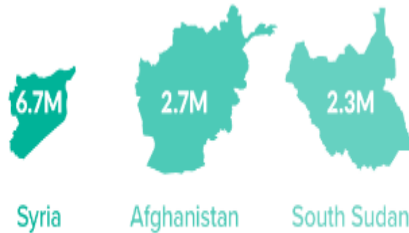
Asylum-seekers
3.5 million

Where the world's displaced people are being hosted



About 80 per cent of refugees live in countries neighbouring their countries of origin

57% of UNHCR refugees came from three countries

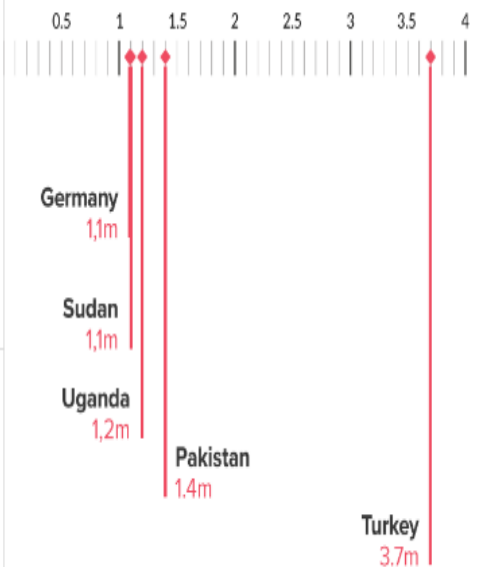


341,800
new asylum seekers

The greatest number of new asylum applications in 2018 was from Venezuelans



Top refugee-hosting countries



UNHCR has data on

3.9 million stateless people

but there are thought to be millions more



92,400 refugees resettled

37,000 people

a day forced to flee their homes because of conflict and persecution

16,803 personnel

UNHCR employs 16,803 people worldwide (as of 31 May 2019)

134 countries

We work in 134 countries (as of 31 May 2019)

We are funded almost entirely by voluntary contributions, with 86 per cent from governments and the European Union and 10 per cent from private donors

Climate Migration in Low Capacity Countries

[Africa Migration Report, Second Edition \(2024\)](#)

"The report focuses on the different policy frameworks, processes and thematic areas on the status of continental integration. The report takes into consideration the cross-cutting topic of migration and health, climate-induced migration trends, data-based analysis of current and future human mobility trends, migration and trade, labour mobility, missing persons, and the role of new technology in facilitating interconnectivity and human mobility in Africa."

[Localizing Climate Adaptation Planning in Kenya's Refugee-Hosting Countries \(November 1, 2024\)](#)

"Kenya sits at the nexus of two of the most profound challenges of our time: climate change and displacement. The east African country faces some of the most significant impacts of climate change while hosting nearly 800,000 refugees and asylum seekers."

[Uganda's Struggles Resettling Climate-Displaced Communities \(October 9, 2024\)](#)

"Over many years, regional conflicts in eastern and central Africa have driven a steady influx of refugees into Uganda, to the extent the country now hosts the largest refugee population in Africa and the fifth biggest in the world. As the climate crisis deepens, however, the nation's focus has shifted to a different type of displacement: internal migrants forced to move due to landslides and floods."

[Conflict Drives Displacement Amidst Rising Climate Shocks: New Africa Migration Report \(March 26, 2024\)](#)

"The interlinks between migration drivers in Africa, including economic disparities, political instability, and the impacts of climate change is also emphasized in the report. Prolonged drought in the Horn of Africa and severe seasonal flooding across the continent evidently led to record internal displacements in 2022, adding to the fact that many African countries experienced conflict and climate events at the same time."



Refugee-Like Situations:

- Very low level of control over the whole process and very high degree of vulnerability

Environmentally Driven Displacement:

- Compelled but voluntary
- More control over the timing and direction and less vulnerability than refugees
- Less control and more vulnerability than migrants

Migrant-Like Situations:

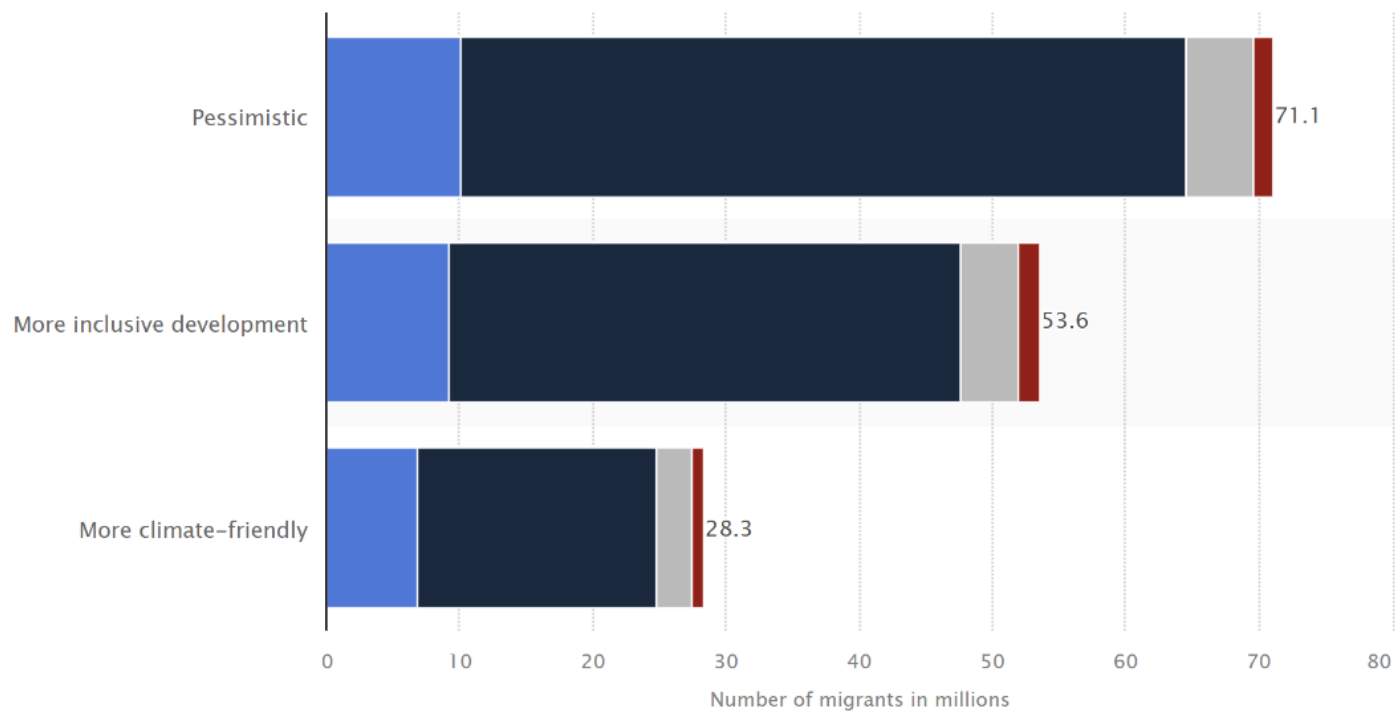
- Greater control over the process and less vulnerability, even if people are moving in response to deteriorating conditions

"Displacement"

"Migration"

Projected number of internal climate migrants displaced in Sub-Saharan Africa by 2050, by region and scenario

(in millions)



● East Africa ● West Africa ● Central Africa ● Southern Africa



DID YOU KNOW?

Four billion people — almost two thirds of the world's population — experience severe water scarcity for at least one month each year.

Some 700 million people could be displaced by intense water scarcity by 2030.

<https://www.unicef.org/wash/water-scarcity>

Climate Migration in Low Capacity Countries



[There Is a Myth About Mass Migration to Europe. But Some People Do Risk It All](#) (February 20, 2023)

“Ndeye Mareme Diop spends her day washing and salting fish in Saint-Louis’ fish preservation center in coastal Senegal. It’s not easy, but it pays the bills. But there is one problem she can’t solve on her own: climate change. And in recent years, rising seas have threatened her hometown, and overfishing has diminished the fish stock that keeps her employed.”



[Saint-Louis Is Being Swallowed by The Sea. Residents Are Bracing for a New Reality](#) (November 11, 2022)

“Thiam is one of thousands who now live in an internally-displaced people (IDP) camp in Saint-Louis, Senegal after they were forced to leave their homes on the coast because of climate-induced erosion. The problem is as simple as it is devastating: the Atlantic Ocean is expanding into Senegal, and Saint-Louis is ground zero. Every year, a little bit more land is lost to the sea.”

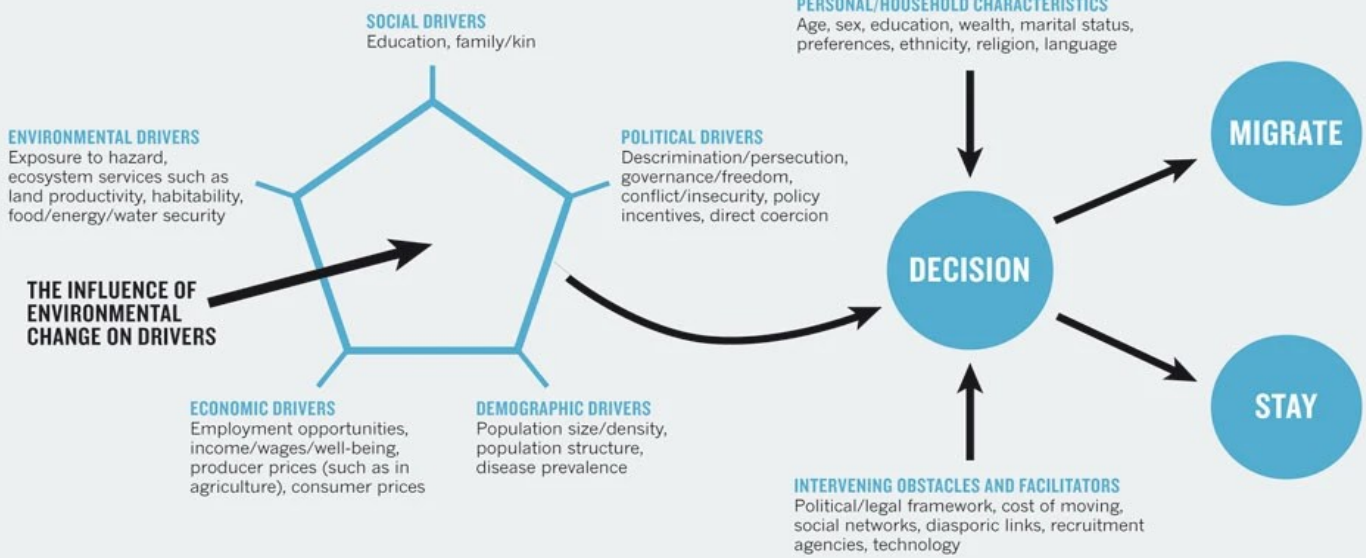
[This Lake in Africa is of Vital Importance for the Whole of Africa](#) (March 25, 2022)

“The largest of the African Great Lakes – Lake Victoria - is at risk of degradation, putting millions in danger of water insecurity and associated poverty and famine. Unsustainable land management, agricultural practices and the discharge of untreated wastewater are all contributing to its degradation. The World Bank is working with Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda to stop the discharge of untreated human waste.”

Climate Migration in Low Capacity Countries

THE DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

Many factors influence whether a person or family will migrate. Their effects are closely intertwined, so it makes little sense to consider any of them in isolation.



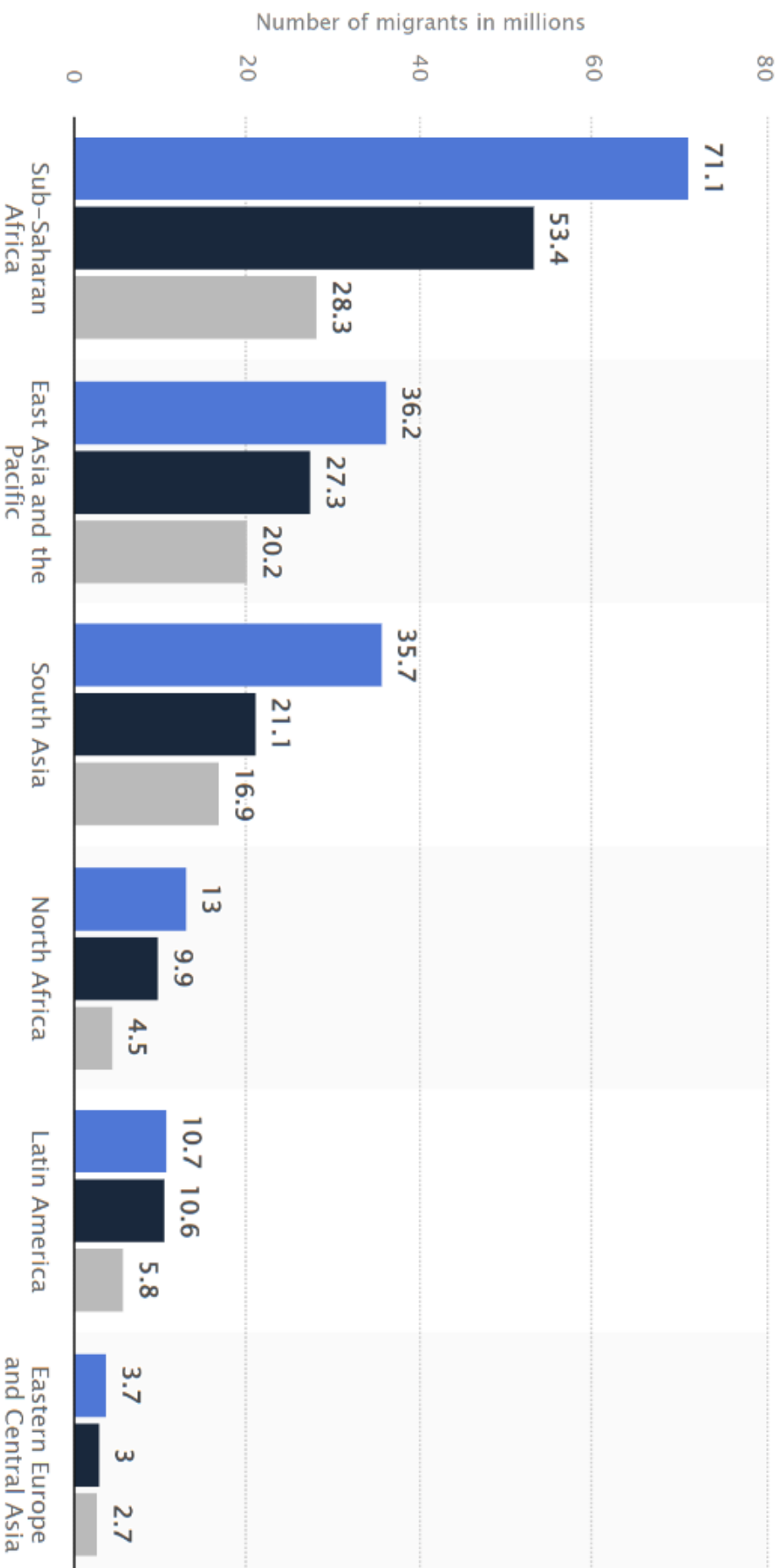
[Moving Migrants in Bangladesh](#) (July 24, 2021)

“Chittagong a city NASA estimates will be submerged underwater in the next 100 years, itself has its own struggles in adaptation to climate change. The ironic dichotomy between climate migrants fleeing unbearable weather conditions and a city struggling to keep the lives of millions afloat from sea level rise elevates the story from a unique perspective. Home to the second-largest city in Bangladesh, Chittagong is expected to receive the highest migration with an estimation between 15,000 and 30,000 climate migrants per year.”



Projected number of internal climate migrants displaced worldwide by 2050, by region and scenario

(in millions)



- Pessimistic
- More climate-friendly
- More inclusive development

Global Implications of Climate-Driven Displacement



[IOM and UN Women Scale-Up Efforts to Advance Women’s Rights, Protection, and Empowerment in Migration Policies and Humanitarian Responses](#) (October 2, 2024)

“Women are overrepresented in informal and low-wage sectors, such as domestic work, agriculture, and care services, and are likely to face precarious working conditions and limited access to social protection. Migrant women face additional barriers when it comes to financial inclusion. Many struggle to access banking services, loans, and digital financial tools due to a combination of legal restrictions, mobility challenges, and gender-based discrimination. In times of conflict and displacement, women and girls are disproportionately affected by the breakdown of services, such as healthcare and education, which are critical to their well-being and empowerment. Furthermore, women and girls are also disproportionately affected by climate-related disasters.”

[Public Opinion of Climate Migrants: Understanding What Factors Trigger Anxiety or Support](#) (September 2024)

“Much of the migration spurred by climate and weather events lies in a fuzzy gray area, neither wholly voluntary nor wholly forced—as when drought or sea level rise gradually erodes livelihoods. In these cases, whether migrants will be welcomed is harder to predict, not least because the communities receiving them are often themselves dealing with climate shocks and resource scarcity.”



[What Earth in 2050 Could Look Like](#) (March 28, 2024)

“While we’re already feeling the devastating effects of human-caused climate change, governments continue to fall short on making and executing emissions pledges that would help thwart further warming. So, what will our world look like in the next 30 to 80 years, if we continue on the current path?”

Global Implications of Climate-Driven Displacement

[For Asia-Pacific, Climate Change Poses an 'Existential Threat' of Extreme Weather, Worsening Poverty, and Risks to Public Health](#) (December 7, 2023)

"Climate change poses a 'profound existential threat' for Asia and the Pacific, with the potential to disrupt decades of progress and burden future generations with the costs of unsustainable economic development, warns the latest Human Development Report covering the region."

[Theory and Evidence on the Impact of Refugees on Host Communities](#) (March 28, 2023)

"We should also expect positive effects to be accompanied by negative externalities and distributional effects that will negatively affect the most vulnerable groups among the hosts. In the short-term, areas that suddenly become home to refugees may experience resource strain and environmental degradation, which can derail local development. In urban areas, the influx of refugees may lead to water and electricity shortages, causing higher costs for both the refugees and the host community, overcrowding of services such as health and education, increased traffic and pollution, and competition for jobs and housing. These factors can result in unemployment, a surge in inflation, create tension, and increase social and economic disparities."

[The Effect of Climate Migrants on the Financial Well-Being of Receiving Communities](#) (February 27, 2023)

"One of the most pressing needs of climate migrants is accessing money and, if necessary, establishing a financial presence in their new residences. Some households could have been in a financially precarious situation before they migrated. Relocating produces additional financial stress in migrants' lives, with some paying out of pocket for travel and leaving behind cars, homes, stable jobs, and established businesses. Arriving in a new area can be additionally costly if they need to put deposits down on a new apartment, purchase a car, and establish new sources of income."

[International Migration Drivers: Economic, Environmental, Social, and Political Effects](#) (May 24, 2022)

"International migration becomes an increasingly complex process which leads to population redistribution among countries and entails social and economic changes. One of the important factors is that developed countries face such serious issues as ageing and steep shrinking of the domestic labour market, while less developed countries face rapid overcrowding of the internal labour market. Those tendencies accelerate international migration flows and provoke growing instability in the migration process."

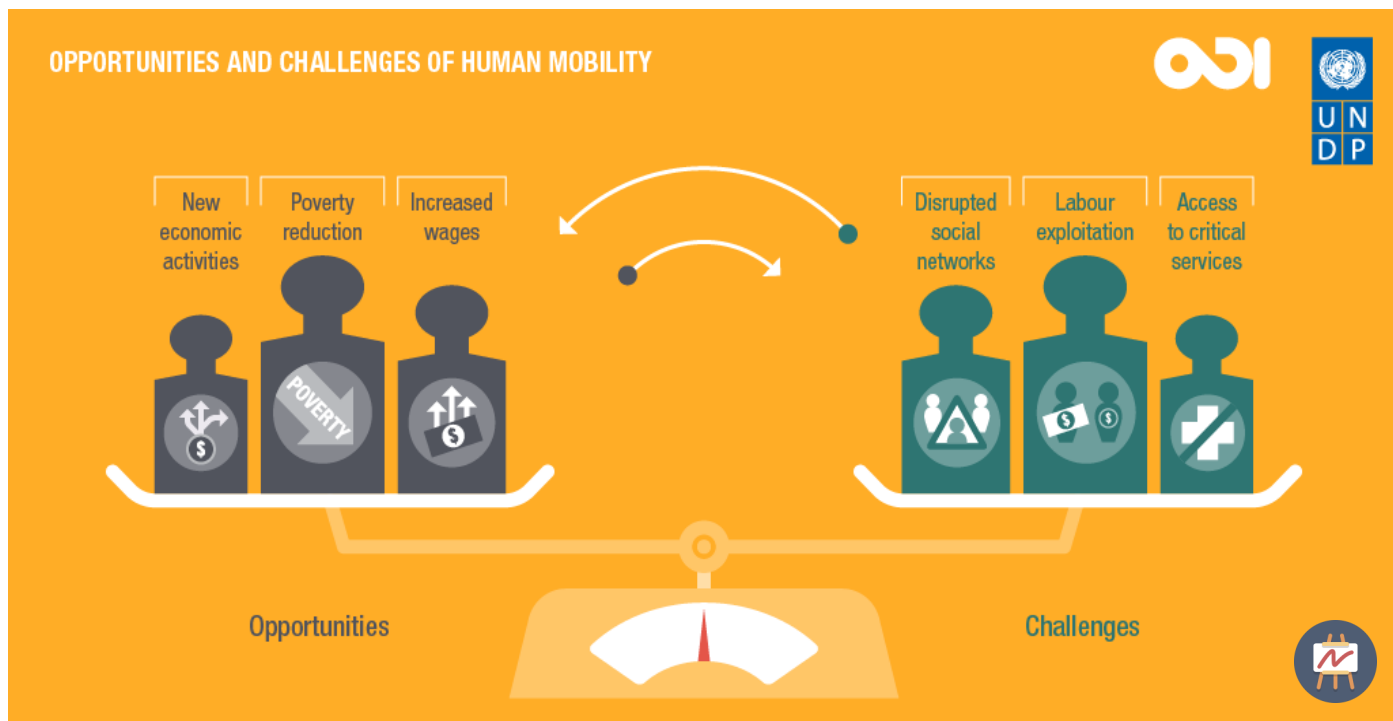
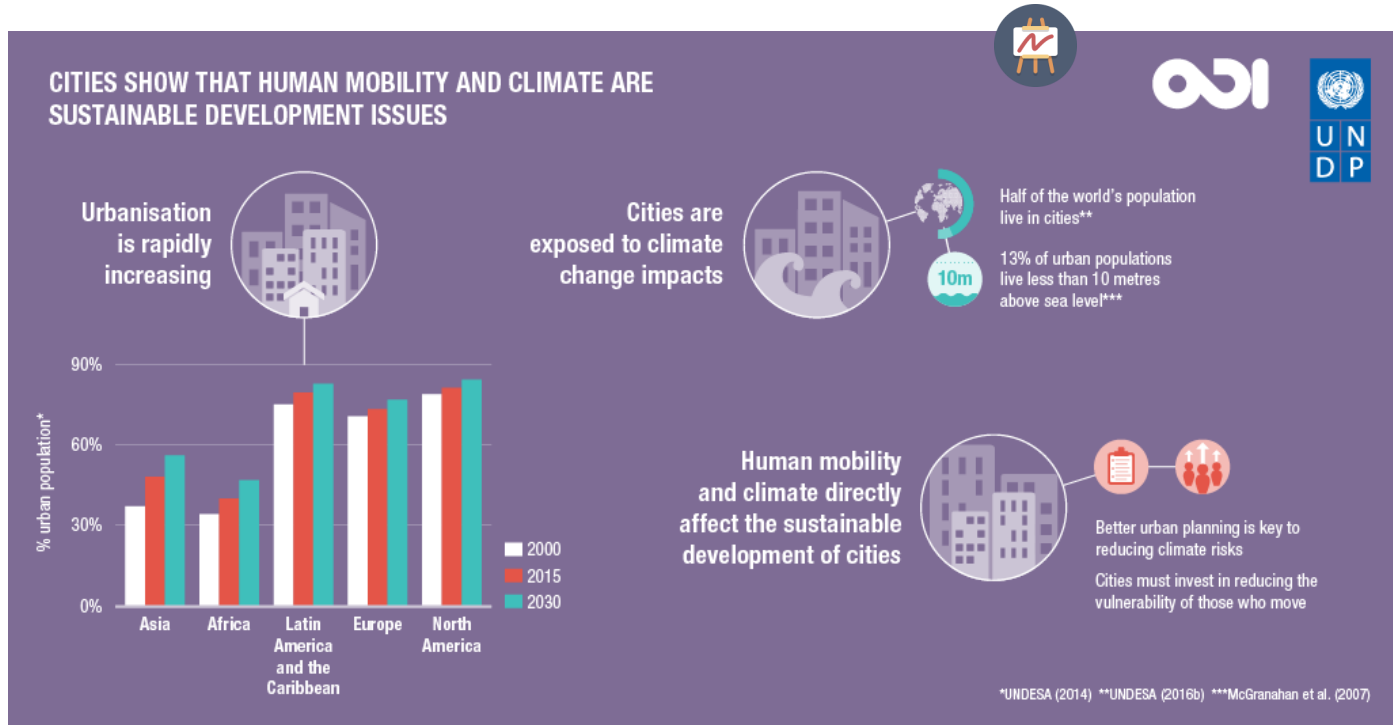
[Climate Migration—Deepening Our Solutions](#) (March 17, 2022)

"Without a focus on climate-smart productive jobs in the rural economy, youth will increasingly migrate to urban areas, as current climate-sensitive livelihoods become increasingly untenable due to crop productivity losses and water stress on pastoral and other livelihoods."

Global Implications of Climate-Driven Displacement

[Social Effects of Group Migration Between Developing Countries](#) (June 27, 1989)

Migrants eventually induce social, economic, and political problems in receiving countries, including 1) increases in the population, with adverse effects on existing social institutions; 2) increases in demand for goods and services; 3) displacement of nationals from occupations in the countryside and in the cities; 4) increases in the size of the informal sector of the national economy; 5) deterioration in the salary structures of the informal, rural, and urban sectors of the economy; 6) transculturation; 7) occasional loss of customs and traditions by the local population; and 8) the introduction of diseases and social problems.



Global Implications of Climate-Driven Displacement

[Engaging Local Communities for More Effective Climate Mobility Programming](#) (October 2024)

“While important for many types of development work, localization is especially needed when it comes to climate mobility. Local actors possess critical knowledge about their communities’ vulnerabilities and needs, and they are often first to sound the alarm about looming climate mobility challenges—from sea level rise forcing households in a coastal Mexican town to relocate, to salinization in a Bangladeshi fishing community affecting the health of women who stay behind as men migrate. Local actors also bring the networks and understanding needed to anchor projects in existing community dynamics and to ensure long-term sustainability.”

[Climate Migration: Preparing for Waves of Global Displacement](#) (August 20, 2024)

“Climate migration is not something that can be solved by a single strategy; it has to be solved through adaptation and mitigation. Adaptation entails the strengthening of the ability of communities to cope with climate effects, which in effect reduces the number of people who will have to be relocated. This can involve spending on physical capital, information systems, and sound methods of farming. Whereas, mitigation deals with the effects of climate change and seeks to minimize the effects that are likely to be experienced in future.”

[Equitable Climate Migration Planning Requires New Evidence and Investments](#) (April 8, 2024)

“To prepare for climate migration, potential receiving communities need to address their existing institutional, infrastructure, and capacity needs. Many planning officials at the convening said that limited capacity—such as inadequate sewer and water treatment capacity, low availability of affordable rental and owner-occupied housing, and regional institutional and governmental siloing—is a major barrier to realistic community planning for welcoming new populations.”



Global Implications of Climate-Driven Displacement

[Bolstering Our Climate Havens: How Cities Can Prepare for Climate Migration](#) (April 2, 2024)

“Climate havens across the U.S. have the opportunity to proactively understand and plan for the impacts of climate-related displacement and migration on their housing supply, public infrastructure, and job market. Policy and funding decisions made today can create a climate-resilient future with equitable economic growth and thriving neighborhoods for both long-time residents and new arrivals. Building climate resilience is a big problem that requires big coalitions—its success will hinge upon the collaboration of policymakers, civil society organizations, and the private sector, across all levels of government.”

[Displaced to Cities: Conflict, Climate Change, and Rural-to-Urban Migration](#) (June 15, 2023)

“With rapid influxes of people displaced by climate and conflict, urban areas face increased pressures on infrastructure, public services, and environmental quality. Ultimately, these pressures directly impact urban residents and can contribute to increased tensions between long-term residents and migrants. Combined with the chronic violence and crime common in urban areas, migrants are made vulnerable to physical and mental health challenges.”



[Climate-Change Migrants: What Can Be Done?](#) (February 9, 2023)

“Climate change can affect our health, ability to grow food, housing, safety and work. Some of us are already more vulnerable to climate impacts, such as people living in small island nations and other developing countries. Conditions like sea-level rise and saltwater intrusion have advanced to the point where whole communities have had to relocate, and protracted droughts are putting people at risk of famine. In the future, the number of people displaced by weather-related events is expected to rise.”

[Climate Change, Migration and the Risk of Conflict in Growing Urban Centers](#) (June 27, 2022)

“The combination of weather-related disasters, marginalized populations and other exacerbating social conditions, are more likely to result in violent conflict. And while city officials struggle to address the rapidly expanding scale of local needs, extremist and violent organizations can recruit more easily among desperate populations by filling in the gaps left by official institutions and the services they provision.”

Global Implications of Climate-Driven Displacement

[Moving Towards Security: Preparing NATO for Climate-Related Migration](#) (May 19, 2022)

“Rapid urbanisation, a frequent by-product of increased climate hazards, can pose severe economic and social stresses on communities when not managed well. Inadequate provision of social services, like housing, education, health, water or energy systems can create insecurity, provoke societal divisions, and increase demands on already struggling governments. Ultimately, poorly managed urban in-migration can lead to the creation of large slums, where migrants are more vulnerable to recruitment by criminal and extremist groups, which only perpetuates stereotypes of migration as a negative form of adaptation.”

[Addressing Climate Migration: A Review of National Policy Approaches](#) (December 2021)

“We also identified that countries are enacting climate mobility policies in five categories: mobility control, social protection, built environment and physical adaptation, government reform, and planned relocation. Although there is no single recipe for climate mobility policy, it is important for governments to consider the full set of needs of climate migrants and their host communities when making policy decisions. These five categories could serve as a menu of options for states making climate mobility policy or as a checklist of issues to not neglect.”



Global Implications of Climate-Driven Displacement

[How to Build More Livable Cities for a Livable Planet](#) (October 31, 2024)

“Today, nearly 60% of the world’s population lives in cities—a share that will rise to almost 70% by 2050. However, cities are also a key source and target of the climate crisis, generating 70% of greenhouse gas emissions. The concentration of people, infrastructure and economic activity in cities also makes them particularly vulnerable to climate change and other natural hazards. How urbanization is managed will have long-lasting, irreversible impacts on the planet.”

[Climate Action and Disaster Risk Reduction](#) (September 13, 2024)

“Government policies, plans, and programmes must be designed to operate under a range of risk scenarios. Governments need to upgrade climate and disaster risk analytics to better account for systemic risks, knock-on impacts, and the medium to long term effects of various climate scenarios. Cost-benefit analyses must integrate the real projected costs of future disaster impacts.”



[Health-Related Climate Adaptation: How to Innovate and Scale Global Action for Local Needs](#) (August 20, 2024)

“This article highlights three areas of opportunity for innovation and the scaling of solutions that specifically target climate-related health challenges: 1) medical products and technologies that seek to reduce the burden of climate change on health; 2) health-related climate surveillance, early-warning, and response systems; and 3) climate-resilient healthcare infrastructure, supply chain, and workforce capabilities.”

Policy & Action to Mitigate Climate Migration

[Community Resilience: Integrating Local Approaches into Nigeria's Climate Change Adaptation Agenda](#) (February 5, 2024)

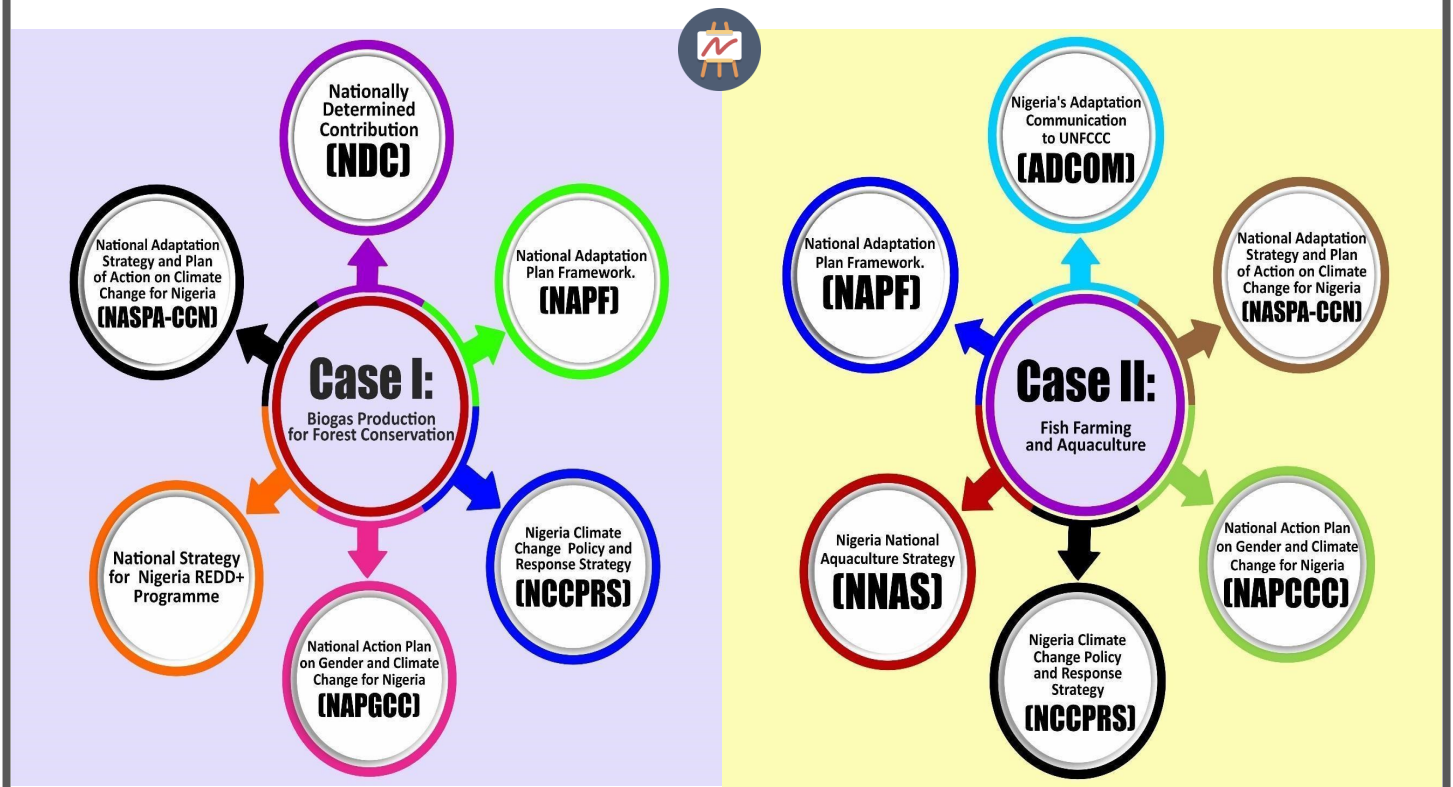
“The Nigerian government has developed several climate change adaptation and mitigation plans and frameworks, such as the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the National Adaptation Plan Framework (NAPF), the National Strategy and Plan of Action on Climate Change in Nigeria (NASPA-CCN), the Climate Change Act (CCA) and the Medium-Term National Development Plan.”

[Positive Tipping Points for Food and Land Use Systems Transformation](#) (July 2021)

“In 2019 the Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU) produced a Global Consultation Report, Growing Better: Ten Critical Transitions to Transform Food and Land Use. The report set out why a global transformation is needed in the next decade, and it provided a vision for a better future along with a proposed reform agenda to achieve it. This action agenda – anchored around ten critical transitions – is necessary to deliver climate mitigation, safeguard biological diversity, ensure healthier diets for all, improve food security and create more inclusive and resilient rural economies.”

[Kenya's Nationally Determined Contribution 2020-2030](#) (December 24, 2020)

“The NDC seeks to abate greenhouse gases emissions by 32% by 2030 in line with Kenya's sustainable development agenda through a low carbon and climate resilient development pathway, covering the following sectors: energy; industrial processes and product use; agriculture; land-use; forestry; waste, and dealing with [greenhouse] gases.”



Policy & Action to Mitigate Climate Migration

[What Did COP28 Achieve?](#) (December 16, 2023)

"This year's COP started on a positive footing from day one, with the agreement to set up a Loss and Damage Fund to support those countries most affected by negative impacts of climate change. This agreement already delivered on one of the EU's main negotiation goals. By the end of the two weeks countries had pledged over \$700 million to the Fund, with well over half of the total coming from the EU and its Member States."

[The Next Generation Africa Climate Business Plan](#) (2015)


"By and large, sub-Saharan Africa has contributed the least to greenhouse gas emissions. Despite this, it suffers some of the most devastating impacts of environmental challenges and changing weather patterns. A sample of 30 African countries found that two-thirds were warming quicker than the whole world on average. Poorer countries are more vulnerable to weather challenges due to the limited adaptive capacity of rural economies."

[The Paris Agreement](#) (2015)

"The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris, France, on 12 December 2015. It entered into force on 4 November 2016. Its overarching goal is to hold "the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2° C above pre-industrial levels" and pursue efforts "to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels."



PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT

1. 

Limit the avg. global temperature increase to $< 2^{\circ}$ centigrade + achieve net zero emissions by mid-century

2. 

Enhance resilience and adaptation to climate impacts certain to occur

3. 

Align financial flows in the world with these objectives

PORTFOLIO TAGGED TO NG-ACBP STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS (FY21-22)



Food Security and Resilient Rural Economy

36
PROJECTS **\$6.9**
BILLION



Ecosystem Stability and Water Security

24
PROJECTS **\$4**
BILLION



Low Carbon and Resilient Energy

44
PROJECTS **\$8.2**
BILLION



Urban Resilience and Green Mobility

45
PROJECTS **\$9.9**
BILLION



Managing Climate Shocks

166
PROJECTS **\$19.8**
BILLION



Climate Informed Macroeconomic Policies

17
PROJECTS **\$4.3**
BILLION

KEY TAKEAWAYS FROM AFE AND AFW CCDRS (FY22)



CLIMATE CHANGE DRIVEN GDP LOSS

Climate change could induce GDP annual losses ranging between 2% and 12% percent by 2050 and drive millions more people into poverty.



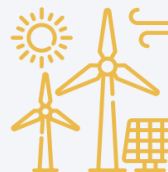
INCLUSIVE GROWTH KEY FOR ADAPTATION

Rapid, resilient, and inclusive growth is both the best form of adaptation to climate change and the best strategy for meeting development goals.



BOLSTER INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OF COUNTRIES

Strengthening the institutional capacity of countries through better planning, delivery, and management of human, natural and physical assets is going to be key for addressing climate change.



LEVERAGE THE LOW CARBON TRANSITION

African countries' contribution to global CO₂ emissions remain small, but proactivity in managing physical and transition risks can bring large opportunities for early adopters and avoid lock ins.



SCALE-UP CLIMATE FINANCING

Mobilizing climate financing to meet countries' gaps for NDCs and more ambitious climate actions, including from the private sector, is key especially in the near term.



Visit the Next Generation - Africa Climate Business Plan website

For more information or to access the entire publication scan the QR to link to our website.

Multidisciplinary Approaches to Understanding Migration



[UNHCR Climate Change and Displacement](#)

“Forcibly displaced and stateless people and their hosts can access services that promote the sustainable use of natural resources and a clean and healthy environment. UNHCR is engaging with displaced communities to preserve and rehabilitate the environment, transition to renewable energy and increase displaced people’s access to climate-smart water and sanitation services.”

[The Environmental Justice Foundation Climate Campaign](#)

“Our international climate campaign pushes for governments to act quickly and ambitiously to cut carbon emissions, with a target of zero carbon by 2035. We produce compelling films, reports and front-line evidence of the impacts of climate change, and offer solutions for how to mitigate them. We lead the international effort to secure legal protections for climate refugees, millions of whom are forced to leave their home as a result of the warming temperatures they did little to cause. We promote the protection of the natural ecosystems we need to support to avoid climate catastrophe, and uphold the fundamental principle that everyone should have a safe, sustainable environment in which to live.”

[From Anxiety to Action: How Education Can Equip Young People to Address Climate Change](#) (September 4, 2024)

“Education has a key role to play in addressing climate change. It can combat misinformation and fill gaps in knowledge on climate challenges and solutions, a persistent problem. Education also has a vital role to play in fostering the skills needed for green transitions. Science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) skills associated with “traditional” green sectors, like energy, are critical, but analysis in the report shows that any job in any sector can become greener with the right set of skills.”

[IOM Outlook on Migration, Environment, and Climate Change](#) (2014)

“IOM Outlook on Migration, Environment and Climate Change aims to bring together in one easy-to-access reference document the knowledge accrued by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and to present IOM’s role, understanding and approach to environmental migration. This reference publication builds on IOM’s expertise on the topic at the policy, research, international migration law, advocacy and operational levels.”

Multidisciplinary Approaches to Understanding Migration

[World Cities Report 2024: Cities and Climate Action \(2024\)](#)

“This flagship report, published by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), analyzes the present and future impacts of climate change on cities worldwide. As the climate crisis intensifies, leading to increased flooding, heat waves, or drought, the risks posed to the millions of people in cities continue to grow. The 2024 edition of the report explores exposure to climate-related hazards and discusses how climate change leads to extreme impacts on vulnerable urban groups, such as those living in informal settlements.”

[International Organization for Migration Global Appeal 2024 \(2024\)](#)

“According to projections developed by IOM, this number will only increase over the coming decades, as more and more communities will be impacted by the adverse effects of climate change. For example, people exposed to extreme heat will double, while those exposed to river floods will more than triple, from around 8 million to 28 million.”

Vulnerabilities and development deficit

Policy makers and planners need to:

- Identify and address pre-existing inequalities and vulnerabilities to climate change including attention for
 - vulnerable groups** including children and youth, the elderly, women and people with disabilities
 - geographies of **intersecting and multiple exposures**
- Incorporate development agendas through addressing pre-existing deficits including attention for
 - Insecure land and **housing tenure**
 - Lack of access to **basic services**
 - Job and **income insecurity** and lack of social safety nets
 - Compromised health** and exposure to environmental hazards
- Look beyond hazards to consider root causes of risk and vulnerability and mainstream risk management into urban development.

Enablers of climate action in a context of urban informality

Policy makers and planners need to:

- Community enablers**
 - Co-produce** with communities through inclusive and participatory processes
 - Empower** local communities and increase the political leverage of poor households
 - Downscale** vulnerability assessments and responses to city and neighbourhood level
- Regulatory enablers**
 - Regulate** in an adaptive manner that support informal practices of entrepreneurship and social innovation while limiting negative impacts on human health and the environment.
 - Secure** tenure for residents, especially in the face of climate-driven evictions
 - Decriminalize** informal work that is essential for livelihoods
- Operational enablers**
 - produce **tangible** results on people's livelihoods in a hierarchy of improvements
 - produce **affordable** solutions both for installation/construction, as well as for maintenance and repairs
 - communicate** in a manner that makes complex climate change concepts understandable



Informal low-carbon pathways

Policy makers and planners need to:

- Acknowledge, identify, foster and scale existing green low-carbon processes and outcomes including those from
 - Building materials** and local sustainable dwelling and construction techniques
 - Food production** and urban farming
 - Recycling** and waste management practices
 - Functional mix and **walkable** neighbourhoods
- Foster the related local knowledge, skills, cultures and community networks including
 - Educate**, train and engage in 'upskilling' of people towards a green economy
 - Support **cultural** institutions and practices
 - Climate adaptation and disaster response **copied strategies**
- Identify and integrate larger scale ecological structures including blue-green networks

STRATEGIC PLAN RESULTS ARCHITECTURE



The IOM Strategic Plan results architecture sets out how we will achieve our vision and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The three objectives set the broad parameters of our work and the seven enablers articulate the capabilities, capacities and resources that IOM will put in place to support this work. Four cross-cutting priorities articulate our ways of working across all our endeavours. The Strategic Plan is complemented by the Strategic Results Framework, which outlines the theory of change underpinning the Plan.

VISION

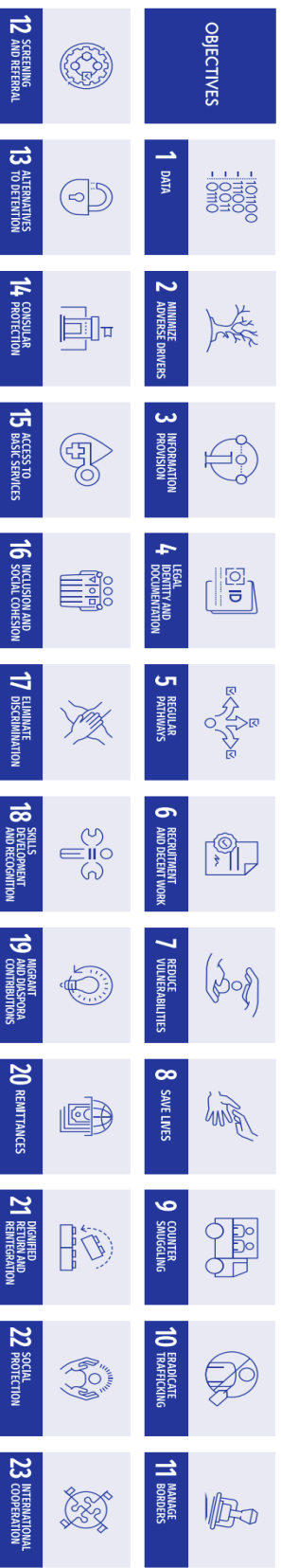
▶▶▶ TO DELIVER ON THE PROMISE OF MIGRATION SUPPORTING THE WORLD'S MOST VULNERABLE



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION



OBJECTIVES



LINKS



ENABLERS



CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES



Multidisciplinary Approaches to Understanding Migration

[World Bank Group Climate Change Action Plan 2021–2025: Supporting Green, Resilient, and Inclusive Development](#) (June 22, 2021)

“Through the CCAP 2021-2025, we are committing to transformative public and private investments in five key systems: energy; agriculture, food, water, and land; cities; transport; and manufacturing. These systems together produce over 90 percent of global GHG emissions, —and face significant adaptation challenges. These systems are also seen as critical to achieving development goals.”

[White House Report on the Impact of Climate Change on Migration](#) (October 2021)

“Climate migration or climate displacement are terms that describe a multitude of climate change related migration scenarios. Each, however, has a more specific meaning, and both are distinct from planned relocation. Migration may be temporary, seasonal, circular, or permanent and may be forced by increasingly severe conditions or occur as a proactive strategy in the face of climate impacts to livelihoods and wellbeing. Planned relocation is, generally, a relocation of an entire community made by relevant governments and, ideally, in partnership with affected communities.”

[Groundswell Part 2: Acting on Internal Climate Migration](#) (September 13, 2021)

“This sequel to the Groundswell report includes projections and analysis of internal climate migration for three new regions: East Asia and the Pacific, North Africa, and Eastern Europe and Central Asia. This new report builds on the scenario-based modeling approach of the previous Groundswell report from 2018, which covered Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Latin America. The two reports’ combined findings provide, for the first time, a global picture of the potential scale of internal climate migration across the six regions, allowing for a better understanding of how slow-onset climate change impacts, population dynamics, and development contexts shape mobility trends. They also highlight the far-sighted planning needed to meet this challenge and ensure positive and sustainable development outcomes. The combined results across the six regions show that without early and concerted climate and development action, as many as 216 million people could move within their own countries due to slow-onset climate change impacts by 2050.”

[Groundswell: Preparing for Internal Climate Migration](#) (March 19, 2018)

“This report, which focuses on three regions—Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Latin America that together represent 55 percent of the developing world’s population—finds that climate change will push tens of millions of people to migrate within their countries by 2050. They will migrate from less viable areas with lower water availability and crop productivity and from areas affected by rising sea level and storm surges. The poorest and most climate vulnerable areas will be hardest hit...The report finds that internal climate migration will likely rise through 2050 and then accelerate unless there are significant cuts in greenhouse gas emissions and robust development action.”

The Role of International Collaboration and Funding

[Cross-Border Ties - Africa Climate Mobility Initiative](#)

“Many African borderlands are already spaces of refuge that host large numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Refugee and IDP camps are often located along borders as people try to stay close to their home communities, and as authorities seek to contain these populations. African communities are generally inclusive of newcomers, and peaceful coexistence is the norm. Yet, many border regions already suffer from under-



investment, with limited government presence, rule of law, and service delivery. In a number of border areas, climate and conflict dynamics converge, with climate impacts expected to increase the potential for violence.”

[The Africa Climate Mobility Report: Addressing Climate-Forced Migration & Displacement](#)

“The African Shifts report documents the current realities of climate-forced migration in Africa and possible scenarios for future climate displacement. It makes the case for integrating advance planning for climate mobility into Africa’s strategies for climate change adaptation and climate-resilient development, including countries’ Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in the context of the UNFCCC process. It also provides research, data, and projections to inform anticipatory actions, policy planning and political cooperation in support of locally anchored solutions for adaptation and resilience in affected communities.”

[Developing Partnerships in the IGAD Region](#)

“As recognised in the Global Compact for Migration (GCM), no country can address the challenges and opportunities of human mobility on its own, nor can it be addressed by any single policy sector alone. This is particularly true in view of the diversity and complexity underpinning the movement of people in disaster and climate change contexts. Risks and protection needs faced by these groups can be addressed through a number of measures and tools, including regular pathways for migration, integrated approaches to disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation and resilience-building, measures to support decent work and livelihoods, and migration as an adaptation strategy.”

The Role of International Collaboration and Funding

[Climate Migration Governance in the MENA Region: Urgent Action Needed](#) (April 16, 2024)

“The determinants of the outcomes of migration frequently do not lie with the mobile individuals or households themselves, but rather depend on governance and policies on multiple levels that can enable benefits for sending and receiving communities and people on the move. Migration can occur over varying distances, from rural areas into nearby cities, or across international borders.”

[Climate and Cross-Border Migration](#) (December 8, 2023)

“While climate change has been found as important driver of internal migration within countries’ national borders in many parts of the world, its direct impact on cross-border migration can be important too. [This paper’s] focus is on three distinct, though interrelated questions: (i) What is the relative importance of origin-country vs destination-country vs global factors in driving migration? (ii) What is the role of climate in explaining cross-border migration? and (iii) What is the impact of climate change on macroeconomic outcomes through migration in the long run?”

[How Will International Migration Policy and Sustainable Development Affect Future Climate-Related Migration?](#)

(December 2020)

“Migration policy decisions made today will have significant implications for future global migration patterns and for the wider ability of states, communities, and households to adapt to the physical and socioeconomic impacts of climate change. Migration is a key component of sustainable economic development, adaptive capacity building, and disaster recovery, especially in less-developed regions that are highly exposed to climatic risks”

[The Slow Onset Effects of Climate Change and Human Rights Protection for Cross-Border Migrants](#) (November 29, 2018)

“Some people may move in the context of conflict or persecution that are triggered, at least in part, by the slow onset effects of climate change. These people may be entitled to protection under refugee law. Many, however, will move for reasons that do not accord them protection as refugees. There is also no affirmative international right to enter a country or stay, aside from being a refugee, and/or protections provided by international human rights law including the fundamental principle of non-refoulement. In the absence of such a right, barriers to entry and practices that put migrants at risk have emerged. This has resulted in border governance and immigration measures that include the use of violence, pushbacks, the erection of fences, and administrative sentences.”

FAST FACT

“Climate refugees’ is a phrase often used in the media to describe people who are forced to move from their homes due to climate-related events, but it is not a term officially recognized in international law. As mentioned above, most climate-related displacement is within countries, whereas the 1951 Refugee Convention offers protection only to those fleeing war, violence, conflict or persecution who have crossed an international border to find safety.”

[Learn More.](#)

FUNDED JOINT PROGRAMMES

MOROCCO USD 2M

IOM UNHCR UNICEF

The Joint Programme works with a broad range of government ministries and civil society partners to strengthen the social cohesion and improve access to basic services for the most vulnerable migrants in Morocco. The focus is on reinforcing the capacities of service providers to deal with specific needs, such as those of women and unaccompanied children, improving access to information on rights and services for migrants, increasing the participation of civil society and local stakeholders in referral mechanisms; and facilitating multicultural activities.

THE GAMBIA USD 2.35M

IOM UNICEF

With the opening of the Senegambia bridge, the Trans Gambia corridor has seen a significant increase in irregular migration and organized crime. The Joint Programme, conceptualized based on consultations with government and civil society stakeholders, aims to mitigate migration challenges and improve the cross-border environment for women and youth so that border communities can reap the benefit of the transport corridor without being at risk of harm.

GUINEA, LIBERIA, AND SIERRA LEONE USD 2.8M

IOM UNICEF UNDP World Health Organization

With limited cross-border coordination and vulnerable border communities, human trafficking and smuggling of migrants are rife where the territories of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone meet. To address security, development and humanitarian concerns, this Joint Programme takes an integrated border management approach strengthening state institutions' capacity, facilitating cross-border collaboration and engaging affected populations.

GABON, TOGO USD 2.2M

UNICEF UNODC

Recent investigations point to an increase in human trafficking of women and children from Togo, overland via Nigeria, and then by boat to Gabon. Strongly aligned to each country's national priorities, and with a unique 'migratory route' approach, this Joint Programme will aim to help prevent and counter trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants along the maritime and land routes in the countries of origin, transit and destination.

NIGERIA USD 2M

IOM UNODC

Nigeria, a major country of origin, transit and destination, adopted its first National Migration policy in 2015 but effective migration management and governance remain a challenge. In partnership with nine governmental entities and with the active involvement of non-state actors including migrant associations and diaspora representatives, the Joint Programme seeks to strengthen the country's capacity to collect, analyse and use data and develop a national GCM implementation plan.

REGIONAL IGAD USD 2.15M

IOM UNHCR UNODC

The IGAD region is amongst the most vulnerable to climate change and, as a consequence, the number of people migrating is expected to continue increasing. This Joint Programme seeks to address knowledge gaps pertaining to the drivers of migration and ensure that people affected by climate change are adequately factored in national and regional mobility frameworks and strategies on climate action, ultimately facilitating pathways for regular migration in the IGAD region.

ETHIOPIA USD 1.5M

UN HABITAT World Health Organization

Many children and adolescents live on the streets of Addis Ababa due to the city administration's lack of capacity to accurately register and provide services to migrants forcibly returned. Based on a consultative approach with stakeholders and beneficiaries, the Joint Programme aims to reinforce the federal government, the city administration and local organizations in providing reintegration support to returning migrants, focusing on the areas of health, housing, social protection and livelihoods.

SOUTH AFRICA USD 2.6M

IOM UNICEF UNHCR UNDP UNWOMEN

As the main country of destination for migrants in the region, South Africa faces challenges of integration and social cohesion, with a recent history of violence against foreign nationals. Aligned with the recently adopted national action plan to combat racism, this pilot initiative focuses on three provinces where the partners seek to strengthen the local system capacities to respond to violence and promote social cohesion among migrants and host communities.

THEMATIC AREA 1 Promoting Use of Data



IN THE PIPELINE

NIGER USD 2.5M

IOM UNHCR UNICEF UNWOMEN

Niger faces severe climate challenges that impact its population, including migrants and refugees. In the Agadez region, a key transit area, these issues worsen the vulnerabilities of people already traumatized in their journey. The Joint Programme will aim to reduce these groups' and host communities' climate vulnerabilities, promote peaceful coexistence, enhance human rights, and boost women's adaptive capacity, essential for achieving inclusive and sustainable outcomes for all communities in the region.

BELGIUM, MOROCCO, SENEGAL USD 3M

IOM UNICEF UNWOMEN

Climate change in Morocco and Senegal is severely impacting rural communities, leading to increased out migration, particularly among youth and men, and leaving many women behind. The Joint Programme aims to strengthen these communities' resilience by leveraging diaspora contributions to climate action in agrifood systems. This will be achieved by mobilizing diaspora communities, engaging agripreneurs and local communities, enhancing policy dialogue with national stakeholders, and raising awareness of the diaspora's critical role in food security and climate action.

LIBERIA USD 3M

UNICEF IOM

In recent years, Liberia has seen a significant influx of migrants from other West African countries, particularly Burkina Faso, who venture into transboundary forest areas with Côte d'Ivoire to establish cocoa plantations. This arrival has sparked mixed reactions within local communities: some view the migrants as a valuable source of agricultural labour, while others resent their perceived illegal occupation of land. The Joint Programme aims to contribute to evidence-based policymaking on labour migration in the context of environmental degradation and climate change, while advancing socio-economic and environmental objectives.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE, BURKINA FASO USD 4M

IOM UNICEF UNODC UNWOMEN

The border between Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire is susceptible to extremist influences and presents fragilities related to the cohabitation of communities with limited land and natural resources. Beyond the necessary capacity strengthening of border authorities, the Joint Programme will engage cross-border communities, with a strong focus on women, to increase access to services and improve trust among communities and local authorities.

CHAD USD 4M

IOM UNICEF UNITED NATIONS WOMEN SDG

Climate change and environmental degradation have further disrupted Chad's fragile ecosystem, harming pastoralist livelihoods, fueling conflicts, and increasing migratory flows. Limited governance capacity and poor access to basic services worsen the situation. The Joint Programme will aim to strengthen rights-based governance of transhumance and pastoralist mobility, with a focus on protecting transhumant children, including 'child cattle herders'.

ZIMBABWE USD 2.5M

IOM UNICEF

With high numbers of children on the move, Zimbabwe faces many challenges related to the unsafe migration of unaccompanied minors and separated children. Building on recent progress, the Joint Programme will aim to address the key gaps that still remain in the national child protection systems.

MALAWI USD 3.1M

IOM UNICEF UNODC UNWOMEN

Malawi is a key transit point for migrants traveling the dangerous 'Southern Routes' from the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region to South Africa. Despite its significance, this route is under-researched. The Joint Programme will aim to tackle challenges by promoting safe migration, curbing transnational crime, and empowering migrants throughout their journey.

BOTSWANA USD 1.7M

UNICEF IOM UNICEF UNICEF

To ensure that migration governance in Botswana is based on consistent, timely, complete and relevant data, the Joint Programme will, in partnership with Government institutions, strengthen migration data collection, analysis and management systems, and support SDG monitoring.

NAMIBIA USD 2.8M

UNICEF IOM UNICEF

Namibia, especially in its Northern regions – Omusati, Kunene, Kavango East and West, Ohangwena, and Otjozondjupa – struggles with the adverse impacts of climate change, facing droughts and floods. With borders adjoining Angola, Zambia, and Botswana, climate-induced cross-border movements pose a crucial challenge. The Joint Programme will target these regions, addressing vulnerabilities by prioritizing children's rights and enhancing food security. Strategies include strengthening human rights-based policies and uplifting livelihoods.

THEMATIC AREA 1 Promoting Use of Data

THEMATIC AREA 2 Protecting Human Rights

THEMATIC AREA 3 Addressing Irregular Migration

THEMATIC AREA 4 Facilitating Regular Migration

THEMATIC AREA 5 Improving Social Inclusion

* Maps are for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations Network on Migration.

The Role of International Collaboration and Funding



[Our Climate Our Future Climate Stores Interactive Map](#)

“The site spotlights climate stories from youth across the U.S. and what they are doing to take action. The site also features Climate Bites, short videos that unpack climate ideas in less than four minutes.”

[Task Force on Displacement](#)

“The Task Force on Displacement (TFD) was established in 2015 at COP 21, with its mandate later extended at the recommendation by the ExCom in 2018. In its current phase work of the TFD focuses more broadly on strategic workstream (d) of the current five-year rolling workplan of the ExCom, which aims to enhance cooperation and facilitation in relation to human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation. In particular, this strategic workstream focuses on better understanding the impacts of climate change on human mobility, disseminating and facilitating the uptake of the recommendations developed in the first phase, as well as facilitating stakeholder engagement for further action.”

[C40-MMC Global Mayors Task Force on Climate and Migration](#)

“The C40-MMC Global Mayors Task Force on Climate and Migration, launched in June 2021, brings together leading mayors from around the world to accelerate local, national and international responses to the inter-sectional challenges of climate and migration in cities. The Task Force unites mayors from different urban global contexts: Accra, Amman, Bristol, Freetown, London, Milan, São Paulo, and Washington D.C. under the leadership of the C40 Co-Chair and Mayor of Freetown, Yvonne Aki-Sawyer.”

[HABITABLE Linking Climate Change, Habitability and Social Tipping Points: Scenarios for Climate Migration](#)

“HABITABLE is an EU-funded project aiming to significantly advance our understanding of the current inter-linkages between climate change impacts, migration and displacement patterns, and to better anticipate their future evolution.”

[IUCN CEESP Migration, Environmental Change and Conflict Task Force \(2024\)](#)

“CEESP is a unique network of approximately 1,500 volunteers representing disciplines from biology and anthropology, economics and law, to culture and Indigenous peoples – among many others. Our work represents the crossroads of conservation and development. CEESP contributes to the IUCN Mission by providing insights and expertise and promoting policies and action to harmonise the conservation of nature with the crucial socio-economic and cultural concerns of human communities – such as livelihoods, human rights and responsibilities, human development, security, equity, and the fair and effective governance of natural resources.”

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