

Forced Permanent and Temporary Migration due to Climate Change

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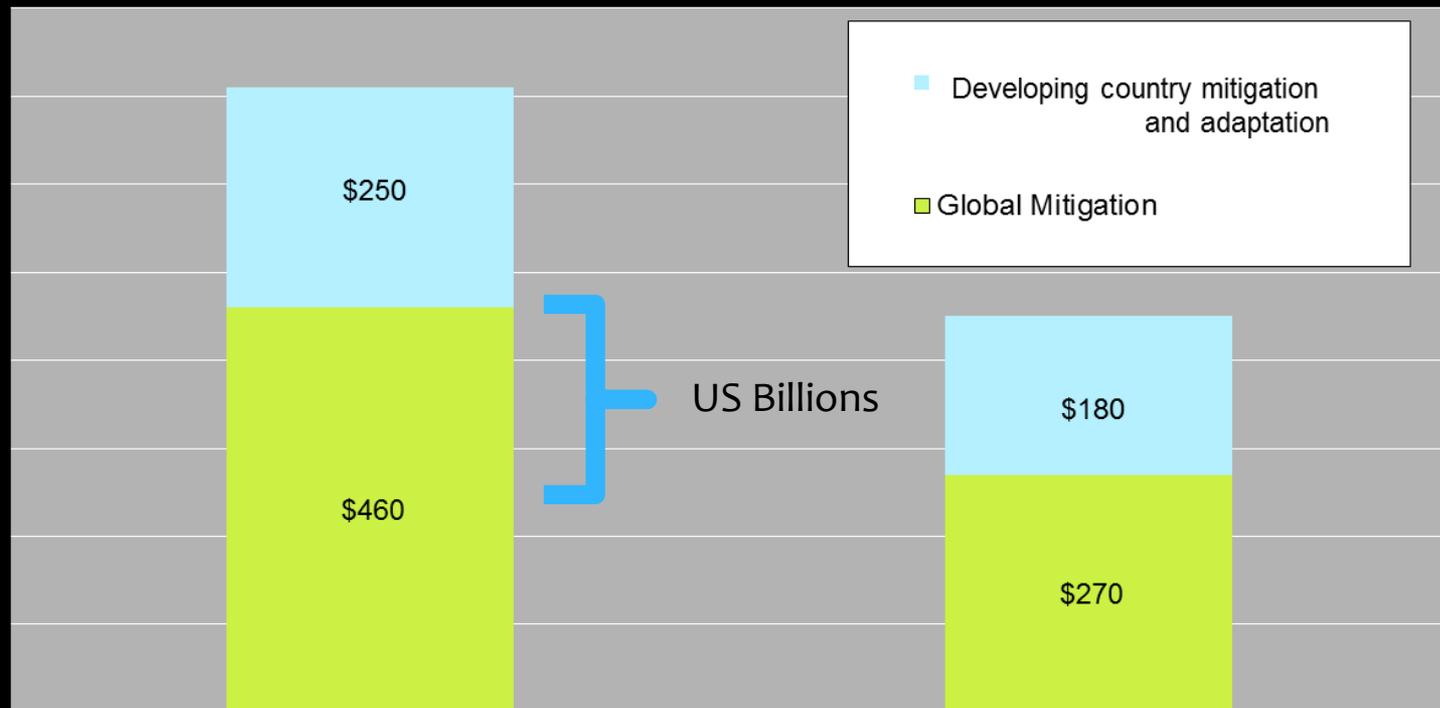
Geneva, April 2012



Scale of the problem

Climate Finance Costs in US \$ Billions (2012 to 20120)

* \$180 B to \$250 B per annum, estimated by UNFCCC, IEA, McKinsey



2 Celsius

5 - 6C°

Forced permanent and transborder
migrations, due to climate change.

The Small Island States of the world

By postponing actions, we are voting for forced migration, as the only real solution for small islands and lowlands.

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Adapting to climate change through migration



With no deal in sight as climate change talks in Copenhagen draw to a close, many countries are concerned about their very survival. Pacific island nations are likely to be among the hardest hit if a legally binding agreement is not forged at the [Climate Change Conference](#) which will likely end on Sunday.

Chauzy: People in various parts of the world are adapting to climate change by migrating, or through migration. So, what we are seeing in most parts of the world is that migration is mostly internal. It's essentially from rural areas that are badly affected, let's say by drought, to urban areas-and that's obviously got a whole set of challenges for those urban areas. And we're seeing beyond the internal migration movements, we're seeing regional migration flows: within West Africa, for instance; East Africa, the Horn of Africa, Southern Africa. There are again people who are affected by climate change, by environmental degradation, who are moving beyond their borders to go to neighboring countries.

Migrants

Island nations have the human right to exist, but we are witnessing that they will be forced to migrate permanently because of climate change.

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The Telegraph

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Climate Change

Cancun climate change summit: small island states in danger of 'extinction'

Protect us from becoming an 'endangered species' say small island states as UN report shows devastation from sea level rise.



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Around 10% of the UN members are forecasted to disappear in the next decades.



The small island states account for less than 1% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

“The ocean could swallow Tuvalu whole, making it the first country to be wiped off the map by global warming.” *

Ref:<http://www.nytimes.com/2007/05/03/world/asia/03ihtpacific.2.5548184.html?pagewanted=a>

Close to 24 islands are the most vulnerable and permanent migration to other countries of at least 10 of millions is expected.

*** With limited resources and low adaptive capacity, these islands may not last as UN members?**

Internally Displaced People in Coastal and other Vulnerable areas

Forced migration, permanent and temporary in countries like Costa Rica and regions like Central America.

Internally Displaced People in Central America: temporarily and permanently.



- * Internal migration in developing countries like Costa Rica and regions like Central America, due to climate change, has produced so far temporary migrants.
- * For some IDPs, temporary relief is available, but money and political will, may no last for permanently displaced people.
- * We are already expending around 1% of the GDP in adaptation efforts, this sum does not include the costs of permanently IDPs especially from coastal areas.

Example 1: Costa Rican Pacific coast cities may be the source of a large numbers of IDP.

PROYECCIÓN PARA EL AÑO 2100

Puntarenas afectada por el calentamiento global

El calentamiento global hará que el nivel del mar se eleve. Los científicos aún no se ponen de acuerdo acerca de cuánto será ese aumento para el año 2100, pero llegará al menos a los 28 cm, según el último informe del Panel Intergubernamental sobre Cambio Climático.



FUENTE: INSTITUTO METEOROLÓGICO NACIONAL

Example 2: Central American communities are taking adaptation measures, including migration.



Conclusions: there will be forced migrations due to climate change.

- * One difference between IDPs and migrants from island states is sovereignty, national identity and eventually a passport.
- * Migration Crisis related to climate change will be both: short term, due to natural disasters like floods and permanent, like that due to sea rising.
- * Adaptation efforts and plans of forced migration, due to climate change are needed, **nobody is seriously dealing with this effect.**
- * **Forced permanent migration is not a human right issue?**
 - * Larger economies have the moral obligation to increase financial flows to the countries affected, with special emphasis on **small island states.**
 - * It is necessary to highlight and strengthen developing countries systems for:
 - * climate monitoring
 - * early warning, and
 - * managing permanent and temporary migratory crisis.

Thank you