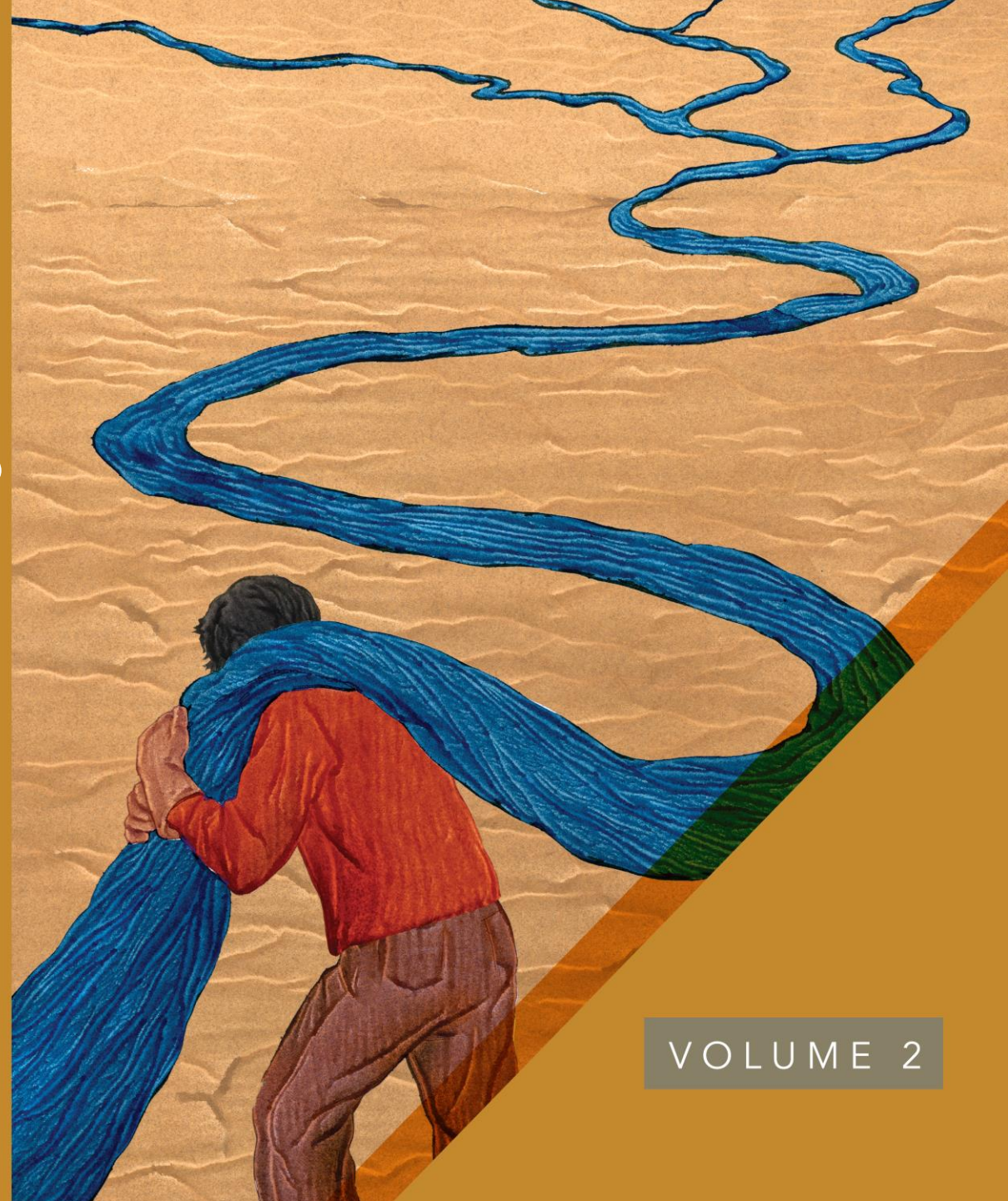


The climate and migration link(s) analyzed – causes, effects and responses

Prepared for the EMN/EU Presidency
Conference on Displacement and
Migration
Stockholm May 11, 2023

Dr Anders Jagerskog, World Bank



VOLUME 2

Faces of migration: people move for many interconnected reasons

- Insights from Groundswell report



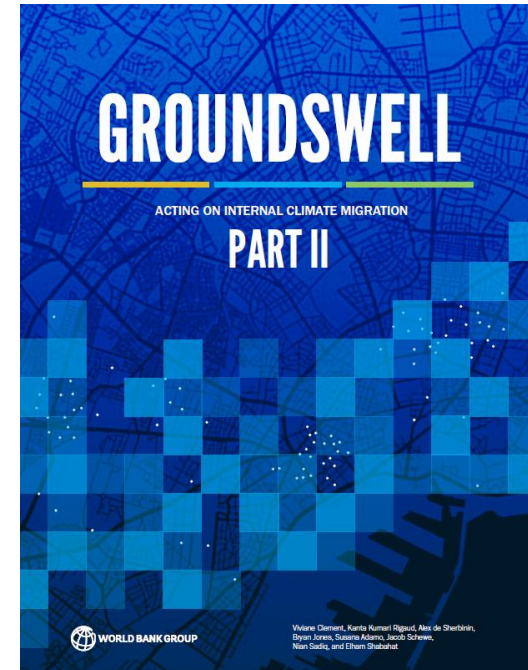
Wolde Danse (28) Ethiopia



Monoara Khatun (23) Bangladesh

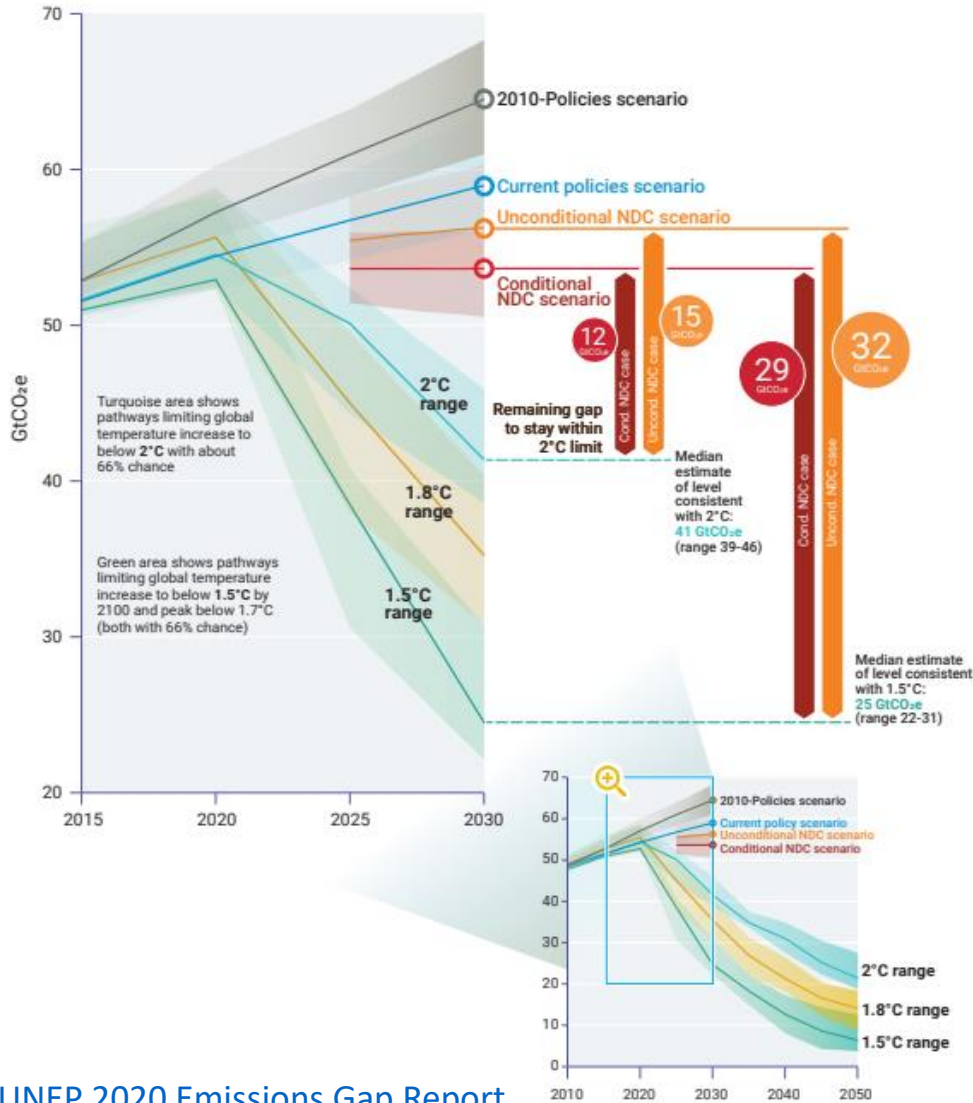


Javier Martinez (26) Mexico



Climate change is emerging as a potent driver of mobility

The world is still headed for at least 3 degrees of warming by 2100

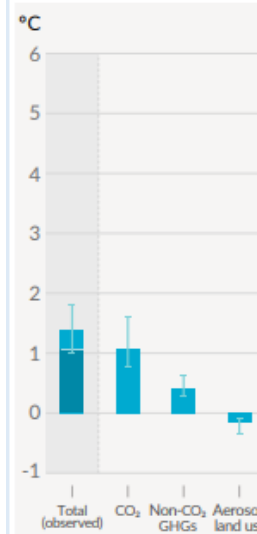


[UNEP 2020 Emissions Gap Report](#)

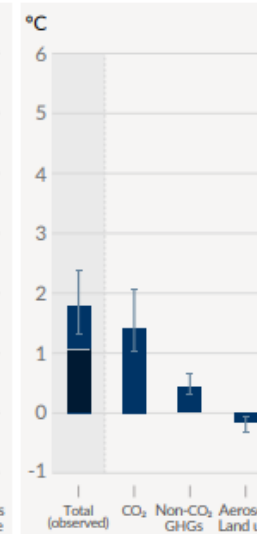
b) Contribution to global surface temperature increase from different emissions, with a dominant role of CO₂ emissions

Change in global surface temperature in 2081-2100 relative to 1850-1900 (°C)

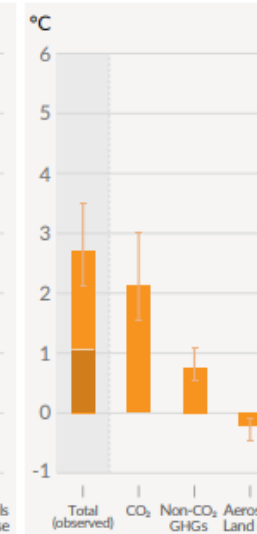
SSP1-1.9



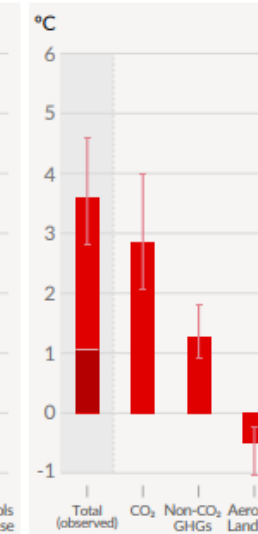
SSP1-2.6



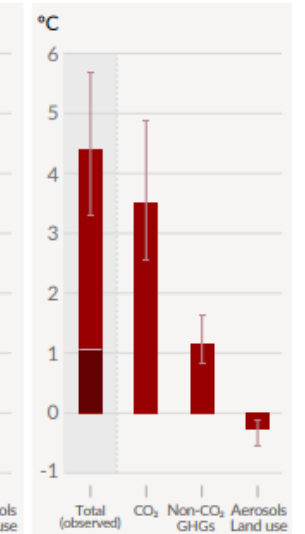
SSP2-4.5



SSP3-7.0



SSP5-8.5

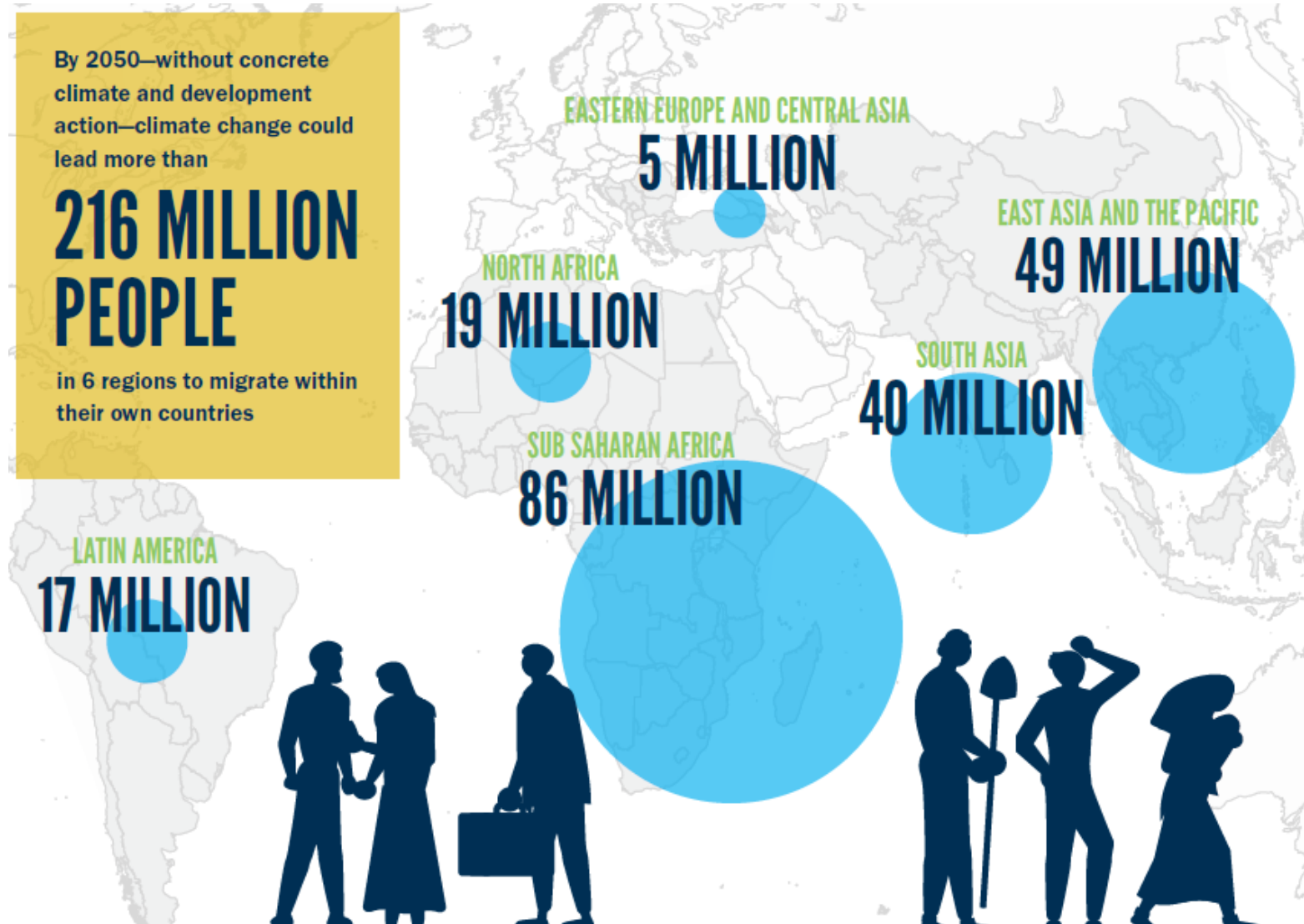


Total warming (observed warming to date in darker shade), warming from CO₂, warming from non-CO₂ GHGs and cooling from changes in aerosols and land use

“Recent changes in the climate are **widespread, rapid, and intensifying, and unprecedented** in thousands of years.

Unless there are immediate, rapid, and large-scale reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, **limiting warming to 1.5°C will be beyond reach.**” [IPCC AR6](#)

Climate change will drive internal migration to 2050 across six regions



The poorest and most vulnerable areas will be hit the hardest, threatening development gains

The window to act is still open – but not for long...

The future scale, trend, and spatial patterns of internal climate migration will depend on **our collective climate and development action now** in this pivotal decade

Action is needed in **4 key areas** at the intersection of climate, migration and development



CUT GLOBAL GREENHOUSE GASES

to reduce the climate pressures that drive climate migration



INTEGRATE CLIMATE MIGRATION

into far-sighted green, resilient and inclusive development planning



PLAN FOR EACH PHASE

of migration — before, during and after — to ensure positive adaptation and development outcomes



INVEST IN UNDERSTANDING THE DRIVERS

of climate migration through evidence-based research, models, and consultations, to inform policy response

EBB AND FLOW

VOLUME 1. WATER, MIGRATION,
AND DEVELOPMENT

Esha Zaveri, Jason Russ, Amjad Khan, Richard Damania,
Edoardo Borgomeo, and Anders Jägerskog

WATER SHAPES MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Water deficits explain **10%**
of the rise in total migration

Water deficits result in **5** times
as much migration as water excess

Why

Migration can act as a
release valve
when droughts induce
income shocks

But **not everyone**
has the option to move:



**Droughts can trap
the poorest households**

Low-income country residents are **80%**
less likely to be able to move than
higher-income residents

Who

Droughts
can also
influence
who
migrates

Workers moving out of regions
with lower rainfall bring with
them **lower skills** which affects
economic productivity
in receiving regions



Migrants escaping droughts face
a wage gap of up to **3.4%** when
they arrive at their destination

Where

Cities are the destination
of most migrants who are
escaping droughts

Day zero-like events,
where cities almost
run out of water
are more frequent
than we realize

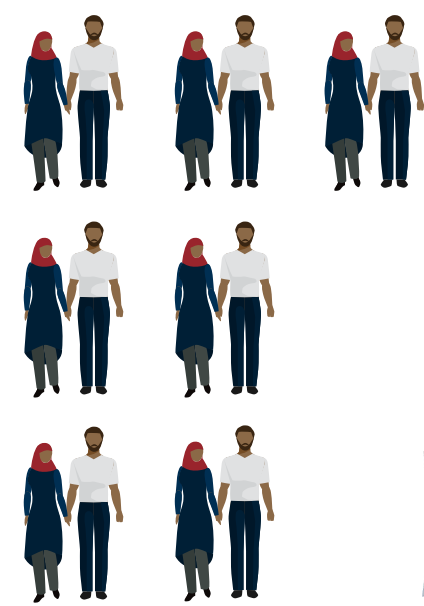
But even in cities **droughts**
can **haunt migrants**



These events can reduce
urban growth by up to **12**
percentage points

Volume 2: MENA focused: The region is experiencing the highest levels of forced displacement in the world with millions facing water insecurity.

7.2 million
refugees



2.7 million
hosted in MENA region



12.4 million
internally displaced
people (IDPs) fleeing
armed conflict



Countries in the region increasingly contend with policy issues at the nexus of water, conflict and forced displacement.

Key questions to examine the interplay of water, conflict and forced displacement in the Middle East and North Africa.



Water as a driver of conflict and cooperation

Why and in what context does water contribute to conflict and forced displacement?



Water as a casualty of conflict

Why and in what context does conflict contribute to water insecurity?



Water as a source of vulnerability

- Where do the forcibly displaced live?
- What water risks do they face?

While media reports and some research suggest that there is a direct link between water, conflict and forced displacement, the evidence suggests caution in invoking causal relationships.

Researchers Link Syrian Conflict to a Drought Made Worse by Climate Change

The New York Times

How climate change paved the way to war in Syria



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Water is increasingly a casualty and weapon of conflict.

Syria

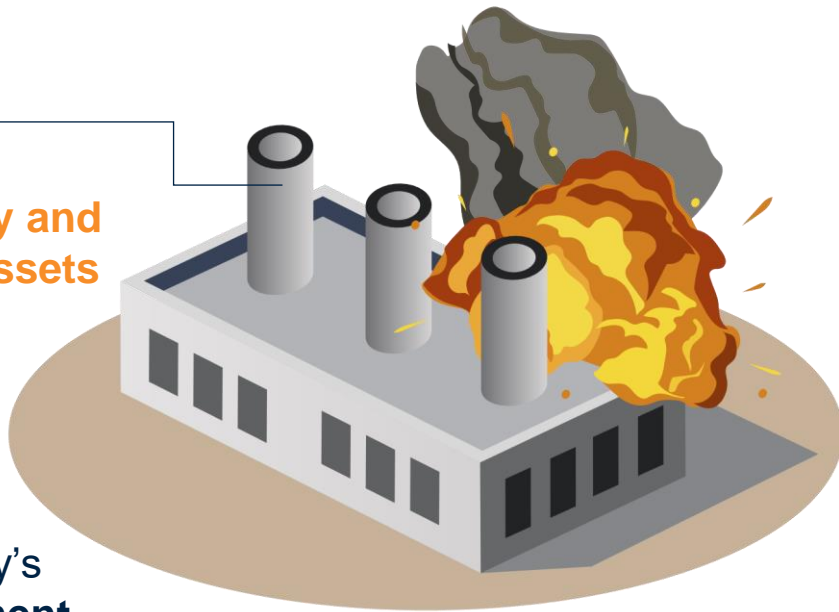
457

water supply and sanitation assets

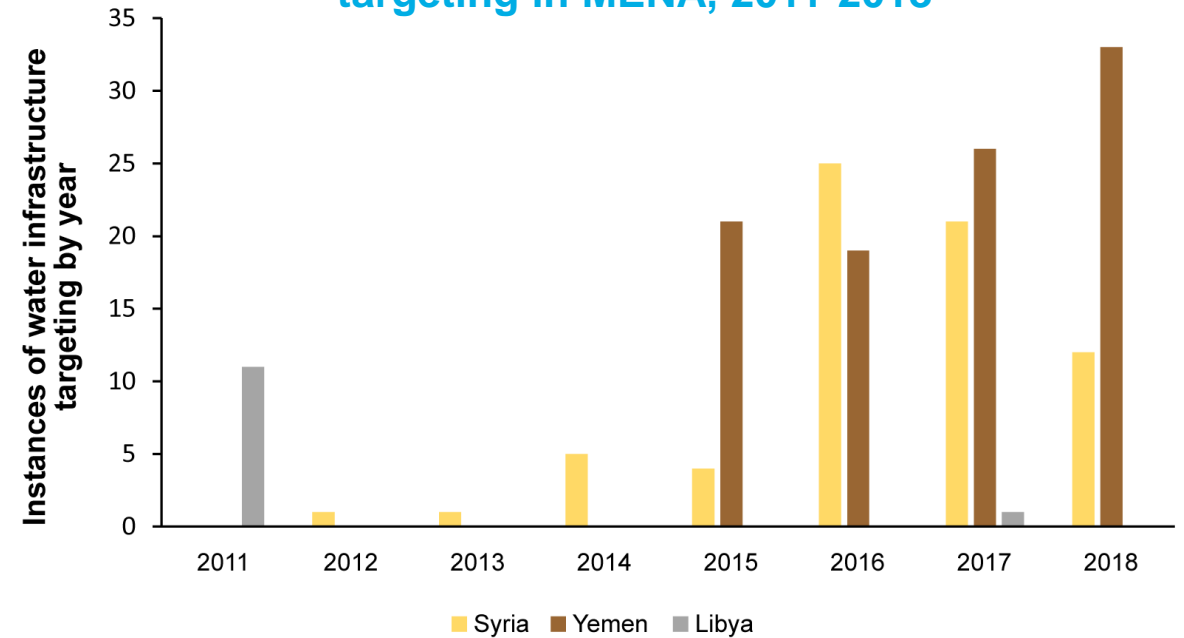
have been damaged, including

2/3rds

of the country's water treatment plants and half of its pumping stations.



Instances of water infrastructure targeting in MENA, 2011-2018



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- Where do the forcibly displaced live?
- What water risks do they face?

Water is among the main factors determining the vulnerabilities of those who are forcibly displaced.



In spite of the
challenges, water
provides an opportunity
to **build resilience.**



Policymakers will likely face trade-offs between short-term, uncoordinated measures to respond to immediate water needs and long-term measures needed to address structural water sector issues.

3 decision points at which specific trade-offs shape which paths are taken:



1 Prevention and precrisis coordination and planning



2 Responding to protracted forced displacement



3 Preparing for recovery and return

Thank You

Anders Jagerskog
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World Bank Transboundary
Waters Focal Point*

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WORLD BANK GROUP
Water



GWSP
GLOBAL WATER
SECURITY & SANITATION
PARTNERSHIP

