

Climate Migration

Forms of human violence such as persecution, terrorism and war can force people to flee their homes in order to stay safe, ultimately making them refugees. However, climate can also play a role and lead to climate migration.¹ El-Hinnawi defines **climate refugees** as "those people who have been forced to leave their traditional habitat, temporarily or permanently, because of a marked environmental disruption (natural and/or triggered by people) that jeopardize their existence and/or seriously affects the quality of their life".²

21.5 million people

have been forcibly displaced by weather-related events since 2008.³

1.2 billion people

could be displaced by climate-related events by 2050.⁴

South Asia is a

climate change prone region. Particularly Maldives, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, and India.⁵



Countries most affected by climate migration (2021).¹⁰



260 MILLION

people living in coastal areas at high risk of rising sea levels. 90% whom are from poor developing countries and small island states.⁶



LITTLE CLIMATE ACTION

could lead to up to 143 million people migrating internally across Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and Latin America by 2050.⁷



2.6% OF THE POPULATION

in Latin America could become "internal climate migrants" by 2050. This represents 17.1 Million people.⁷



STRONG CLIMATE ACTION

could reduce migration across Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and Latin America to a minimum of 31 million if action is taken to limit climate change and better manage migration flows.⁷



NO GENDER-NEUTRALITY

Effects of climate change predominantly impact education, maternal health of and gender-based violence towards women and girls.⁸



MANY ISLAND STATES

have integrated climate change-related mobility into their national strategy. The goal is to support people in staying in viable areas and provide opportunities for those who choose to relocate.⁹



Average Annual Weather-related displacements in Millions (2012-2021).¹⁰

