

The Impact of Disasters and Climate Change on Migration and Displacement

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Abstract

This paper examines the impact of disasters and climate change on migration and displacement. It looks at the direct and indirect effects of such events and how they can force people to move away from their homes. It also discusses the growing trend of environmental migration and how this has been exacerbated with managing such population movements. Finally, it outlines the potential solutions to this growing problem and proposes ways to address the humanitarian issues involved. This paper examines the impact of disasters and climate change on migration and displacement. It looks at the various ways in which disasters and climate change can cause displacement, such as extreme weather events, sea level rise, and land degradation. It also looks at the consequences of displacement on both individuals and communities, such as loss of livelihoods, increased vulnerability to exploitation, and displacement to unfamiliar places. Finally, the paper looks at the potential policy responses to mitigate the effects of disasters and climate change on migration and displacement.

Keywords

Climate Change, Disaster, Displacement, Migration, Impacts.

INTRODUCTION

Climate change and disasters are two of the most pressing issues of our time and have a direct impact on migration and displacement. Climate change can cause extreme weather events such as floods, droughts and extreme temperatures, which can lead to displacement of people. Disasters, such as earthquakes, hurricanes, and tsunamis, can also cause displacement and migration. In some cases, these events can cause people to flee their homes in search of safety and security. This can lead to a large influx of people in other parts of the world, which can put a strain on resources such as housing, food, and water. Climate change can also lead to economic instability, which can cause people to migrate in search of better opportunities and security. In addition, climate change can also lead to environmental degradation, which can lead to decreased food production, water scarcity, and other issues that may drive people to migrate.

Climate change and disasters can also lead to more complex forms of displacement. For example, displacement of people living in coastal areas who may not be able to return to their homes. Furthermore, extreme weather events caused by climate change can lead to displacement of people living in areas that are vulnerable to these events. In some cases, these extreme events can lead to long-term displacement, as people may not be able to return to their homes due to the damage caused. The effects of climate change and disasters on migration and displacement can be far-reaching. They can lead to a large influx of people in other parts of the world, which can put a strain on resources and cause economic and social instability in the receiving countries.

In addition, the effects can lead to more complex forms of displacement, such as long-term displacement, which can cause further economic, social, and psychological distress.

Therefore, it is important to develop strategies to mitigate the effects of climate change and disasters on ensure a safe and secure future for everyone.

DEFINITION OF DISASTERS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Disasters are unplanned events that cause serious disruption or destruction to a community or area [16]. Disasters and climate change can both have a significant impact on migration and displacement. Disasters can cause sudden large-scale displacement of people, as natural hazards can destroy homes and livelihoods, making it difficult or impossible for people to stay in their communities.

Similarly, climate change can cause displacement, as rising sea levels and extreme weather events can make existing settlements uninhabitable. In addition, climate change can cause gradual displacement as people are forced to migrate due to long-term changes in the environment, such as the drying up of water sources or the loss of arable land. Thus, both disasters and climate change can cause people to migrate or be displaced, either suddenly or gradually.

Disasters are sudden, catastrophic events that cause widespread destruction, loss of life, and/or disruption of essential services. Examples include natural disasters such as hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes, as well as man-made disasters such as terrorist attacks and industrial accidents. Climate change is a long-term shift in global or regional climate patterns [15]. Climate change and disasters can have significant impacts on migration and displacement.

As temperatures rise and extreme weather events become more frequent, people are increasingly forced to migrate or be displaced in order to survive. People may be displaced from their homes due to flooding, landslides, hurricanes, or other extreme weather events. In addition, people may

migrate in search of food and water as climate change affects agricultural production and access to resources. As sea levels rise, people may be forced to migrate away from coastal regions. Finally, displacement and migration can occur in response to political instability or conflict.

OVERVIEW OF MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Migration and displacement are two closely related concepts that are often used interchangeably. Migration is the voluntary movement of people from one area to another, while displacement refers to the involuntary movement of people due to natural disasters, conflict, persecution, or other factors [14]. In recent years, the number of people affected by displacement has increased significantly due to the impacts of climate change and natural disasters.

Refugee like situations	Environmentally driven Displacement	Migrant Like Situations
Very Low level of control over the whole process of the vulnerability of very high level.	Compelled but voluntary Extra control over the timing an direction and less vulnerability	Greater control over the process of the less vulnerability, even if possible is moving response to decreasing conditions.

Table 1: comparison of different situations
(Source: made by the author)

As a result of climate change, the frequency, intensity, and duration of natural disasters such as hurricanes, floods, and droughts have increased, leading to higher levels of displacement. In addition, rising sea levels and extreme weather events have caused millions of people to migrate from low-lying coastal regions. Climate change and natural disasters have had a profound impact on migration and displacement [13]. They have caused millions of people to flee their homes in search of safety and security, often leading to long-term displacement. Furthermore, they have exacerbated existing environmental and economic pressures, making it more difficult for people to stay in their home countries. This is especially true for developing countries, which often lack the resources and infrastructure to adequately prepare for and respond to climate-related disasters.

The impacts of climate change in countries that are already vulnerable to these phenomena. In order to address the problem, it is essential for governments to recognize the effects of climate change and take action to reduce its impacts. This includes investing in infrastructure that is resilient to climate-related disasters, providing resources and assistance to those affected by displacement, and taking steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, governments should work to provide safe and legal pathways for people to access protection and assistance.

Migration and displacement are global phenomena that

have been happening for centuries. Migration is voluntary movement from one place to another, while displacement is an involuntary movement due to external forces such as war or natural disasters [17]. Migration and displacement can be caused by a variety of factors including poverty, inequality, conflict, and climate change. Disasters, both natural and human-made, can cause large-scale displacement of people, either internally within a country or internationally across borders. Disasters can have a devastating impact on people’s lives, often leading to displacement. Natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, and hurricanes can cause displacement due to the destruction of homes, public infrastructure, and livelihoods. Human-made disasters such as conflicts, violence, and persecution can also lead to displacement. In some cases, people to leave their homes due to fear of violence or persecution, while in other cases, displacement may result from a lack of resources or infrastructure needed to survive.

Rising sea levels and extreme weather events can lead to displacement due to the destruction of homes and livelihoods. In addition, climate change is contributing to food insecurity and water scarcity, leading to displacement as people search for food, water, and other resources [18]. Finally, climate change is exacerbating existing conflicts and creating new ones, leading to displacement due to violence and persecution. Disasters and climate change can have a significant impact on migration and displacement, both directly and indirectly, leading to large-scale displacement of people. It is important to recognize the impacts of disasters and climate change on migration and displacement, and take action to address the root causes and mitigate their impacts.

IMPACT OF DISASTERS

Disasters and climate change have a significant impact on migration and displacement. Natural disasters, such as floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, and other extreme weather events, can force people to leave their homes and communities in search of safety. Additionally, the effects of climate change, including rising sea levels, changes in precipitation patterns, and increased temperatures, can cause people to relocate out of necessity. Climate change is also a major factor in the increasing intensity and frequency of extreme weather events, leading to greater displacement of people [19]. Climate change-induced migration and displacement can have a range of impacts on a person, family, or community depending on the specific situation. In some cases, people may be forced to leave their homes and have difficulty finding new housing and jobs. This can lead to a lack of basic resources and an increased vulnerability to exploitation or abuse.

In addition, climate-induced displacement can impair people’s ability to access healthcare, education, and other social services, as well as their ability to participate in the economy. This can cause a myriad of economic, social, and psychological challenges for both displaced individuals and their communities. Finally, climate-induced displacement

can also lead to an increase in social tensions, as well as to a greater risk of conflict due to competition for resources. This can have destabilizing effects on the countries where people are displaced, as well as on the countries to which they migrate. Overall, disasters and climate change have a major impact on migration and displacement, and can have serious consequences for individuals, families, and communities [20]. It is important to recognize the risks posed by climate change and to take steps to mitigate the effects of climate change and reduce the frequency and severity of disasters.

Natural disasters are an increasingly important factor in migration and displacement. They cause immediate destruction, but their effects can be long-lasting and widespread. Disasters can displace populations, disrupt livelihoods, and cause social, economic, and political instability. This can lead to long-term displacement, both within and across borders. Climate change is exacerbating the effects of disasters, making them more frequent and intense. This is increasing the risk of displacement [12]. Climate change is also leading to changes in the availability of water, food, and resources, which can lead to further displacement.

Climate change-induced displacement is different from displacement caused by disasters. In the case of disasters, displacement is often temporary, while climate change-induced displacement is often permanent. In both cases, displacement can be sudden and involuntary, or it can be a longer-term, voluntary process. In either case, it can have serious consequences for those affected. Displaced people often face economic insecurity, social exclusion, and mental health issues. They may also struggle to access basic services, such as healthcare and education.

Disasters have a direct and indirect impact on migration and displacement. Disasters can cause people to flee their homes due to an immediate threat to their safety and well-being. This type of displacement is often referred to as “rapid-onset displacement”, and can include both internal and cross-border migration [10]. Disasters can also cause displacement in the longer term, as people are forced to relocate due to long-term damage to their homes and livelihoods. This is known as “slow-onset displacement”.

This increases the risk of disasters, and the displacement that follows, including both rapid-onset and slow-onset displacement. Climate change is also causing more gradual changes, such as sea-level rise, which can lead to displacement over longer timeframes [11]. This can include the permanent displacement of communities, as people are forced to relocate due to changes in their environment that make it impossible for them to stay in their homes.

Finally, climate change is also leading to more extreme weather events, such as droughts and heatwaves, which can cause displacement indirectly. For example, prolonged droughts can lead to crop failures, which can force people to migrate in search of food and work. Overall, disasters and climate change are having a significant impact on migration and displacement, leading to both rapid-onset and slow-onset displacement. This is having a profound effect on the lives of

affected people, and should be addressed through increased disaster preparedness and climate change adaptation measures.

Physical Impact

Disasters and climate change can have a significant physical impact on migration and displacement. Natural disasters such as floods, hurricanes, and earthquakes can force people to flee their homes and communities due to destruction of property, infrastructure, and livelihoods [1]. Climate change can also cause people to migrate due to changing environmental conditions, such as rising sea levels, increasing temperatures, and changing weather patterns [5]. This can lead to crop failure, water shortages, and other environmental issues that can force people to migrate in search of more liveable conditions. These physical effects of disasters and climate change can lead to displacement and migration, both internal and international.

Social Impact

In addition to the physical effects of disasters and climate change, there can also be social effects on migration and displacement. Disasters can cause economic and social disruption, leaving people without access to basic services such as healthcare, education, and employment [3]. Climate change can also cause food insecurity, which can force people to search for new sources of income in other countries. Furthermore, people may be forced to flee their homes due to violence or conflict, which can be worsened by disasters and climate change. These social effects can also contribute to displacement and migration.

Economic Impact

Disasters can cause economic losses, as well as damage to infrastructure and businesses. Climate change can also lead to economic losses due to crop failure, water shortages, and other environmental issues [7]. These economic losses can lead to poverty and unemployment, which can force people to migrate in search of work. Furthermore, disasters and climate change can also lead to an increase in refugee populations, which can put additional strain on economies.

Political Impact

Finally, disasters and climate change can also have a political impact on migration and displacement. Climate change can cause political instability due to food insecurity, water shortages, and other environmental issues. Disasters can also lead to political instability due to economic losses and disruption of services. Political instability can lead to conflict, which can force people to flee their homes and migrate to other countries [8]. Furthermore, governments may also be forced to implement policies that restrict migration and limit access to certain countries, which can exacerbate displacement and migration.

Economic Impact

The economic impact of disasters and climate change on migration and displacement is significant [6]. Disasters and

climate change can disrupt the livelihoods of people, leading to increased poverty and vulnerability, and can drive people to migrate in search of better opportunities.

The economic impacts of this displacement can be far-reaching, with losses to income, growth, and development. Research estimates that the cost of displacement due to climate change-related disasters could reach up to USD 1 trillion by 2050 [7].

Migration and displacement can also lead to economic losses due to the disruption of supply chains, infrastructure, and markets. Displaced people often lack access to basic services such as healthcare and education, further exacerbating their vulnerability. In addition, displaced people often face discrimination, exploitation, and other forms of human rights violations.

Social Impact

Migration and displacement can lead to social and cultural disruption, as people are forced to leave their homes and communities and start anew in unfamiliar places [10]. This can cause displacement-related stress, isolation, and even trauma for those affected.

Displaced people often face discrimination, exploitation, and other human rights violations. They often lack access to basic services such as healthcare and education, and can be vulnerable to exploitation, violence, and trafficking. In addition, migration and displacement can cause social fragmentation, as people are separated from their families and communities.

Environmental Impact

Disasters and climate change can cause land degradation, desertification, and changes in ecosystems, all of which can lead to displacement [25]. These environmental changes can also disrupt the livelihoods of people, leading to increased poverty and vulnerability, and can drive people to migrate in search of better opportunities.

Immigration	
Pros	Cons
Increased of growth of Economy	Potential fall in real wages
Labour market with more	Special treatment to low

flexibility	skill workers
Provided with skilful workers	Increased pressure on public services
Potential self employed entrepreneurs	Over population with increased cost of housing

Table 2: Pros and cons of immigration

(Source: made by the author)

In addition, migration and displacement can lead to increased pressure on natural resources, as displaced people often lack access to basic services such as healthcare and education. This can lead to further environmental degradation, and can have a long-term impact on ecosystems and biodiversity.

Impact of Climate Change

Climate-induced disasters have increased in intensity, frequency, and duration, with more people being affected than ever before. In the last two decades, the number of people affected by climate-related disasters has more than doubled [26]. Floods, droughts, and extreme heat can lead to crop failure, water scarcity, and resource depletion, forcing people to migrate in search of food, water, and other necessities.

Climate change also contributes to rising sea levels, making some coastal areas uninhabitable. This has caused people to move away from their homes and seek safety elsewhere.

Impact of Disasters

Disasters, like earthquakes, hurricanes, and tsunamis, can cause significant damage to infrastructure, homes, and livelihoods, leaving people with no choice but to migrate. Disasters can also lead to the disruption of social networks, which can make it difficult for people to access resources and support systems. In some cases, disasters can cause a mass exodus of people out of an affected region, straining the capacity of neighbouring countries to absorb and support the influx of people. Displaced people may have difficulty accessing basic services, such as food, water, and healthcare, and may be at higher risk of exploitation and abuse.

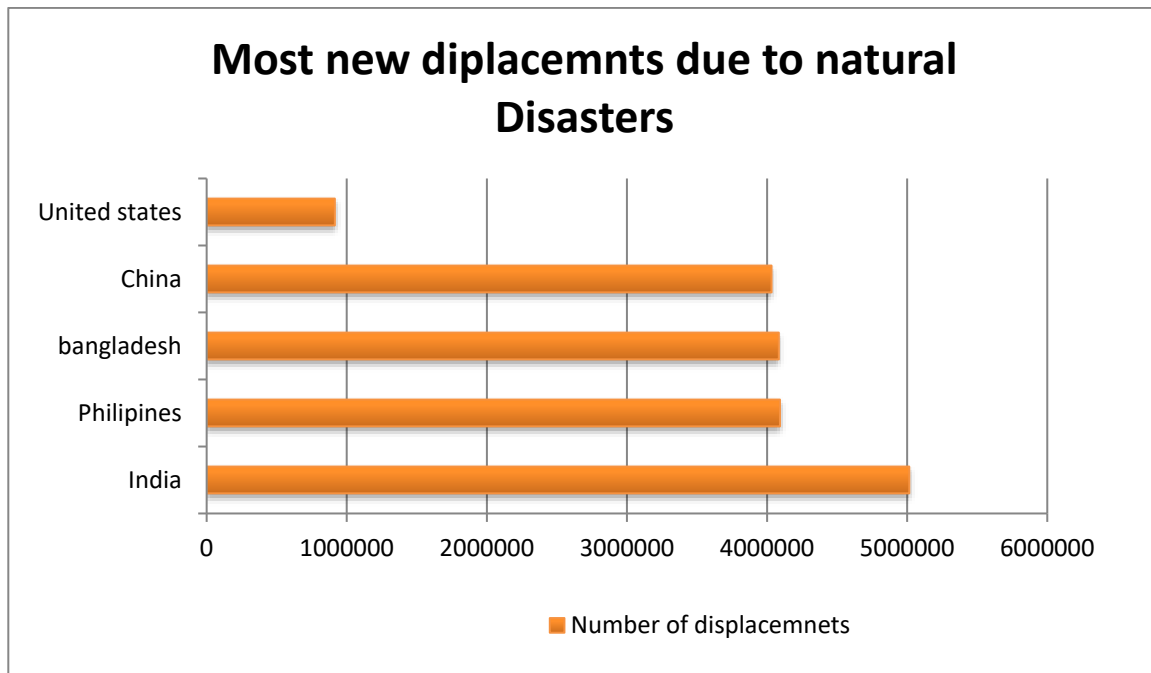


Figure 1: Most new displacements
(Source: made by the author)

Environmental Impact

Disasters and climate change can have a significant impact on migration and displacement. Climate change is causing extreme weather conditions and rising sea levels, which can lead to displacement and migration [27]. Disasters such as floods, storms, and drought can cause people to flee their homes to seek safety elsewhere. Furthermore, extreme weather events can damage infrastructure, creating a need for resettlement.

Economic Impact

Disasters can leave people without resources and livelihoods, compelling them to migrate for economic reasons. In addition, climate change can lead to food insecurity and poverty, creating economic pressures that can drive people to migrate in search of better opportunities.

The economic effects of disasters and climate change on migration and displacement can be severe. Natural disasters can cause widespread destruction of infrastructure and public services, leading to economic losses and disruption of businesses [29]. Climate change can also lead to decreased agricultural productivity and other economic losses, resulting in job losses and further economic hardship. Migration and displacement can also lead to economic costs, as people move to find better living conditions or to escape danger, leaving behind family, friends, and communities.

Social and Cultural Impact

Displacement can disrupt traditional roles and social networks, leading to emotional distress and social alienation. In addition, climate change can lead to the destruction of cultural heritage, further disrupting traditional communities.

The effects of disasters and climate change on migration

and displacement are not only environmental but also social. Additionally, social networks can be disrupted, leaving people without the support systems they rely on [30]. This can lead to further hardship, as those affected may not have access to the resources they need to recover and rebuild.

Climate change is leading to more frequent and intense natural disasters, such as floods, droughts, and extreme weather events, which can displace people from their homes or force them to migrate in search of better living conditions. In addition, climate change is causing sea levels to rise and is damaging ecosystems, leading to land loss, food insecurity, and water scarcity, all of which can contribute to migration and displacement. As temperatures continue to climb, the frequency and intensity of disasters will likely increase, further exacerbating the effects of climate change.

Overall, the impact of disasters and climate change on migration and displacement can be severe, leading to environmental, social, and economic disruption and hardship [28]. In order to reduce the negative impacts of disasters and climate change, it is important to invest in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation strategies, as well as to create policies and programs that support migrants and the displaced.

Socioeconomic Impact

Climate change-related disasters, such as extreme weather events, sea-level rise, and drought, can lead to displacement of populations, particularly in developing countries. Displaced people often face difficult conditions, including lack of access to basic services, loss of livelihoods, and an increased risk of poverty and other social exclusion. In addition, these populations may be vulnerable to exploitation and human trafficking.

Moreover, the economic costs of displacement can be

significant. Displaced people often require assistance in finding new homes and jobs, and their absence from affected areas can lead to decreased productivity [24]. This can have a direct impact on local and national economies, as well as on international trade and investments. In addition, there may be costs associated with repatriation, resettlement, and reintegration of displaced people. Climate change-related displacement can also have a long-term impact on communities and economies. For example, it can lead to increased competition for limited resources, such as land and water, and can further exacerbate existing social and economic inequalities. In addition, it can lead to increased conflict and instability, particularly in areas already prone to violence.

The impact of disasters is multifaceted and can have far-reaching socioeconomic implications for both those who are displaced and those who remain in their communities. Displaced people often face a range of challenges related to their safety, access to resources and services, and economic opportunities. They may struggle to find secure and safe housing, employment, and access to healthcare, education, and other services.

Climate change can also lead to a decrease in the availability of natural resources, such as fresh water and

arable land, which can lead to competition and conflict between different groups. This can lead to further displacement and migration, as people are forced to leave their homes and seek out new opportunities elsewhere [21]. The effects of disasters and climate change on financial impact. People who are displaced may not have the resources to rebuild their livelihoods and are more likely to require financial assistance from their governments or international organizations. This can be a strain on already-limited resources, making it difficult for governments to provide adequate support to those who need it.

In addition, climate change can cause changes to global trade, as well as shifts in the types of resources that are available. This can have a ripple effect on economies, leading to job losses and other economic consequences in both the countries of origin and the countries of destination [7]. Overall, the impact of disasters and climate change on migration and displacement can have far-reaching implications for both individuals and the societies in which they live. It is therefore essential for governments and international organizations to address the root causes of displacement and provide adequate support to those who are displaced.

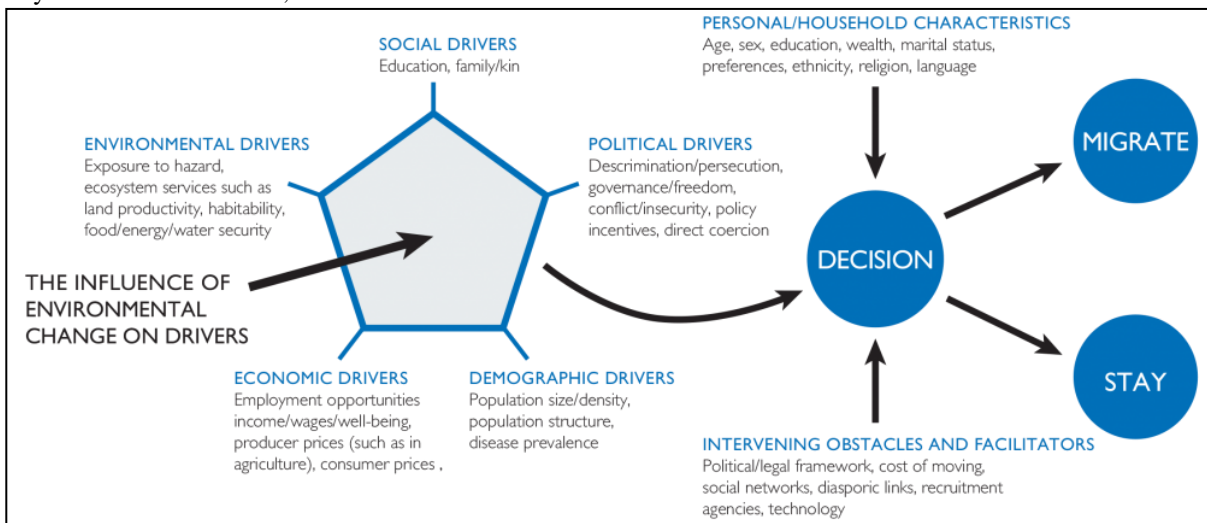


Figure 2: Different decision drivers
(Source: Cattaneo et al. 2019, p.99 [7])

MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Disasters and climate change are having an increasingly significant impact on migration and displacement patterns around the world. Disasters and climate change can lead to displacement both within and between countries, as people are forced to move away from their homes due to natural disasters, drought, famine, extreme weather, or sea level rise.

For example, in the last decade, floods have caused the displacement of millions of people in India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan. In the Pacific, rising sea levels have caused the displacement of entire communities, as their islands become uninhabitable due to flooding and storm surges. In the Horn of Africa, persistent drought has caused mass displacement

and famine, leading to migrations of thousands of people in search of food and water [23]. In the Caribbean, hurricanes have destroyed homes, crops, and livelihoods, leading to displacement of thousands of people.

Disasters and climate change also have an economic impact, as they can cause significant damage to infrastructure, agriculture, and other economic sectors. This can lead to an increase in unemployment and poverty, which can in turn lead to increased migration and displacement. In addition, climate change is also making some areas uninhabitable, forcing people to move away from their homes.

The impacts of disasters and climate change on migration and displacement are expected to continue to increase in the

years ahead. It is therefore critical that governments and international organizations take proactive steps to mitigate the impacts of these events, and to provide adequate support to those who are forced to leave their homes due to these

events [22]. This includes providing access to education and healthcare, as well as economic and social support, to ensure that those who are displaced are able to rebuild their lives.

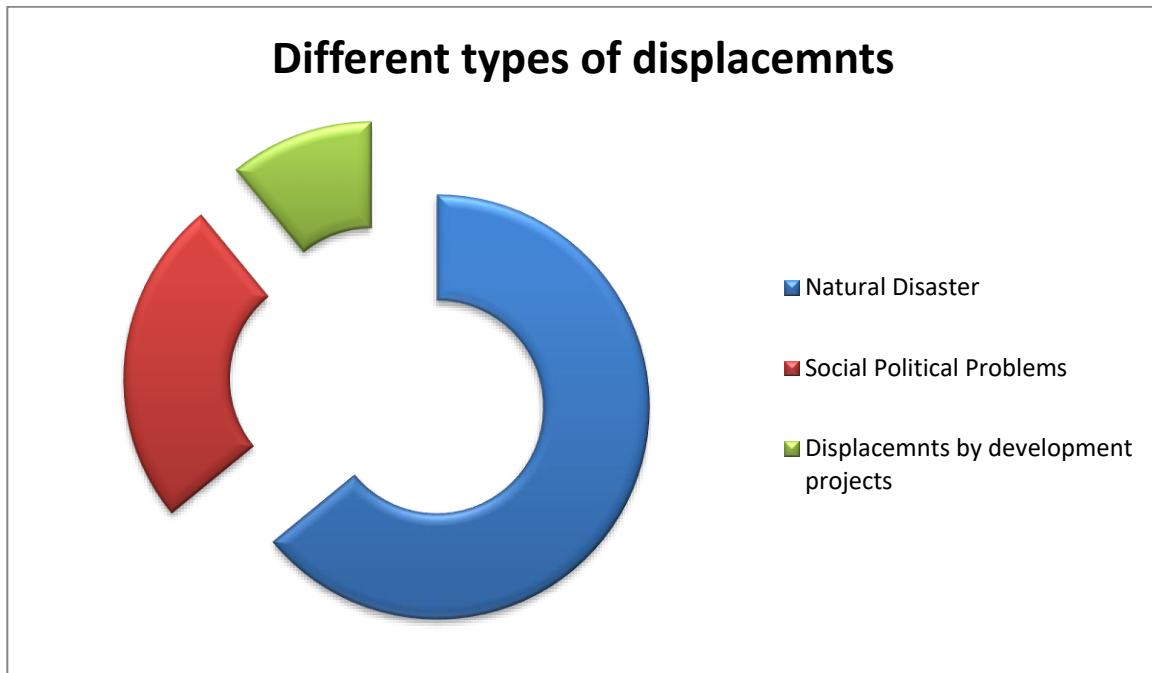


Figure 3: different problems due to climate change
(Source: made by the author)

DRIVERS OF MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Disasters and climate change are major drivers of migration and displacement. Disasters and climate change can have both short-term and long-term impacts on people's lives and livelihoods, which can force them to migrate and/or be displaced. Climate change can lead to extreme weather events, such as storms, floods, and droughts, which can cause destruction of property and loss of lives, and can displace entire communities. As these events become more frequent, people may be forced to move from their homes to more secure areas. Economic impacts of disasters and climate change can also lead to displacement [8]. For example, when a disaster like a hurricane destroys crops and livestock, people may be forced to leave their homes to find other sources of income.

Climate change can also lead to changes in the availability of resources, such as water and food, which can cause people to migrate in search of other resources. Finally, disasters and climate change can also lead to political instability and conflict, which can cause people to flee their homes to seek safety. For example, in the aftermath of a hurricane, political leaders may struggle to provide aid and resources to affected areas, leading to civil unrest and displacement. Overall, disasters and climate change are major drivers of migration and displacement, with both short-term and long-term impacts that can have far-reaching consequences.

Disasters and climate change have a significant impact on migration and displacement. Climate change contributes to the displacement of people by increasing the frequency and

intensity of natural disasters and extreme weather events [16]. These disasters can directly cause displacement when they destroy homes, disrupt livelihoods, and damage infrastructure. Additionally, climate change can lead to environmental degradation, which can make some areas uninhabitable, resulting in people having to move to other areas to secure their livelihoods and wellbeing.

In addition to climate change, disasters can also cause displacement due to conflict. Displacement caused by conflict can be triggered by the destruction of infrastructure and destabilization of societies. This can lead to people fleeing their homes in search of safety and resources. Furthermore, poverty and economic inequality can also contribute to displacement. People may choose to migrate in order to access better economic opportunities or escape poverty.

This is especially true in countries that lack resources or have economic disparities between different regions. Finally, political instability can cause people to migrate in order to escape persecution or seek safety [19]. This is especially true in countries with oppressive regimes or civil unrest. Overall, disasters and climate change can have a profound impact on migration and displacement by directly causing displacement, as well as contributing to poverty, economic inequality, and political instability.

7. SCALE OF MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT

The scale of migration and displacement due to disasters and climate change has been increasing steadily. According

to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, in 2019 an estimated 43.5 million people, a figure which is double the number of people displaced in 2008. This is likely to continue to rise as the global climate continues to warm and the frequency and severity of extreme weather events increases. Climate change-induced disasters and extreme weather events can have a direct and indirect impact on migration and displacement. Directly, they can cause people to be displaced from their homes due to flooding, landslides, wildfires, and other extreme weather events [3]. Indirectly, they can cause long-term environmental damage that forces people from their homes due to lack of resources or access to services. In addition, displacement can be exacerbated by pre-existing vulnerabilities such as poverty or limited access to resources.

The effects of disasters and climate change-induced displacement can have long-term impacts on communities, both in terms of the economic impacts and in terms of social cohesion. Displaced people often suffer from increased poverty, limited access to resources, and less access to healthcare, education, and other services. In addition, these people often face discrimination and social exclusion in their new communities, leading to further marginalization and potential conflict. In order to address the increasing scale of migration and displacement due to disasters and climate change, there needs to be a shift towards more proactive and preventative strategies [6]. This includes investing in early warning systems, improving coastal and river management systems, and investing in resilient infrastructure. In addition, policies and programs should be implemented to ensure the protection of displaced people, including the provision of legal assistance and access to resources.

CONCLUSION

Climate change is leading to more and more extreme weather events, which can cause displacement and migration. Additionally, rising sea levels can reduce access to land, resources, and infrastructure, leading to a need to migrate in order to survive. Disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes, can cause displacement and migration, as people are forced to leave their homes due to the destruction caused. As global temperatures continue to rise, and the frequency and intensity of disasters increase, the need for people to migrate is expected to grow. To mitigate the effects of climate change and disasters, it is necessary to implement climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies, as well as disaster risk reduction efforts, in order to reduce the risk of displacement and migration.

Disasters and climate change have increased the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, leading to displacement of people from their homes. This has resulted in increased pressure on local infrastructure, services, and resources, as well as a strain on the local and national economies. In addition, there is an increased risk of human and environmental health issues, as well as social and economic insecurity. As disasters and climate change continue to worsen, more people will be forced to migrate

due to environmental degradation, lack of resources, and hazardous living conditions. It is important for governments and international organizations to work together to address the root causes of displacement and ensure that affected communities have access to adequate resources and support.

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