

Climate change risk & human mobility:

Action, insight, foresight

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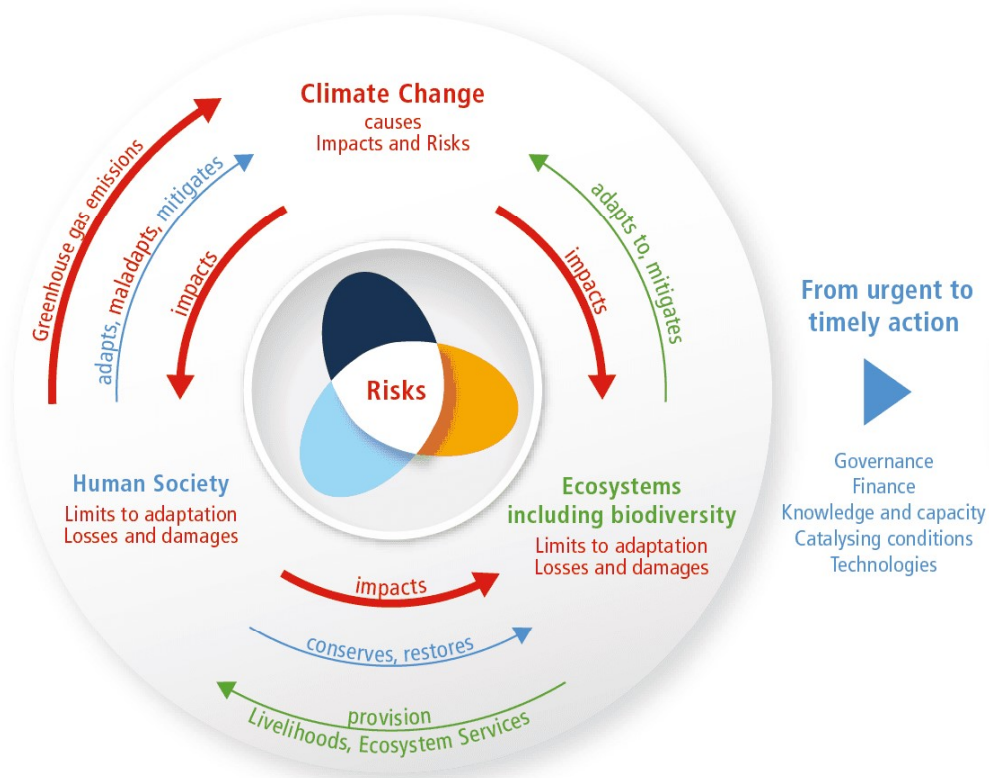
IOM Global Data Institute

European Migration Network

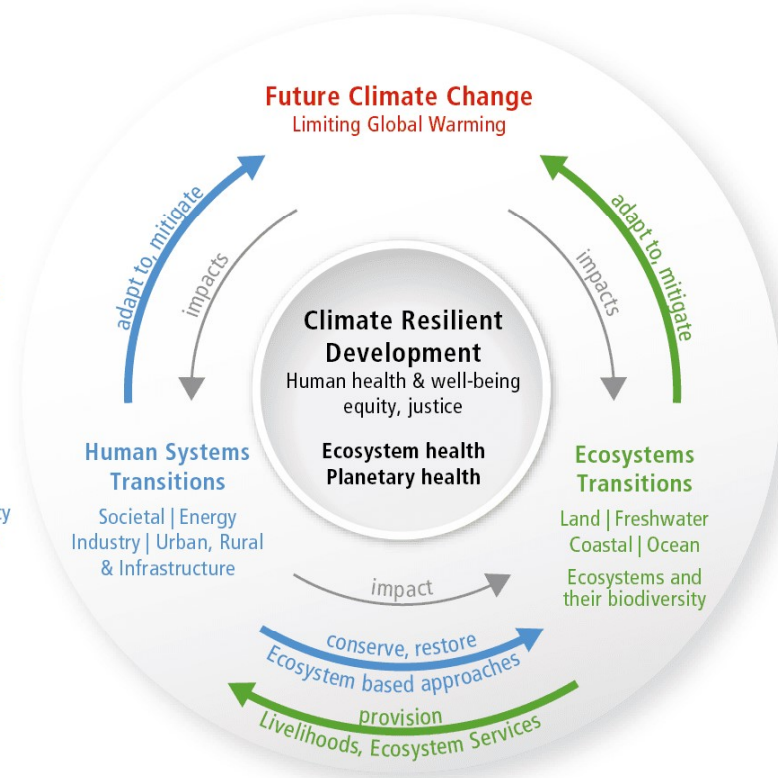
11-12 May 2023

From climate risk to climate resilient development: climate, ecosystems (including biodiversity) and human society as coupled systems

(a) Main interactions and trends



(b) Options to reduce climate risks and establish resilience



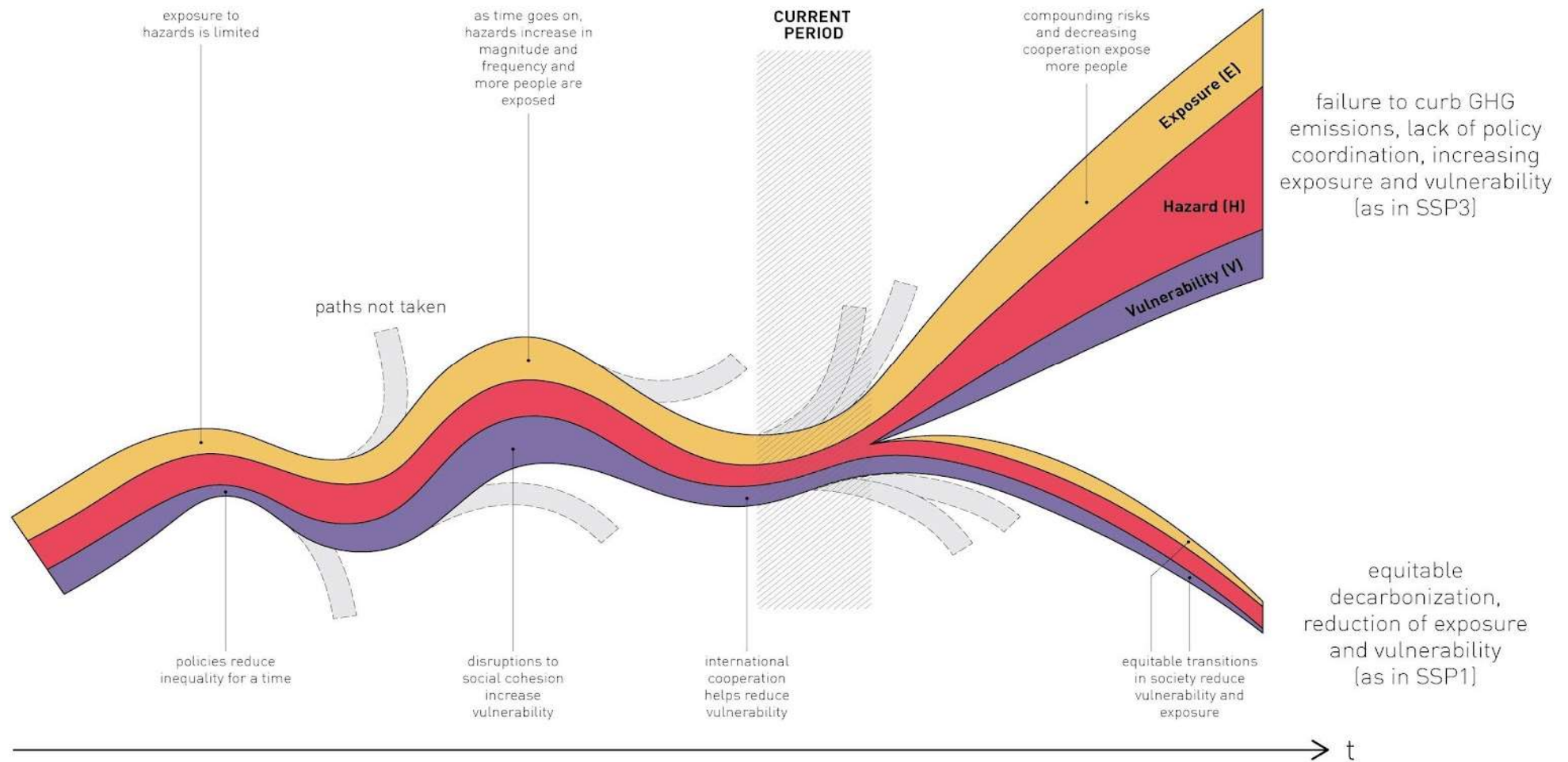
The risk propeller shows that risk emerges from the overlap of:



There is reason to believe that climate change risks are larger, more enduring, and unfolding earlier than previously assumed.

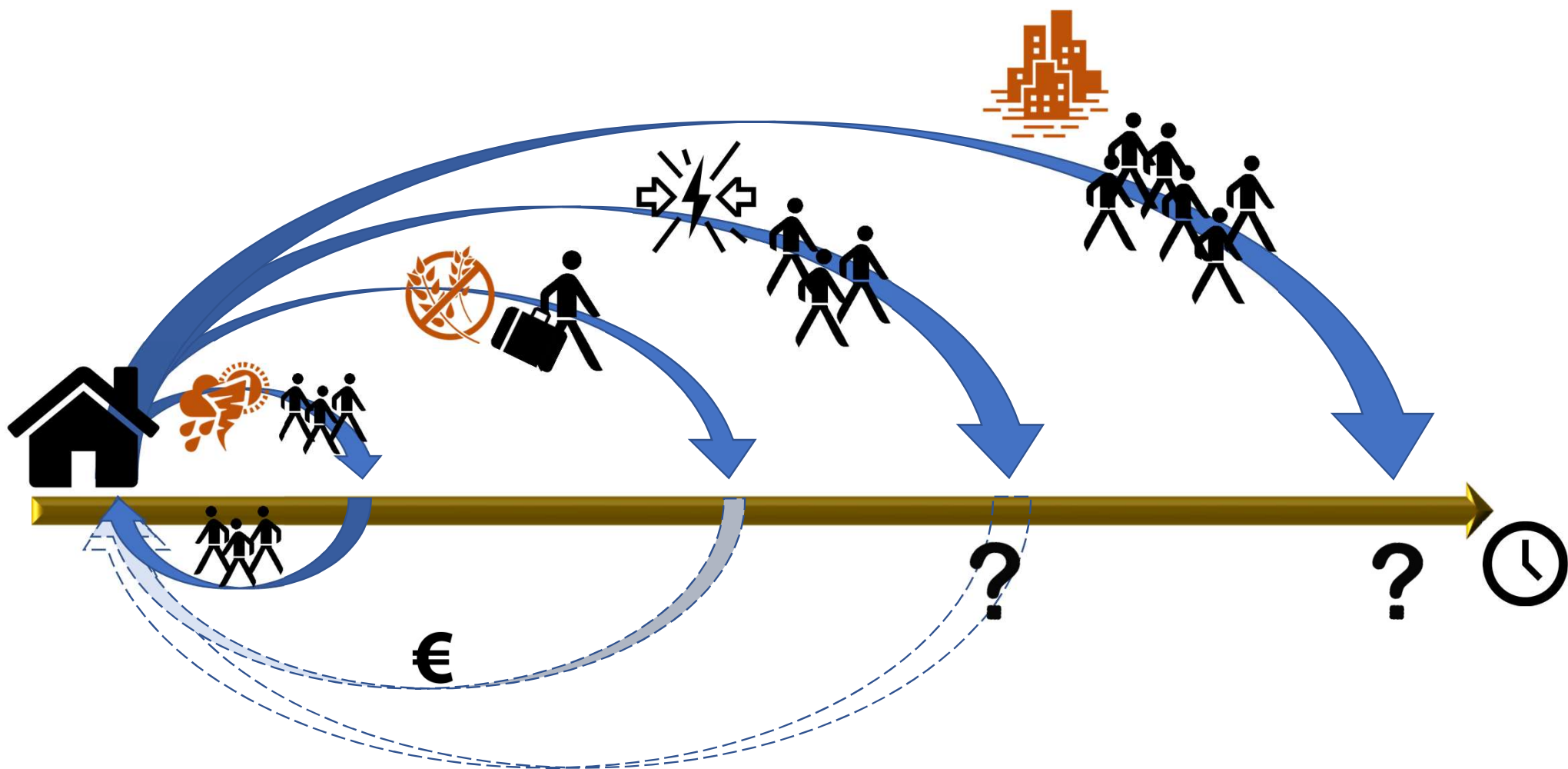
A rationale for expanding a current focus on biophysical disruption to more systematic understanding of the interactions of such disruption with exposure, vulnerability, and response.

Climate change risk changes through time as a function of societal response to biophysical disruption, vulnerability and exposure



Human mobility is one of a range of societal responses to changing exposure and vulnerability to climate change-related biophysical disruption

Data for insight about climate
change disruptions and patterns
of mobility (4)



Shelter

Income & work

Stability

Habitable places

Data for foresight about how
advancing biophysical climate
disruptions expose human
populations

Risks & temporal dimensions of human mobility in the context of climate change

Risks related to mobility and climate stressors	Temporal dimension of departures	Temporal dimensions of return
1 – (Physical) safety from climate-related extreme events	Conditions such as in extreme weather and climate events	When circumstances return to pre-event levels.
2 – Interactions of climate stressors on sustainable livelihoods	Conditions where people seek livelihoods over extended period, return possible.	When livelihood alternatives are available.
3 – Interaction of climate stressors with complex conflict	Conditions where climate stress interacts with complex conflict, social unrest, deteriorating social cohesion.	When circumstances are more stable, people have safety and livelihood options.
4 – Interaction of climate stressors (particularly slow onset processes and tipping points) with habitability	Conditions where populations shift towards places that can sustain communities and livelihoods as circumstances in areas of origin change or deteriorate.	Uncertain.

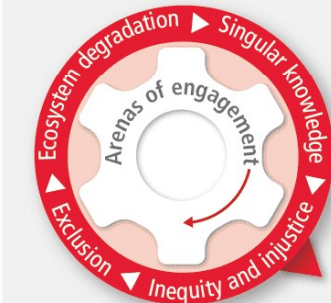
Data for action that informs what can
be done to reduce the vulnerability
of human populations

(a) Societal choices about adaptation, mitigation and sustainable development made in arenas of engagement

Dimensions that enable actions towards higher climate resilient development

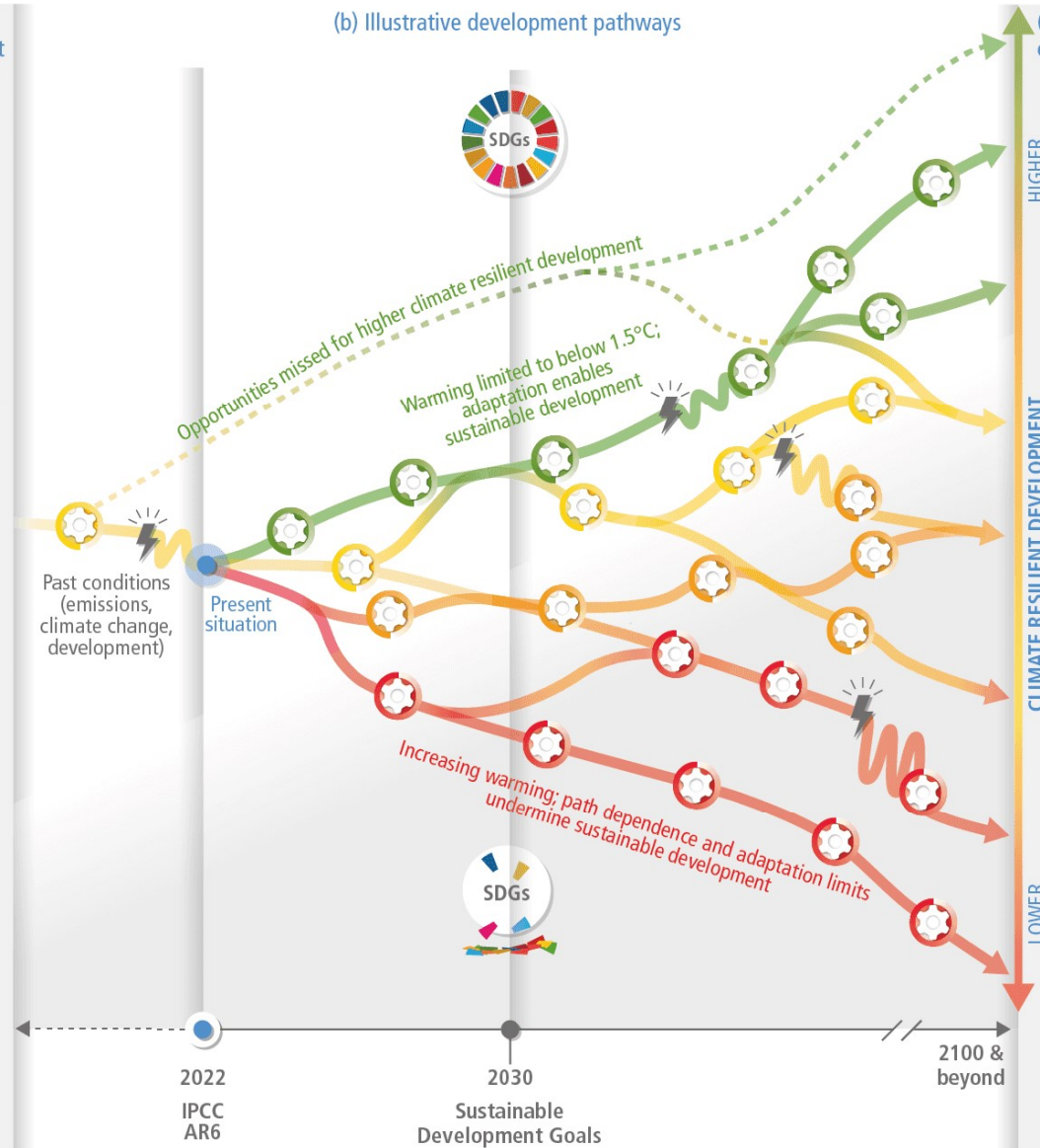


Arenas of engagement:
Community
Socio-cultural
Political
Ecological
Knowledge + technology
Economic + financial

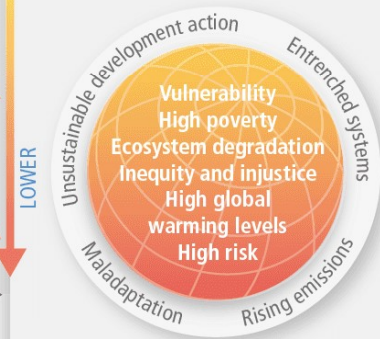
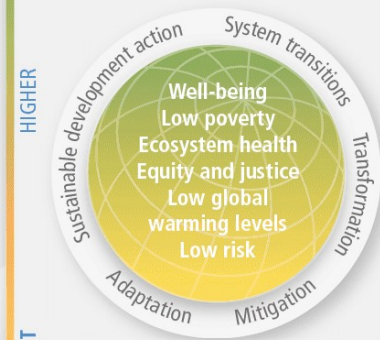


Dimensions that result in actions towards lower climate resilient development

(b) Illustrative development pathways



(c) Actions and outcomes characterizing development pathways



Illustrative climatic or non-climatic shock, e.g. COVID-19, drought or floods, that disrupts the development pathway

Narrowing window of opportunity for higher CRD



We are living
in
the future
of
yesterday

Thank you.

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