



Climate Change, Displacement, Internal Mobility and International Migration

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**A global
phenomenon with
global and local
implications**

Climate Change

Impact on human mobility

Leads more often to displacement that can be reversed

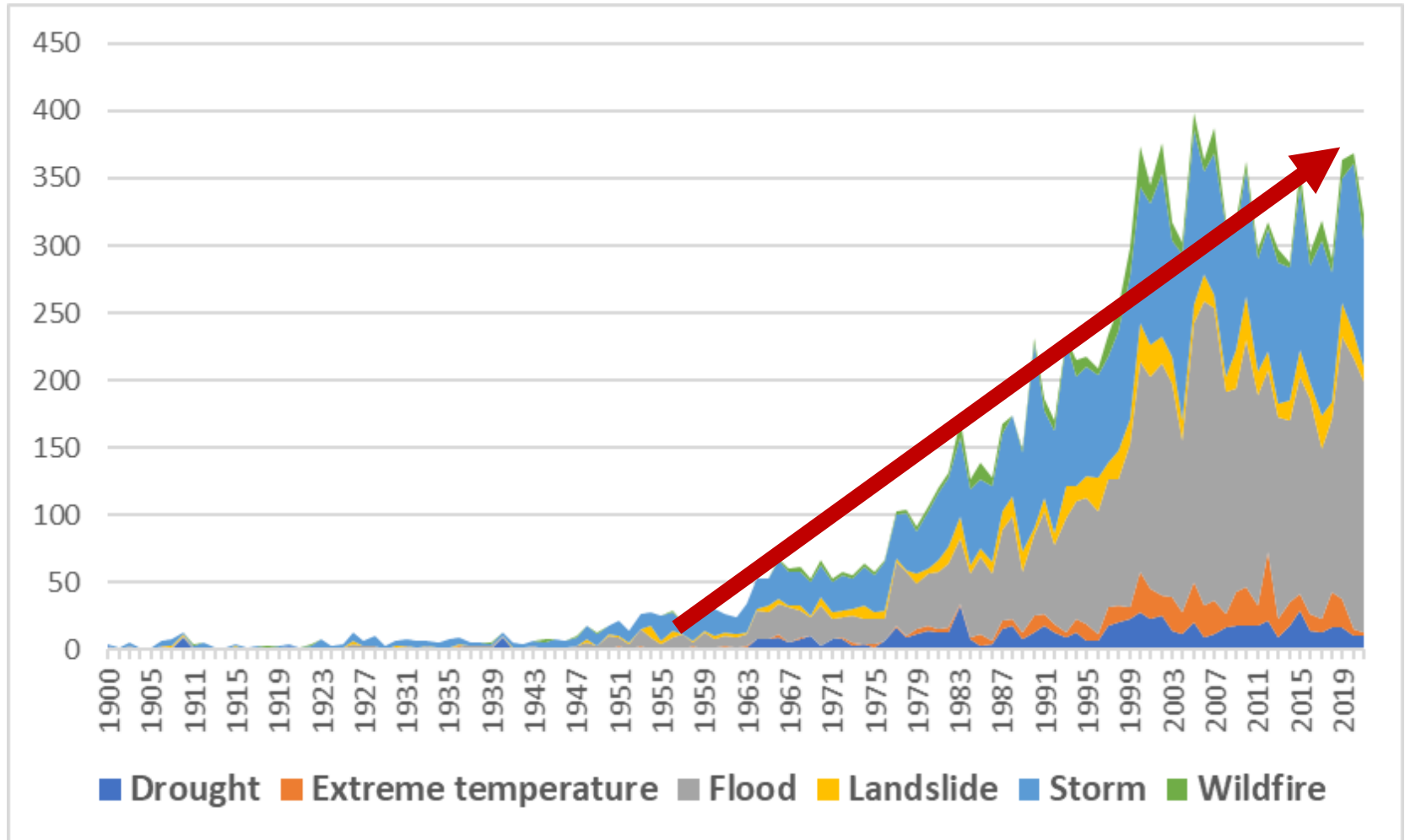
- **Natural disasters**
- **Gradual changes**
- **Degradation of subsistence base**

Leads more often to permanent change of residence

Indirect effect: often perceived as negative economic change

Climate change: Disasters are becoming more frequent

Reported natural disasters by type of disaster without
geophysical disasters, Absolute numbers, 1900-2021

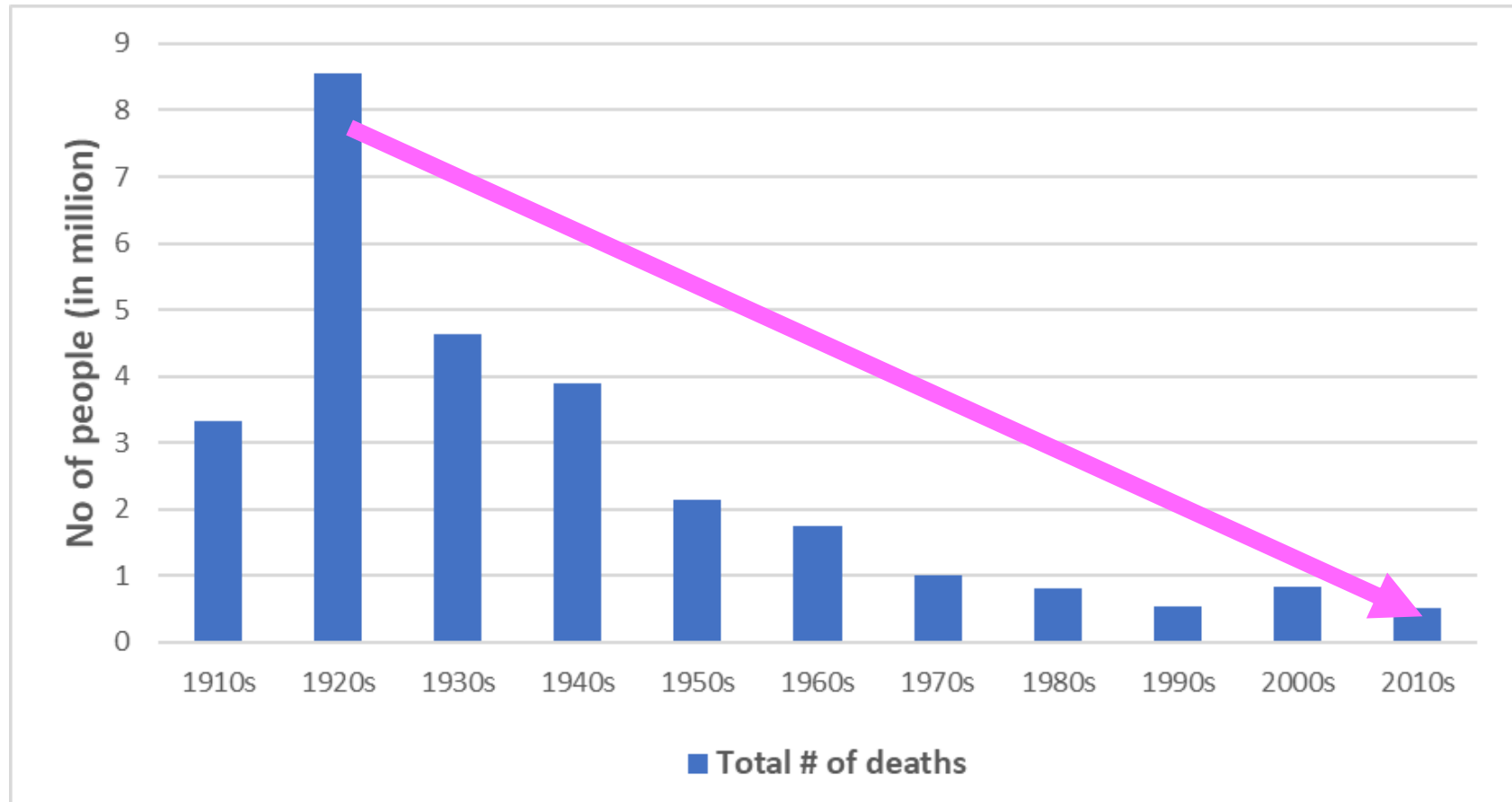


The good news:

Much fewer people die during disasters

Reported number of deaths caused by natural disasters

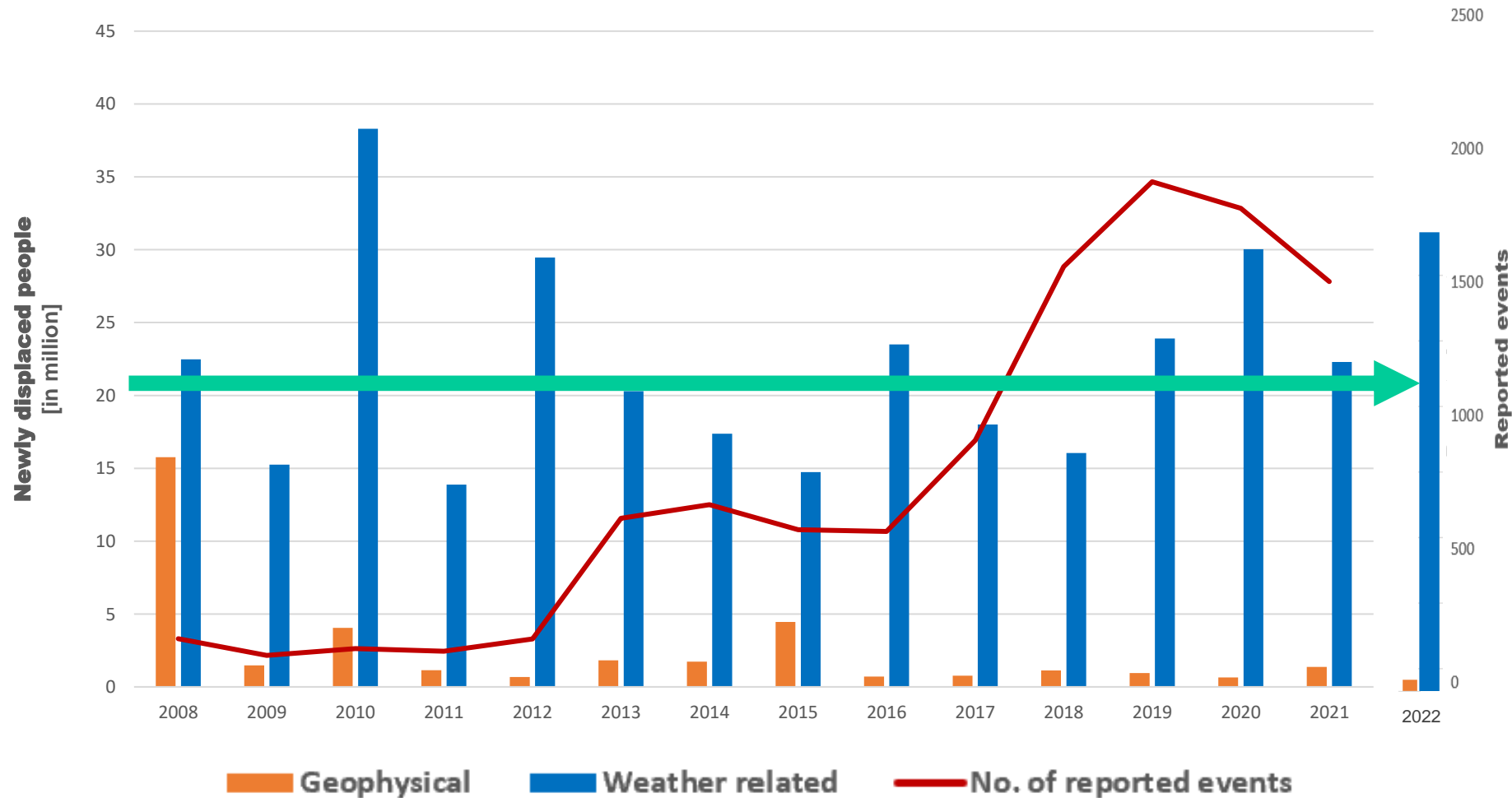
Absolute numbers per decade, 1900-2021



The bad news: Reported natural disasters displace large numbers of people

375 million since 2008

Absolute number of disaster-related displacements, 2008-2022

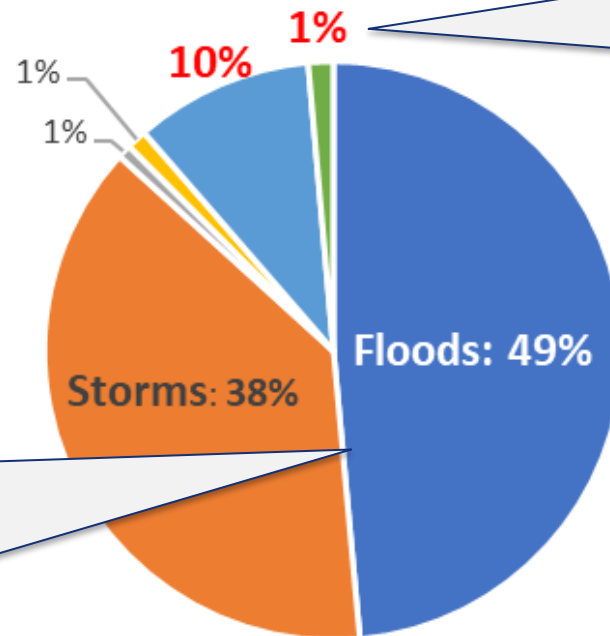


375 million

**Between 2008 and 2021 about
342 million people have been
displaced by natural disasters**

Displacement is mainly caused by floods and storms

Reported share of displaced people by type of disaster, in % of all disaster-related displacements, 2008-2021



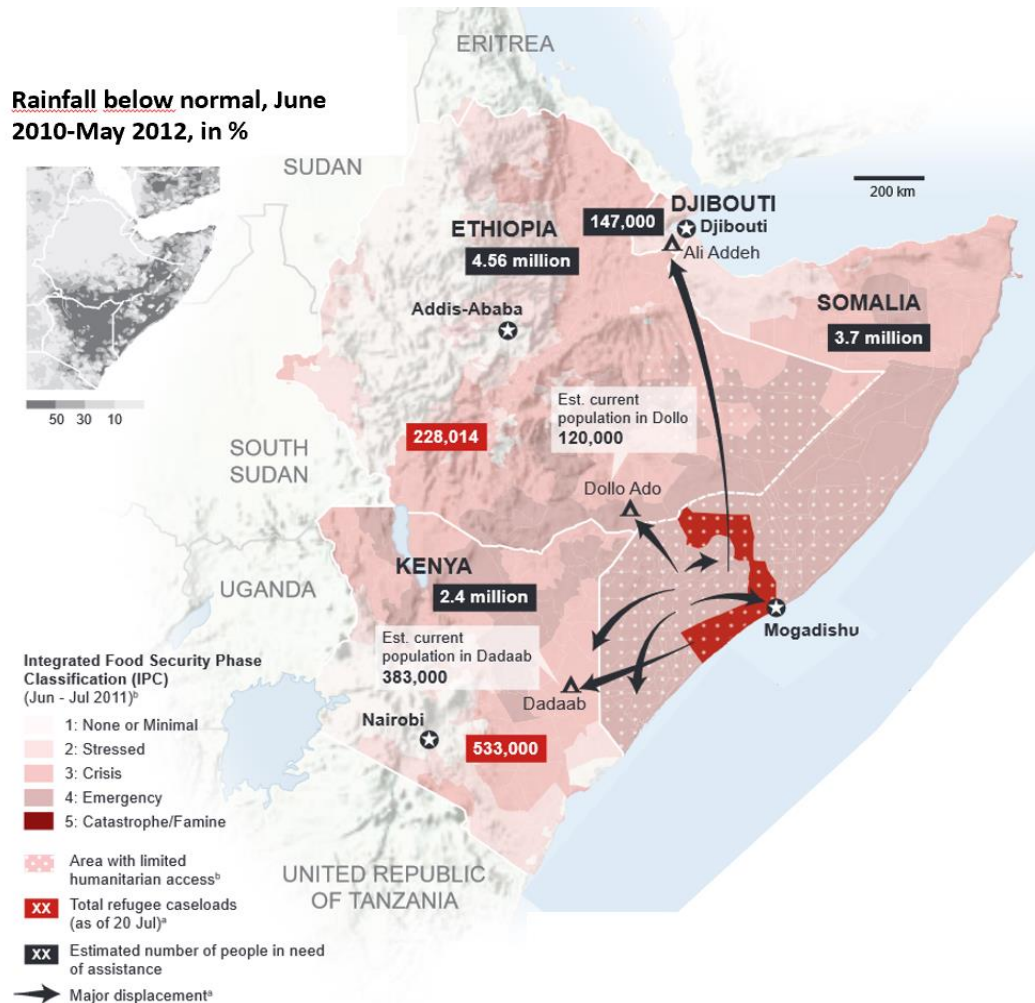
Almost 90% of disaster-driven displacements are linked to weather and climate

Only 11% of disaster-driven displacements are not related to weather and climate

■ Flood ■ Storm ■ Drought ■ Wildfire ■ Earthquake ■ Other

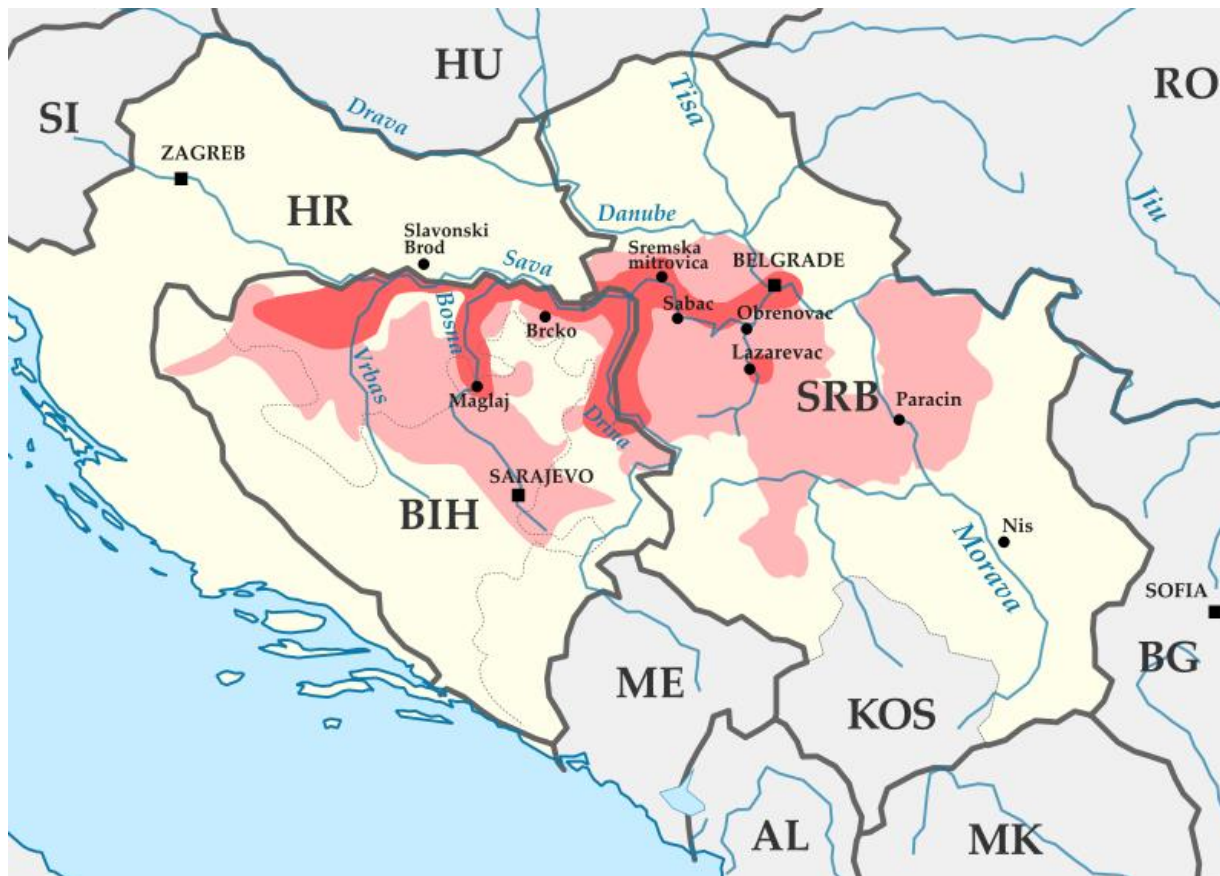
Displacement across international borders is rare

Drought-related displacement within and from Somalia, absolute numbers, 2010-2011



Displacement across international borders is rare

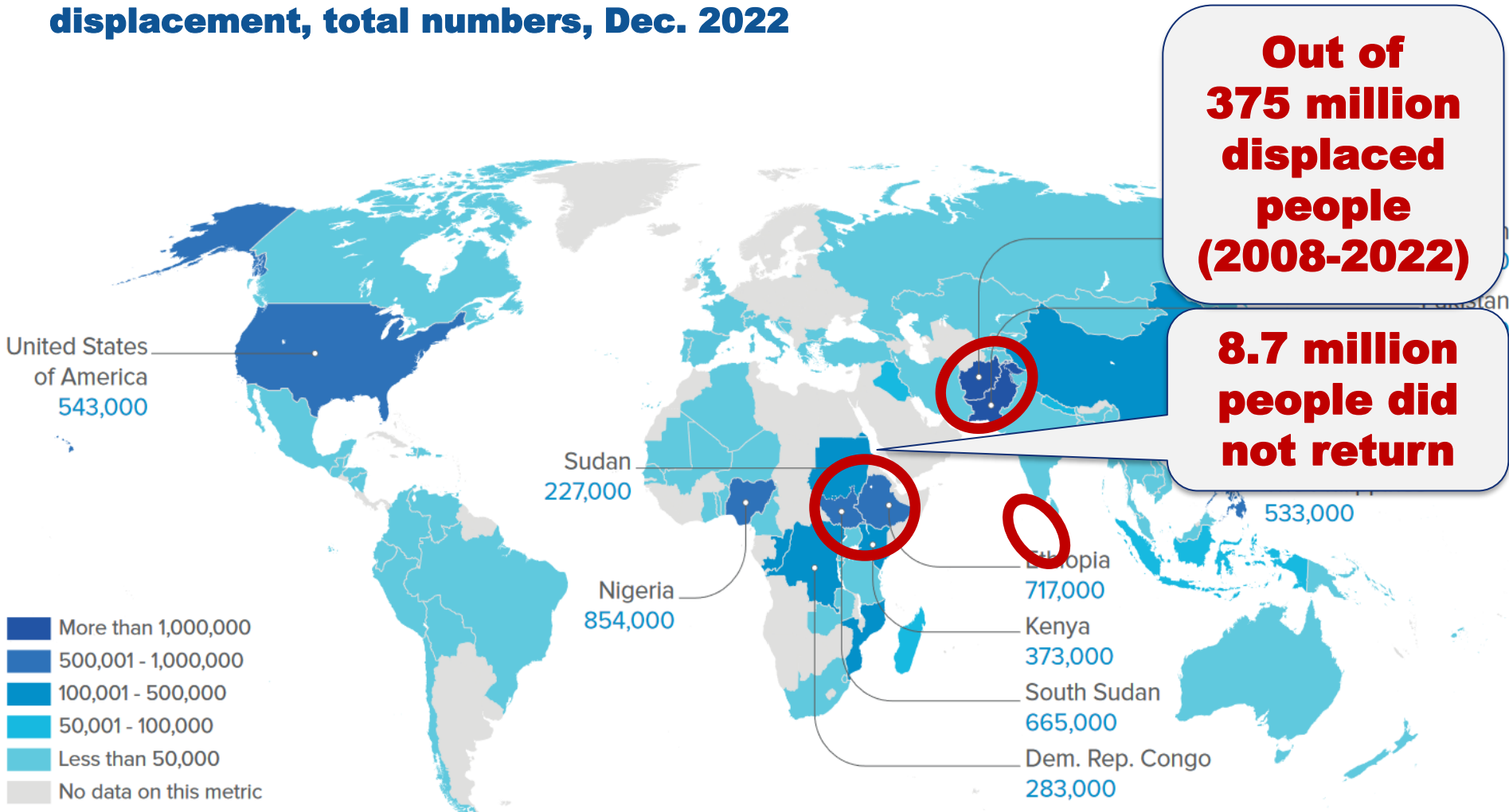
Flood-related displacement along the Sava and the Drina river, 2014



**What happens to people
displaced by natural
disasters?**

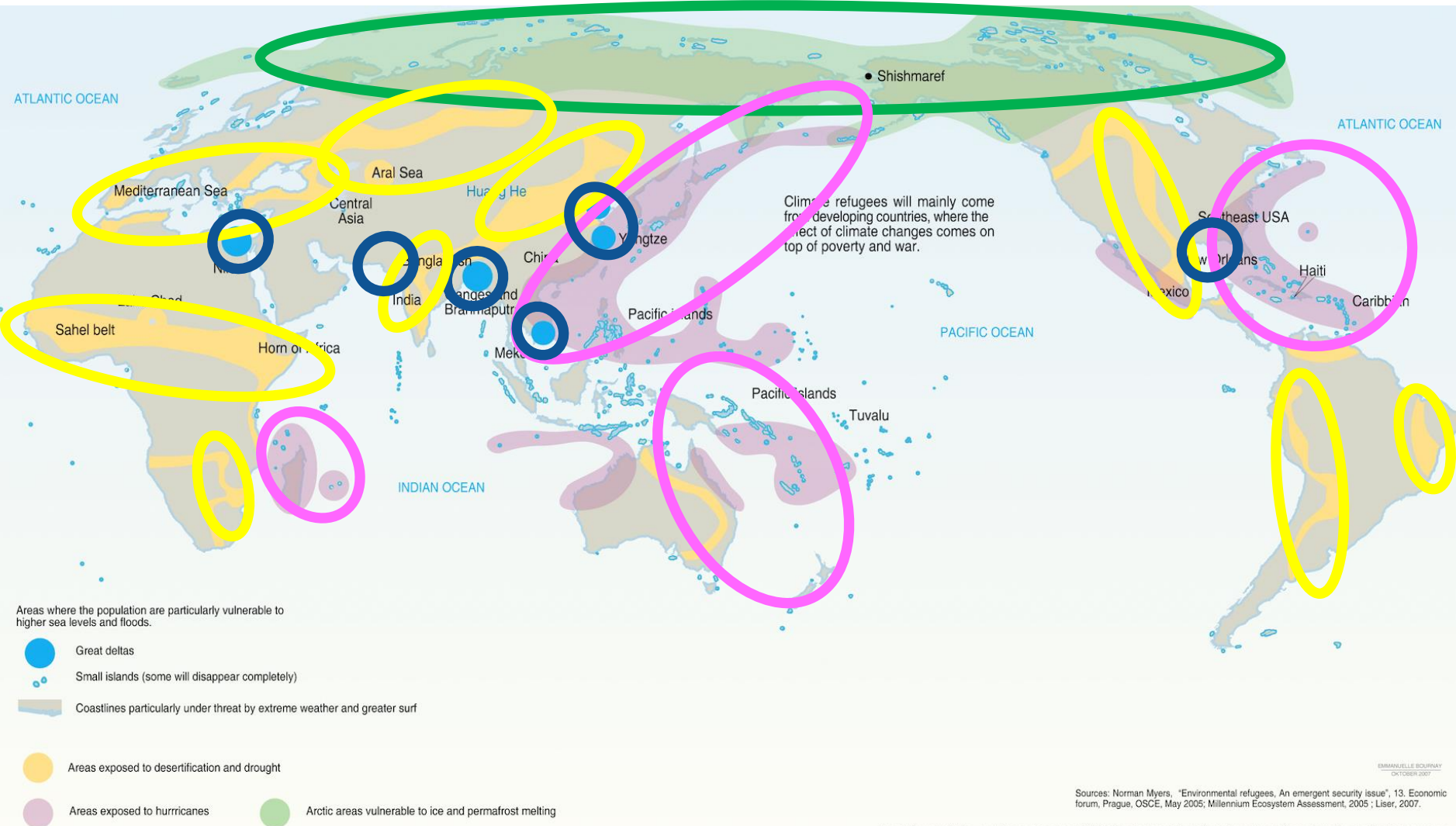
Most people displaced by natural disasters return to their place of origin

Internally Displaced Persons who have not returned after initial disaster displacement, total numbers, Dec. 2022



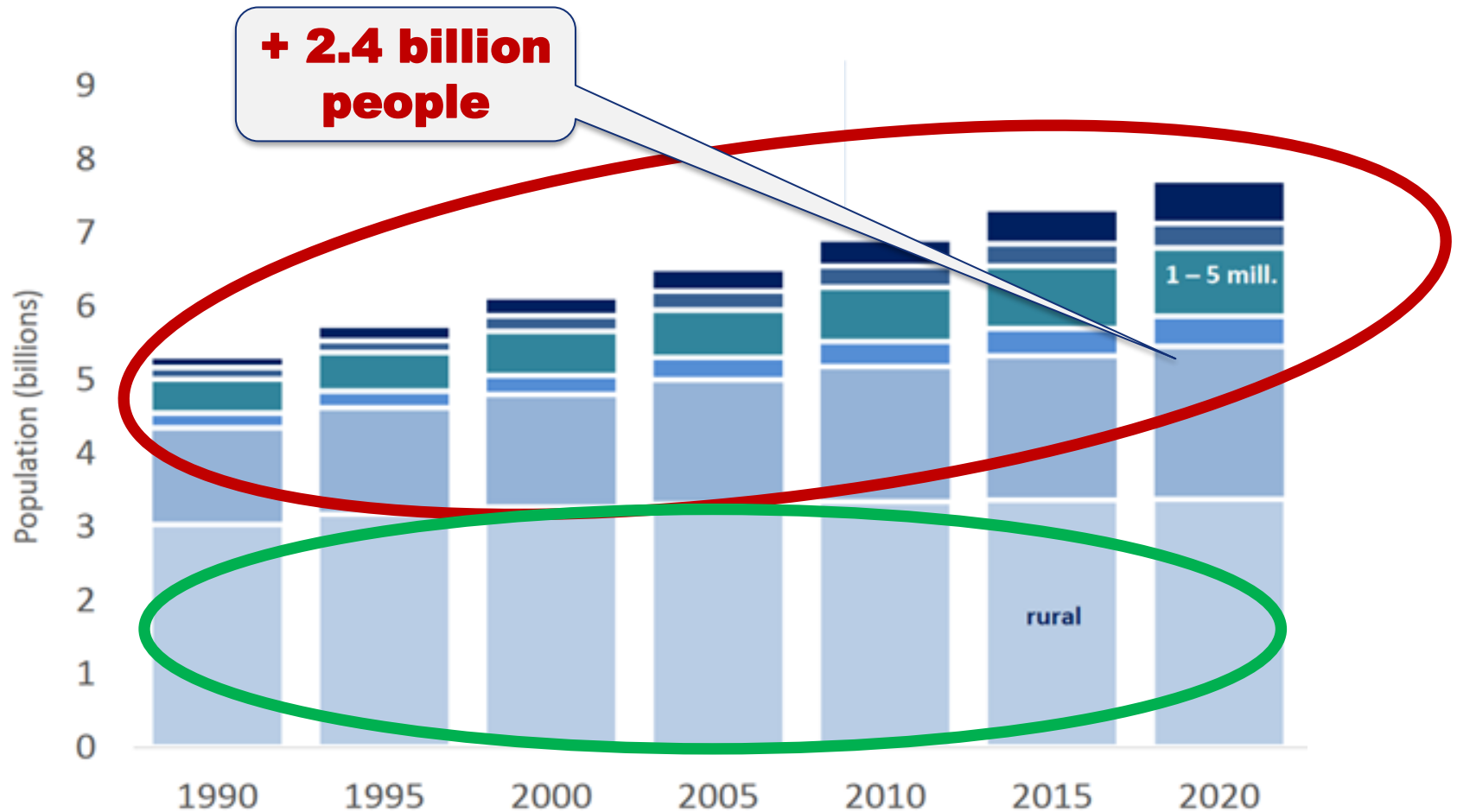
Gradual change of habitat and mobility

Regions negatively affected by future climate change



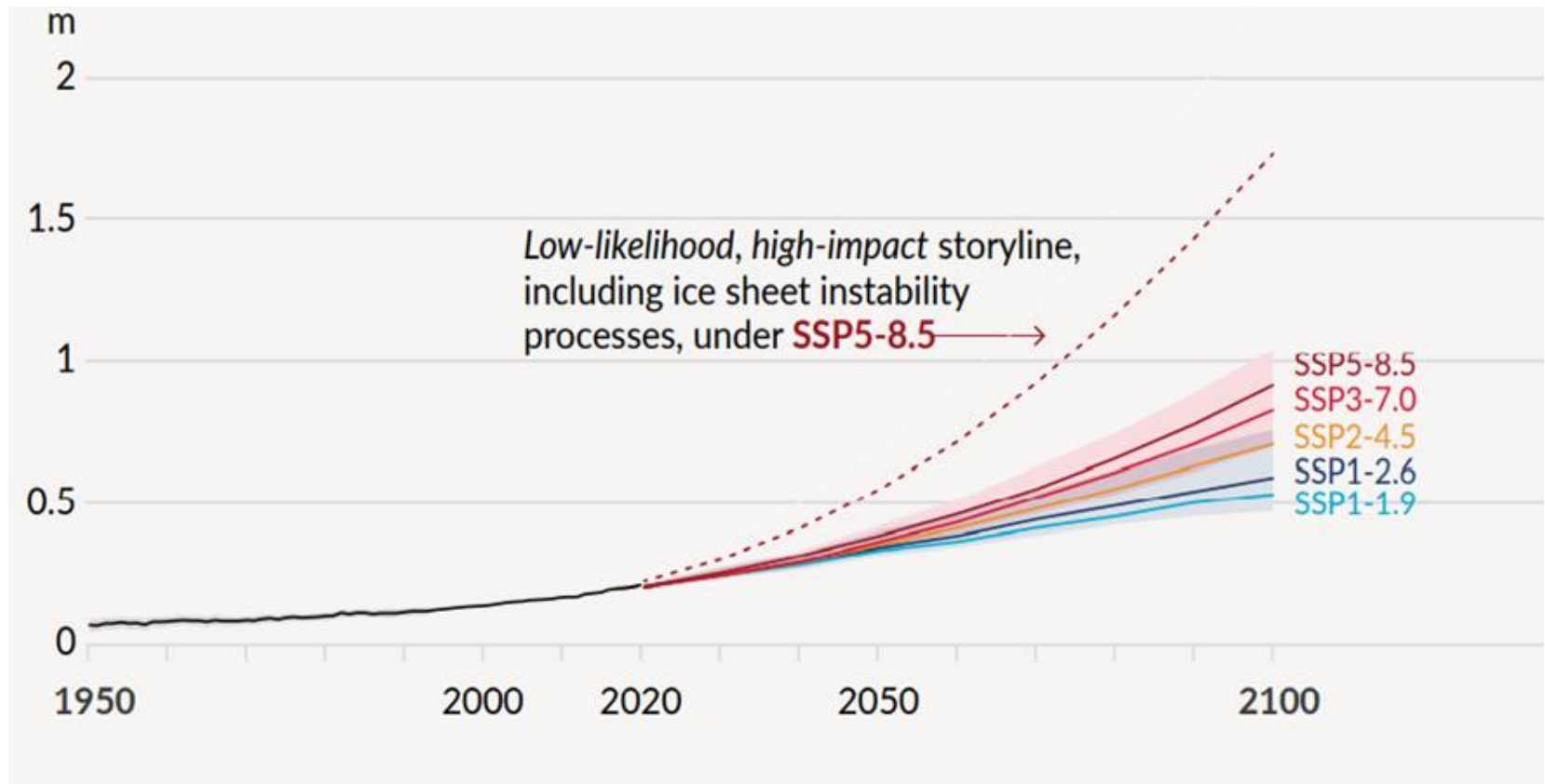
Growth of urban population: Main indicator of slow onset climate change impacting mobility

Global population by type of settlement, 1990-2020



High uncertainty about the future

Rising sea levels: 6 scenarios



**People living below 5 meters
above sea level: 327 million**

And the risk of displacement 2008-2021

High income countries: 62 million

3%

45%

Upper middle income countries: 116 million

63%

Lower middle income countries: 122 million

68%

Low income countries: 27 million

**Climate change does not
automatically lead to loss
of livelihoods and
displacement**

What to do?

(1) Getting better prepared: Humanitarian intervention and disaster relief

(2) Prevention: Less greenhouse gas emissions

(3) Preparation: Permanent resettlement (4)

Adaption: Changing the subsistence base of people living in areas affected by slow onset degradation

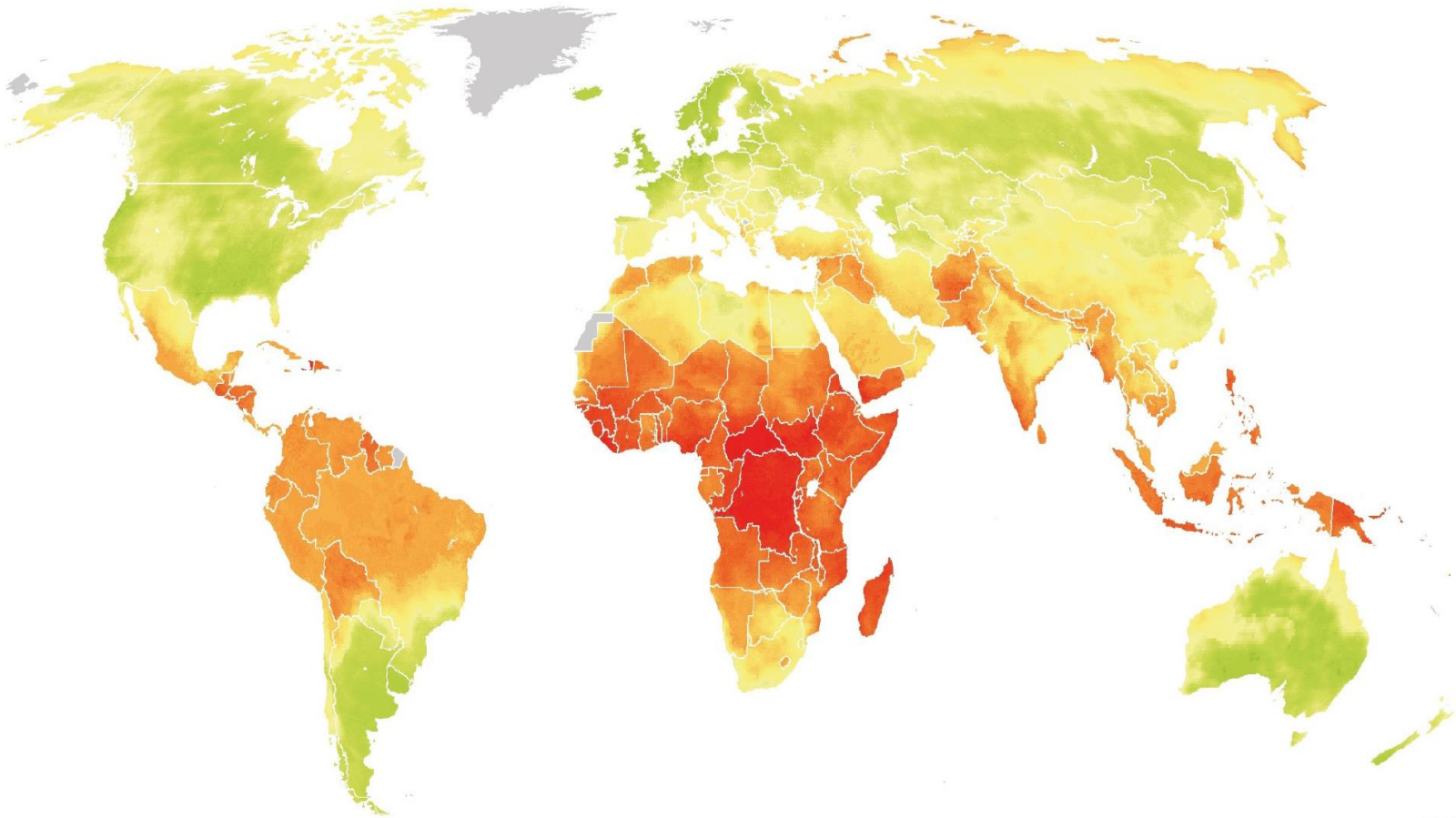
(5) Mitigation: for example, building dams and developing tidal management

(6) Using insurance and capital market instruments

(7) Overall: Enhancing resilience

Enhancing resilience

**Negative exposure to climate change
and assumed (in)ability to cope**

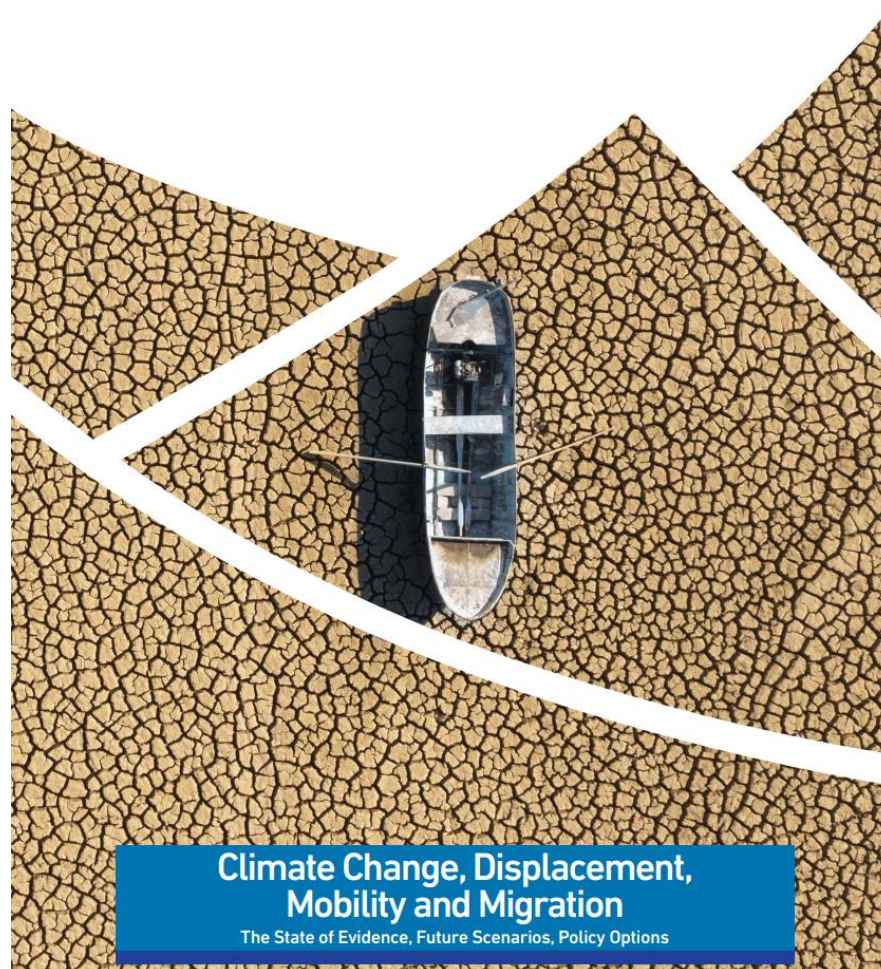


Get the full story from the Delmi report prepared by Mathias Czaika and Rainer Muenz



Research overview

2022:9



**Climate Change, Displacement,
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The State of Evidence, Future Scenarios, Policy Options



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Thank you for your attention

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