Κλιματική αλλαγή και μετανάστευση Αναζήτηση (αλλά όχι εύρεση) μια δημόσιας πολιτικής

A very old concern

- Theophrastus
- Hippocrates
- Aristotle
 - and
- Montesquieu
- Buffon
- Hume...

A very old research subject

Positive vision

- S.S. ARRHENIUS (1896)
- G.S. GALLENDAR (1938)

Negative vision

- G. PLASS (1956)
- R. REVELLE, H.E. SUESS (1957)

Climate Change as a global issue

- 1992: UNFCCC (WMO, UNEP)
- 1997: Kyoto Protocol
- 2015: Paris Agreement

Environmental and social impacts

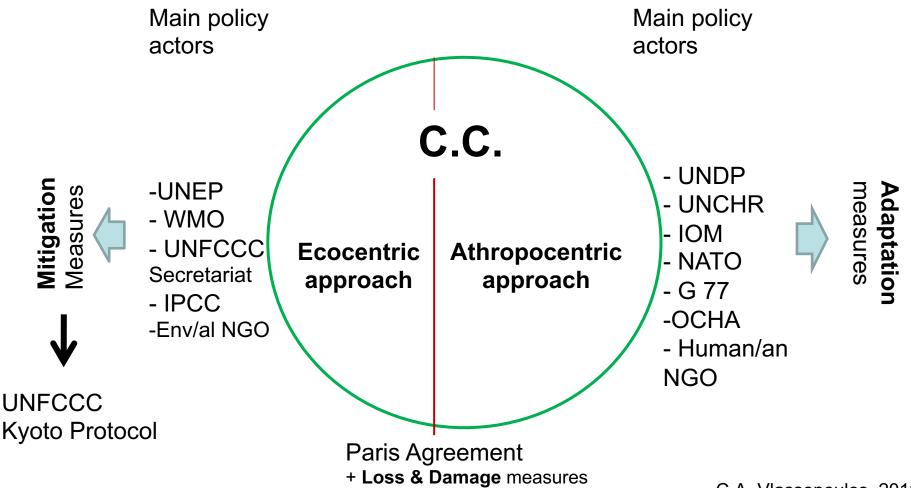
Sea level rise Drought Extreme weather events Biodiversity loss Etc...

Pollution reduction

Under development Security Human health Migration Etc...

Human protection

Competing Approaches to climate change



C.A. Vlassopoulos, 2010

Climate change policy today



Environmental migration has always existed

- Adaptation to changing environnemental conditions (volcanos, earth quicks)
- Human settlement
- Frontiers as an obstacle to displacement

Naturalbut also due to human activity

L'exemple de l'îles de Pâques 500 et 800 AD. J.-C.



Potato desease in Irlande (1845-1851)



Dust Bowl, California (1930)



Drought in Konya Turkey



Council of ministers underwater -Maldives



Research on environmental migration

- → Minimalists
- versus
- → Maximalists

No clear definition

• EL-HINNAWI .(1985):

People forced to leave their permanent homeland because of a **significant environmental breakdown** (natural or man-made) that endangers their existence and affects their quality of life

• MYERS (1993):

People that can no longer have a safe life in their homelands because of drought, soil erosion, desertification and **other environmental problems**

• BATES (2002):

People who migrate from their usual place of residence due to **changes in their non-human environment**

• IOM (2011):

Environmental migrants are persons or groups of persons who, predominantly **for reasons of sudden or progressive change in the environment** that adversely affects their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their habitual homes, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move either within their country or abroad → El Hinnawi: 10 million in 1988
→ Myers: 25 million in 1997
200 million in 2050
→ Christian Aid: 1 billion in 2050

(Environmental migrants/refugees, climate migrants/refugees, eco-migrants/refugees, Environmental forced migrants)

Environmental Migration as a UN concern

- 1985: Report on environnemental refugees (**UNEP**)
- 1992: International Conference « Migration & Environment » (IOM, Refugee Policy Group)
- 1992: International Conference «Environnement & Development » (UNDP)
- 1994: UN Conference «Population & Development» (Population Institut)
- 1996: International Conference «Environmental displacement and environmental impacts resulting from mass migration» (IOM, UNHCR)

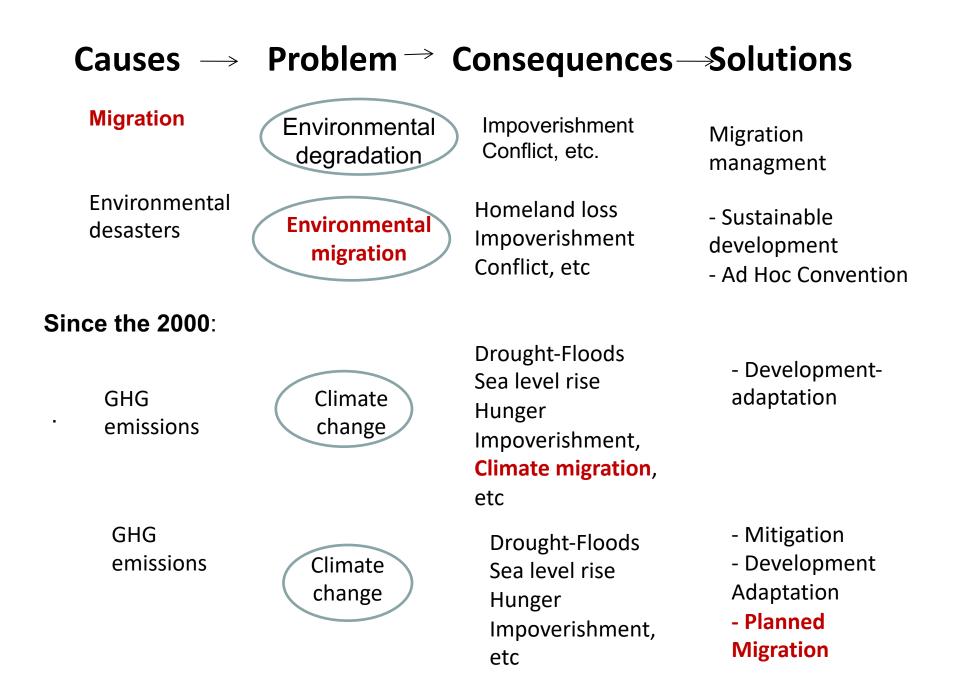
Problems as russian dolls

(1) migration (cause) → env/al degradation
(problem) → conflict (consequence)

(2) env/al degradation (cause) \rightarrow migration (problem), \rightarrow impoverishment, home loss (consequence)

(3) GHG (cause) \rightarrow climate change (problem) \rightarrow migration (consequence)

(4) GHG (cause) → climate change (problem) → risks for humanity (consequence) → Planned migration (solution)
→



Climate migration as a consequence





Drought-Floods Sea level rise Hanger Impoverishment Climate migration, etc

Developentadaptation measures Ad hoc mecanism

 \rightarrow Migration as consequence

 \rightarrow Policy actors: scientists and policy actors, NGOs and IGOs (IOM, UNHCR, UNDP, NATO)

- \rightarrow Solutions: development-adaptation measures
- \rightarrow Discourse: alarmist
- \rightarrow Agenda setting, no policy making

Climate migration as a solution



- → Policy actors: mostly two IGOs (IOM, UNDP)
- \rightarrow Climate Migration as a solution
- → Victims protected: only certain categories of potential climate displaced persons (slow onset degradation)
- \rightarrow Discourse: no alarmism, no threat, (internal migration, local policy measures)
- \rightarrow Policy making

COP 16 2010 à Cancun :

[•]Measures to enhance understanding, coordination and cooperation with regard to climate change induced displacement, migration and planned relocation, where appropriate, at national, regional and international levels [°]

Problem recognition

- Migration is for the first time recognized as an climate change impact in an official UN document
- Opens for the first time a possibility for financial support via the Adaptation Fund

Climate migration under the Paris Agreement

From « Adaptation »...

... to « Loss and Damage »

