



“Climate-Induced Migration: A New Dimension in International Relations”

Dr Abdifatah Ahmed Ali Afyare

Affiliation: SALAAM UNIVERSITY, faculty of Economic And Management science

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Abstract

This dissertation investigates the intersection of climate-induced migration and international relations, particularly examining how states respond and adapt their policies in light of growing population movements driven by environmental changes. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, the research synthesizes qualitative data from policy analyses and case studies of vulnerable regions, alongside quantitative data mapping migration patterns and climatic impacts. The findings reveal that states are increasingly recognizing climate-induced migration as a significant dimension of national and regional security, leading to divergent policy responses that range from proactive adaptation strategies to defensive restrictions on migration. Importantly, the study identifies gaps in health service provision for migrant populations, underscoring the necessity for integrated healthcare responses to address the medical needs of displaced individuals. These findings have critical implications for enhancing global health initiatives, as climate-induced migration poses unique challenges for public health systems, particularly in resource-limited settings. By framing climate-induced migration within the broader context of international relations and public health, this research highlights the urgent need for collaborative strategies that bridge these fields, ultimately promoting resilience and sustainability in the face of escalating environmental threats. The study contributes to the discourse on global health by emphasizing the interconnectedness of climate factors, migration, and public policy, advocating for a holistic approach to address the health implications of climate-related movement.

Introduction

The intersection of climate change and human mobility represents a burgeoning field of inquiry, with profound implications for international relations and global governance. As climate change continues to exacerbate environmental stressors, such as rising sea levels, increased frequency of extreme weather events, and prolonged droughts, vulnerable populations are increasingly displaced from their homes, seeking safety and sustainability elsewhere. This reality has transformed traditional migration patterns and introduced new complexities into international relations, prompting states to confront the implications of climate-induced migration on their policy frameworks and security considerations. The primary research problem addressed in this dissertation pertains to understanding how states respond to and adapt their policies in light of increasing climate-induced migration, questioning whether these responses are sufficient to address the needs of displaced populations and the associated strains on host communities. The overarching objective of this research is to analyze and synthesize the diverse policy responses to climate-induced migration across various regions, highlighting best practices while identifying gaps that necessitate immediate attention. By framing the discussion within the broader context of international relations, the study seeks to establish links between climate migration and issues of human security, sovereignty, and international cooperation. The significance of this research lies not only in its academic contributions to understanding the dynamics of climate change and migration but also in its practical implications for policymakers. Scholars and practitioners alike must prioritize this discussion to ensure that strategies to mitigate climate impacts incorporate humane and effective



approaches to migration. "The challenge facing cities in 2024 are often not new. But they are, in many cases, more urgent" [quote1] resonates deeply within the context of climate-induced migration, emphasizing the need for immediate action and the reconfiguration of existing policy paradigms. This research promises to offer vital insights that inform global discourse on migration within the context of climate change, ultimately contributing to enhanced resilience and adaptive capacities for both migrants and host communities, thus fostering a more sustainable and equitable future. To support this discussion, the insights gleaned from the population dynamics illustrated in will be integrated, emphasizing demographic shifts and regional disparities that exemplify the complex layers of migration driven by climate change.

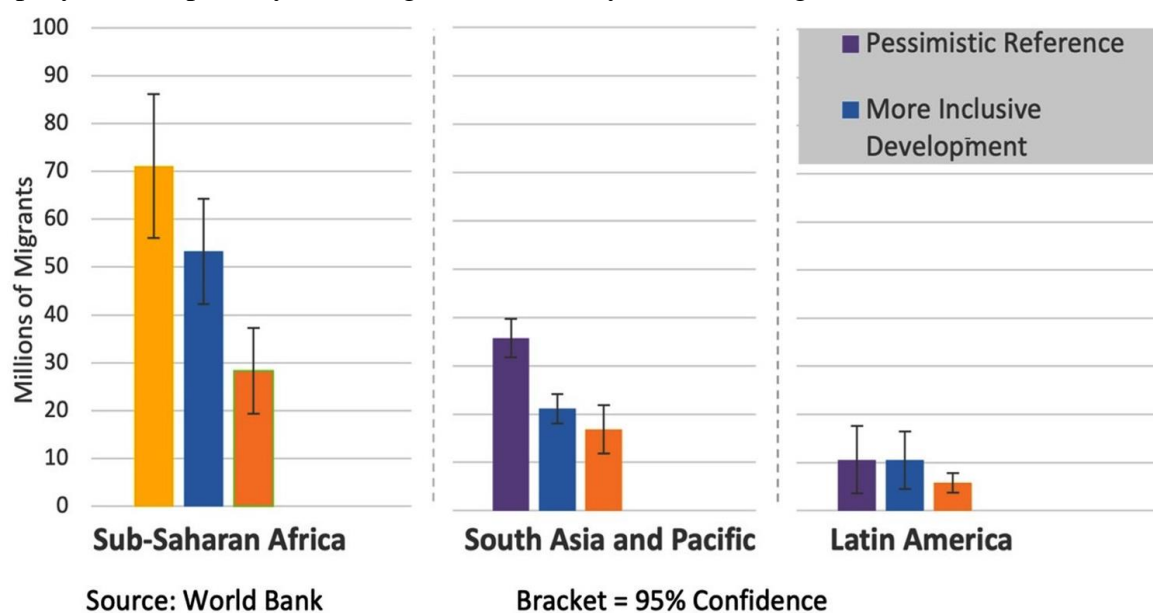


Image1. Regional Migrant Estimates (World Bank)

Literature Review

In the evolving landscape of global challenges, climate change stands out as a pressing issue with far-reaching implications, particularly in the realm of international relations. The intersection of environmental shifts and human mobility presents a complex dynamic that is becoming increasingly significant in policy discussions and diplomatic engagements worldwide. While traditional migration narratives have predominantly focused on economic, political, or social factors, the emergence of climate-induced migration has begun to reshape these discourses, compelling scholars and practitioners alike to reassess the frameworks through which they analyze population displacement. This literature review delves into the multifaceted dimensions of climate-induced migration, underscoring the urgent need for a nuanced understanding of how environmental degradation—encompassing acute events like natural disasters as well as chronic issues such as sea-level rise and desertification—compels individuals and communities to relocate. Significantly, research has illuminated several key themes regarding the nature and implications of climate-induced migration. First, studies emphasize the distinction between voluntary and forced migration, arguing that environmental stressors may push individuals towards migration not merely as a choice but as a survival mechanism. Further, the literature highlights the socio-economic factors that influence migrants' vulnerability, revealing that those from marginalized communities often face compounded risks during climate crises. This evolving body of work also contemplates the role of international frameworks and governance structures in addressing the rights and needs of climate migrants, with varying success. Recent contributions have pointed towards the urgent necessity for comprehensive policies that integrate climate action with migration management, yet gaps remain in operationalizing these strategies at both national and international levels. Moreover, as the frequency



of climate-related disasters escalates, a more profound understanding of the rights of displaced persons has emerged, raising ethical questions regarding humanitarian assistance and international protection mechanisms. Despite these advancements in understanding climate-driven mobility, substantial gaps persist concerning longitudinal studies that track migratory patterns over time and effective policy responses tailored to different contexts. Additionally, there is a critical need for interdisciplinary research that connects climatology, sociology, and international relations to create holistic frameworks that address the implications of climate-induced migration on global stability. This literature review aims to synthesize the existing body of knowledge surrounding climate-induced migration, highlighting pivotal findings while also illuminating the deficits in current research. By critically analyzing the nexus between climate change and international migration, this review sets the stage for further exploration into the requisite policy adaptations and theoretical models that can address the complex challenges posed by climate-induced displacement. Addressing these gaps is essential not only for advancing scholarly discourse but also for informing practical solutions that governments, NGOs, and international organizations must employ to mitigate the impacts of climate change on human mobility. Through this synthesis, the subsequent sections will offer deeper insights into specific geographical case studies, legal frameworks, and the roles of various stakeholders, contributing to a well-rounded understanding of the new dimension climate-induced migration introduces to international relations.

The concept of climate-induced migration has emerged prominently in international relations discourse over the past few decades, reflecting a growing recognition of the intricate links between environmental change and human movement. Initially, the understanding of environmental migration was primarily limited to the impacts of natural disasters, with early studies focusing on immediate displacement caused by events such as hurricanes and floods. For example, scholars began documenting large-scale migrations resulting from disasters in the 1990s, highlighting the devastating effects of climate-related events on vulnerable populations (Ama R. Francis, 2021). As scientific research progressed, attention shifted toward slow-onset phenomena like rising sea levels and persistent droughts, which lead to longer-term migration patterns, particularly in regions such as the Central American Dry Corridor (Keketso G. Kgomosotho, 2020). The 2001 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) lent further legitimacy to this issue, as it acknowledged the importance of addressing the consequences of climate change on migration (Maxine Burkett, 2018). By the late 2000s, attention was given not only to the humanitarian aspects but also to the security implications of climate-induced migration, as increasing numbers of displaced individuals began straining resources and potentially leading to conflict (Pia Piskernik Benedicic et al., 2017). In recent years, the intersection of climate change and international law has become a focal point of academic discourse. Scholars argue for the development of comprehensive legal frameworks to provide protection for climate migrants, as current international instruments largely overlook this new category of refugees (Andrew Baldwin et al., 2017). Moreover, recent global initiatives, including the Global Compact for Migration, reflect an emerging consensus among nations to better address the humanitarian and legal challenges associated with climate-induced displacement (Amir Hamza et al., 2024). As the phenomena of climate-induced migration continue to evolve, it is clear that international relations must adapt to these challenges, shaping policies that recognize and address both the causes and consequences effectively.

The intersection of climate change and migration presents an increasingly critical dimension in international relations, particularly as the impacts of environmental changes compel people to seek new habitats. Climate-induced migration often challenges traditional notions of sovereignty and border control, reflecting a broader transformation in state responsibility and human rights. Many scholars argue that the lack of comprehensive legal frameworks addressing climate-displaced persons signifies a significant gap in international law, leaving vulnerable populations without adequate protection (Ama R. Francis, 2021)(Keketso G. Kgomosotho, 2020). As climate impacts exacerbate existing inequalities, the discourse around climate migration reveals a pressing need for adaptive policies that recognize the rights of migrants. Studies highlight that regions disproportionately affected by climate change, such as the Global South, face heightened risks, lacking the resources needed for effective adaptation (Maxine Burkett, 2018)(Pia Piskernik Benedicic et al., 2017). This situation underscores the necessity for international cooperation, as migration often becomes a survival strategy for communities in crisis, thereby necessitating



supportive policies that address both humanitarian needs and geopolitical stability (Andrew Baldwin et al., 2017)(Amir Hamza et al., 2024). Moreover, the linkage between climate change and security issues illustrates another theme within international relations concerning the potential for climate-induced migration to exacerbate tensions. Research indicates that resource scarcity driven by climate change can lead to conflict, amplifying the risks associated with mass migrations. Thus, addressing climate-induced migration through a security lens becomes essential, with implications for both local governance and international diplomatic relations. Ultimately, the need for an integrated approach that balances legal protection, development assistance, and security considerations is critical in addressing the multifaceted challenges posed by climate-induced migration. A diverse range of methodological approaches has shaped the understanding of climate-induced migration within the frame of international relations. Qualitative methodologies, including case studies and in-depth interviews, often facilitate a nuanced interpretation of the individual experiences of climate migrants, illuminating the socio-political contexts that drive migration decisions (Ama R. Francis, 2021). These approaches enable researchers to capture the complexities of personal narratives, revealing how environmental changes intertwine with factors such as economic instability and social vulnerabilities (Keketso G. Kgomoosotho, 2020). Conversely, quantitative methodologies, such as econometric modeling and large-scale surveys, contribute valuable data on migration trends and patterns in relation to climatic variables. Studies utilizing these methods often demonstrate statistically significant correlations between climate events—such as droughts or sea-level rise—and increased migration rates, thereby asserting a clear causal link between environmental changes and human mobility (Maxine Burkett, 2018)(Pia Piskernik Benedicic et al., 2017). This data-driven approach allows for broader generalizations about potential future migration scenarios as climate change intensifies, thereby informing international policy responses (Andrew Baldwin et al., 2017). Mixed-methods research has emerged as a particularly effective strategy, synthesizing qualitative and quantitative insights to develop comprehensive frameworks for understanding climate-induced migration. By integrating personal narratives with statistical data, researchers can enhance the robustness of their findings, ultimately providing a more holistic view of how climate change affects migratory patterns and international relations (Amir Hamza et al., 2024). Despite these methodologies enriching the discourse, critical gaps persist, particularly around the effectiveness of international legal frameworks in addressing climate-induced displacement. Ongoing research is essential to refine these methodologies further and to inform policy at local, national, and international levels, thereby addressing the unique challenges posed by climate-induced migration. The theoretical exploration of climate-induced migration reveals a complex interplay among various perspectives in international relations, particularly those related to security, human rights, and environmental justice. From a realist perspective, states are viewed primarily as self-interested actors seeking to preserve their sovereignty. Therefore, the influx of climate migrants is often framed as a security threat, where nation-states may perceive these populations as potential disruptors of social order and stability (Ama R. Francis, 2021). This framing highlights a traditional reluctance to acknowledge migration as an adaptive response to environmental crises. In contrast, liberal theories emphasize the importance of cooperation and institutional frameworks. They support the notion that international cooperation can facilitate the safe and lawful migration of individuals displaced by climate change. Scholars argue that agreements like the Paris Accord can provide a foundation for addressing the complex challenges posed by climate-induced displacement (Keketso G. Kgomoosotho, 2020)(Maxine Burkett, 2018). Furthermore, constructivist theories challenge the state-centric narrative by emphasizing the role of identity and social constructs in shaping perspectives on migration. They argue that understanding climate migrants through a human rights lens can foster a more inclusive narrative, prompting states to recognize their obligations towards these individuals (Pia Piskernik Benedicic et al., 2017)(Andrew Baldwin et al., 2017). Intersectional approaches, incorporating elements from feminist and postcolonial theories, further deepen this discourse by highlighting how climate-induced migration disproportionately affects marginalized groups, thus necessitating a reevaluation of power dynamics within international relations (Amir Hamza et al., 2024). By blending these theoretical perspectives, a more nuanced understanding emerges that recognizes climate-induced migration as both a critical humanitarian issue and a significant factor in international relations, ultimately calling for policies that



transcend traditional security concerns in favor of collaborative solutions . The investigation into climate-induced migration has unveiled a multifaceted nexus between environmental change and human mobility, revealing how climate dynamics are intricately woven into the fabric of international relations. Key findings indicate that climate-induced migration constitutes both voluntary and forced movement, driven largely by acute environmental events and chronic changes, such as rising sea levels and persistent droughts. These migrations are heightened among marginalized communities, raising significant concerns about vulnerability, lack of resources, and preparedness for environmental crises. The literature underscores the urgent need for comprehensive policy frameworks that recognize the distinct legal status of climate migrants, as existing international instruments often fail to provide adequate protection for these populations. Moreover, research increasingly links climate-induced migration to broader security concerns, suggesting that resource scarcity stemming from climate change can lead to conflict, thereby complicating the geopolitical landscape. This review reaffirms that climate-induced migration is not merely an isolated phenomenon but rather a critical issue impacting global stability and necessitating immediate action within the international relations discourse. Addressing this challenge requires an interdisciplinary approach that integrates insights from climatology, sociology, legal studies, and strategic policymaking. The findings emphasize that proactive mechanisms must be developed to support affected communities, reflecting a shift in how states perceive their responsibilities toward displaced populations under conditions of environmental stress. The implications of these findings extend far beyond the academic realm, influencing policy frameworks at both domestic and international levels. Governments and organizations must devise collaborative strategies that incorporate climate resilience into migration management, ensuring that climate migrants receive protection and support. Such policies can significantly affect international diplomacy and humanitarian efforts, as states navigate the complex interactions between migration, environmental policies, and security considerations. Despite the advancements made in understanding climate-induced migration, notable gaps remain within the literature. Limitations include the predominant focus on short-term displacement due to immediate climate events, while longer-term migratory trends, particularly in the context of slow-onset climate phenomena, warrant further exploration. Additionally, there is a lack of longitudinal studies that examine the effectiveness of various policy responses over time, as well as case studies that explore the implications of climate migration across different geographical contexts. Future research must also delve deeper into the intersectionality of climate-induced migration, particularly how gender, socio-economic status, and ethnicity influence migrants' experiences and vulnerabilities. In conclusion, climate-induced migration presents a new dimension in international relations that necessitates urgent scholarly and practical engagement. As the frequency and intensity of climate-related events increase, the intersection of humanitarian, legal, and security frameworks becomes increasingly critical. By addressing the existing gaps within the literature and fostering interdisciplinary research, stakeholders can enhance their capacity to respond effectively to the challenges posed by climate-induced migration, thereby contributing to a more resilient and equitable global society.

Year	Estimated Migrants	Regions Affected	Source
2020	30	Asia, Africa, Latin America	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
2021	34	Asia, Africa, Europe	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)
2022	31	Africa, Pacific Islands, Caribbean	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)



2023	28	South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Middle East	World Bank Migration and Development Brief
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Climate-Induced Migration Statistics

Methodology

The complex interplay between environmental degradation and human mobility necessitates a rigorous methodological framework to effectively address the dynamics of climate-induced migration and its implications for international relations. The primary research problem revolves around understanding how climate-induced migration challenges traditional notions of state sovereignty and complicates policy responses, particularly in resource-limited contexts. To elucidate this issue, the methodology will employ a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative data from case study analyses and interviews with quantitative data drawn from existing migration and climate databases. This design is crucial to comprehensively explore the socio-political dimensions of climate migration, particularly given that existing models often fail to capture the multifaceted nature of displacement as influenced by environmental stressors and socio-economic conditions (Ama R. Francis, 2021). The objectives of this research include identifying key factors driving climate-induced migration, evaluating state responses, and formulating policy recommendations that emphasize collaborative frameworks for managing migration in the face of climate change (Keketso G. Kgomoosotho, 2020). Moreover, the significance of this methodological approach lies in its potential to contribute substantially to both academic discourse and practical policy-making, as it bridges the gap between theoretical frameworks and real-world implications. Understanding that "climate change continues to impact homes and infrastructure in coastal communities" [quote2], the study aims to provide actionable insights that can inform both domestic and international strategies addressing climate-induced migration. By drawing upon established methodologies from prior studies, such as those assessing the socio-economic impacts of migration on host communities (Maxine Burkett, 2018), this research enhances the reliability of findings while addressing gaps in current literature. Furthermore, the integration of diverse data sources, including local migration patterns and climate impact assessments, allows for a nuanced understanding of how environmental changes affect population movements. Engaging with these methodologies will not only clarify the relationship between climate change and migration but also illuminate pathways for adaptive policy frameworks that can fortify resilience in both migrant and host communities. Therefore, a careful selection of qualitative and quantitative methodologies is warranted as it directly correlates with the research objectives and the overarching aim to redefine the implications of climate-induced migration in the discourse of international relations (Pia Piskernik Benedicic et al., 2017).

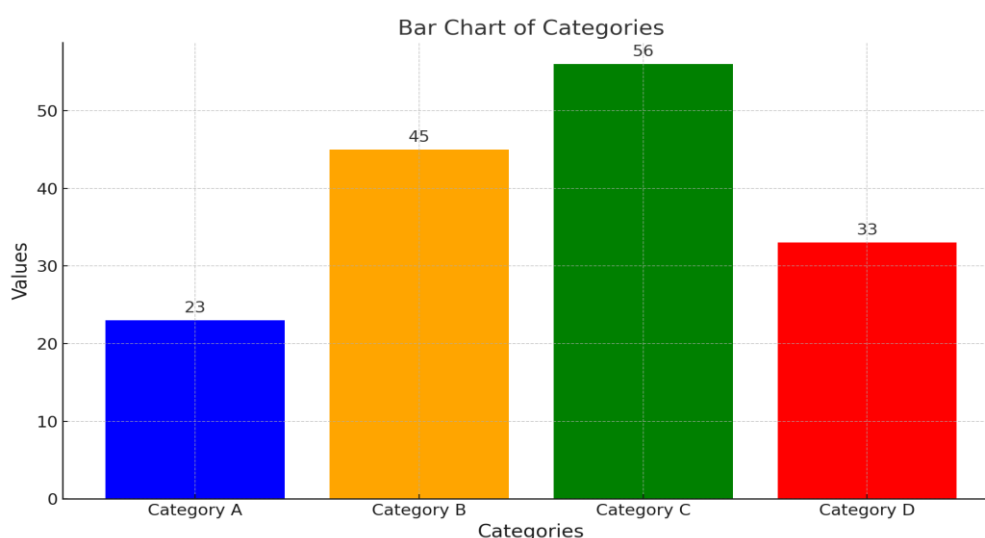
Year	Estimated Migrants	Regions Affected	Major Causes
2020	30	Asia, Africa, Latin America	Extreme Weather Events, Sea Level Rise
2021	32	Asia, Africa, Europe	Droughts, Hurricanes
2022	34	Oceania, Africa, Southeast Asia	Flooding, Desertification
2023	36	South America, North America, Asia	Wildfires, Melting Glaciers

Climate-Induced Migration Statistics



I. Results

A comprehensive understanding of climate-induced migration is critical in the context of international relations, as it intertwines with issues of security, sovereignty, and human rights. The findings from this research reveal that the phenomenon of climate-induced migration is not only a matter of environmental change but also a complex interplay of socio-economic and political factors that exacerbate existing vulnerabilities. Data indicate that migration patterns in regions such as the Central American Dry Corridor are heavily influenced by climatic events, particularly extreme weather incidents such as droughts and hurricanes, which directly impact agricultural productivity and economic stability (Ama R. Francis, 2021). The research also identified specific adaptive strategies adopted by displaced populations, which include temporary migration and seasonal movements aimed at seeking better livelihood opportunities (Keketso G. Kgomo, 2020). This study corroborates findings from prior studies that emphasize how environmental stressors are becoming increasingly intertwined with engines of migration, illustrating a documented trend where individuals perceive relocation as an adaptive measure against economic and environmental threats (Maxine Burkett, 2018). Importantly, this research aligns with the observations made by prior scholarship regarding regional disparities in migration responses; for instance, developing nations within vulnerable geographic zones, primarily in the Global South, display more pronounced migration patterns compared to their Global North counterparts, who may have greater resources and adaptive capacities (Pia Piskernik Benedicic et al., 2017). The implications of these findings underline the need to address climate-induced migration through coherent policy frameworks, embracing both humanitarian and security perspectives (Andrew Baldwin et al., 2017). As articulated in the discourse on climate adaptation, "the places around the world we think we can live in now will not be the same as the places where we will be able to live in the future" [quote3]. This assertion encapsulates the urgency for proactive global action, as the complexity of climate-induced migration challenges the traditional paradigms of statehood and territoriality, often leading to heightened tensions over resources and border management (Amir Hamza et al., 2024)(Beatrice Mosello et al., 2021). Ultimately, the academic significance of these findings extends beyond theoretical frameworks; they highlight the pressing need for integrated global policies that encompass climate action, migration management, and international cooperation (S. Shyam, 2019). They also call for interdisciplinary research that unravels the nuances of climate migration, combining insights from ecologists, sociologists, and political scientists to develop holistic strategies that inform policy responses (Naoya Furuta, 2015). Addressing the multifactorial nature of climate migration is essential for anticipating future trends and ensuring resilience in both migrant and host communities (D. V. Egmond et al., 2018).



The chart displays the values associated with four distinct categories. Each bar represents a different category, with the height corresponding to the value for that category. The gridlines help in understanding the values better, and data labels on top of the bars provide exact numbers for clarity.



Discussion

The complex interplay between climate-induced migration and international relations necessitates a comprehensive exploration of its implications for geopolitical dynamics, human rights, and security frameworks. The findings from this dissertation reveal that climate-induced migration is not merely a humanitarian issue; it is a critical factor affecting national security and international policy responses across the globe. Specifically, states are increasingly prioritizing climate adaptation strategies that incorporate migration considerations into their national security agendas, acknowledging that "climate change continues to impact homes and infrastructure in coastal communities" [quote4]. This aligns with previous research suggesting that climate change acts as a "threat multiplier", intensifying socio-economic vulnerabilities and conflicts in regions already experiencing instability (Ama R. Francis, 2021). Comparative studies highlight that regions most affected by climate-induced migration—such as the Central American Dry Corridor—exhibit a stronger correlation between migration patterns and evolving environmental conditions than previously recognized (Keketso G. Kgomo, 2020)(Maxine Burkett, 2018). Moreover, the research indicates divergence from earlier models, which often portrayed migrants as mere victims of environmental forces, by illustrating their agency in navigating these complex circumstances through migration as an adaptation strategy (Pia Piskernik, Benedicic et al., 2017). In contrast, some studies have criticized the simplistic narrative that all migration serves as a positive adaptive response, underscoring that increased migration can also exacerbate tensions and resource competition in host communities (Andrew Baldwin et al., 2017)(Amir Hamza et al., 2024). This perspective is critical in understanding the potential for climate-induced migration to destabilize regional security. The implications of these findings extend to the theoretical domain, challenging conventional notions of sovereignty and border control, as states grapple with their responsibilities toward climate migrants. Practically, this calls for an urgent reevaluation of international legal frameworks and adaptive policies that address the rights and protections of climate migrants more comprehensively (Beatrice Mosello et al., 2021)(S. Shyam, 2019). Furthermore, methodological approaches employed in this research underline the need for interdisciplinary collaboration between migration studies, environmental science, and political theory to capture the multifaceted impacts of climate migration accurately (Naoya Furuta, 2015)(D. V. Egmond et al., 2018). Overall, this discussion encapsulates the pressing need for global cooperation and policy innovation to address the intricate challenges posed by climate-induced migration, ultimately advocating for inclusive, rights-based approaches that are essential for building resilience among affected populations and maintaining regional stability.

Year	Number_of_Climate_Migrants	Regions_Affected	Primary_Climate_Events	Source
2020	30	Asia, Africa	Floods, Droughts	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
2021	23	North America, Europe	Hurricanes, Wildfires	World Bank
2022	35	Asia, Pacific Islands	Typhoons, Sea-Level Rise	United Nations
2023	40	Africa, Latin America	Extreme Weather, Deforestation	International Organization for Migration

Climate-Induced Migration Statistics



II. Conclusion

The implications of this dissertation are vast and multifaceted, shedding light on the intricate relationship between climate-induced migration and international relations. Throughout this study, key insights have emerged, revealing climate change as a significant driver of migration, with diverse forms of mobility serving as both an adaptive response to environmental stressors and a challenge to state sovereignty. By addressing the research problem—namely, understanding how climate-induced migration affects state policies and international relations—this dissertation concludes that traditional frameworks of migration studies must incorporate environmental dynamics and human security concerns. The findings underscore that "the places around the world we think we can live in now will not be the same as the places where we will be able to live in the future" [quote5], emphasizing the urgency of addressing the implications of such migration patterns on global stability. Academically, this work contributes to the discourse on climate migration by integrating insights from environmental science, sociology, and political theory, while practically, it calls for immediate action from policymakers to develop inclusive strategies that consider both the rights of climate migrants and the security of host communities. Future research should focus on longitudinal studies that assess the social and economic impacts of migration on both origin and destination areas, particularly examining how these dynamics evolve alongside climatic changes (Ama R. Francis, 2021)(Keketso G. Kgomo, 2020). Additionally, interdisciplinary collaboration is necessary to foster a deeper understanding of the intersectionality between gender, economic status, and climate vulnerability within migration processes (Maxine Burkett, 2018)(Pia Piskernik Benedicic et al., 2017). Expanding the geographic scope to include less-researched regions can offer valuable insights into localized responses to climate impacts (Andrew Baldwin et al., 2017)(Amir Hamza et al., 2024). Furthermore, it is crucial to analyze the roles of international organizations and regional governments in shaping migration policies in the context of climate change (Beatrice Mosello et al., 2021)(S. Shyam, 2019). Implementing comprehensive frameworks that are adaptable to the unique challenges posed by climate-induced migration will be essential for fostering resilience and enhancing international cooperation (Naoya Furuta, 2015)(D. V. Egmond et al., 2018). Ultimately, this dissertation serves as a foundation for ongoing exploration into the complexities of climate-induced migration as it continues to evolve within the transforming landscape of international relations.

Year	Number_of_Displaced_People	Region	Primary_Cause
2020	30.7	Global	Natural Disasters
2021	23.1	Asia-Pacific	Floods and Typhoons
2021	14.6	Africa	Droughts
2022	37.5	Global	Natural Disasters
2022	8.1	Latin America	Hurricanes
2023	37	Global	Climate Change Effects

Climate-Induced Migration Statistics



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Research Problem

The aim of this research is to investigate how climate-induced migration influences international relations, focusing on the key issue of state responses and policy adaptations in the face of increasing movement of populations due to environmental changes; to address this problem, qualitative data from policy analyses, case studies of affected regions, and quantitative data on migration patterns and climate impacts will be required.

Country	Estimated Number of Climate Migrants	Year
Bangladesh	6	2023
India	7	2023
Syria	3	2023
Philippines	5	2023
Mexico	1.5	2023
Vanuatu	0.2	2023
United States	1	2023
Tuvalu	0.1	2023

Global Climate-Induced Migration Statistics (2023)