



**Unpacking Green Growth:**  
Global Flows of Energy, Materials and People

8 October 2014

**People on the move in a changing environment:  
How migration is shaping our world**

The banner features a blue background with several orange silhouettes of people walking from left to right. On the right side, there is a stylized globe with a grid pattern. The text is centered over the banner in a white, bold, sans-serif font.

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# Introduction: Some figures

[IDMC 2014]  
22 million  
newly  
displaced by  
disasters in  
2013

[UNDP 2009]  
750 million  
internal  
migrants

[Gallup, IOM  
2011]  
1 in 10 say may  
move  
due to  
environmental  
reasons

[World Bank  
2014] USD  
582 billion  
remittances  
in 2014

[UN DESA 2013]  
Estimated 232  
million  
international  
migrants

[UNHCR  
2014]  
10.4 million  
refugees  
in 2013



# Outline

- **Key migration trends**
- **Migration linked to the environment**
- **Outlook: Migration - a chance for green growth?**

**Most international migrants move from the South to the North or between countries in the South**

*Figure 1: International migrant stock by origin and destination, 2010 (millions and percentages)*



Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA). (2012). *Migrants by origin and destination: The role of South-South migration*.



- Overlooked, increasing trend during the last decade: **North-South migration**
- Drivers of **North–South** migration:
  - Economic opportunity
  - Expansion of global companies
  - Return migration
  - Student migration
  - Retirement
- **Potential development impact for green growth?**

# 3 Key points to remember:

1. **Internal migration** is 3 times higher than international migration
2. Most migration in the South is **intra-regional** (as high as 80% in West Africa)
3. Mobility is **increasing**

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- **Migration linked to the environment**

# People on the Move in a Changing Climate: The Regional Impact of Environmental Change on Migration (2014)

- Not always forced displacement
- Internal movement versus crossing international borders
- People stay within their regions
- Adaptation to climate change versus climate change as a problem



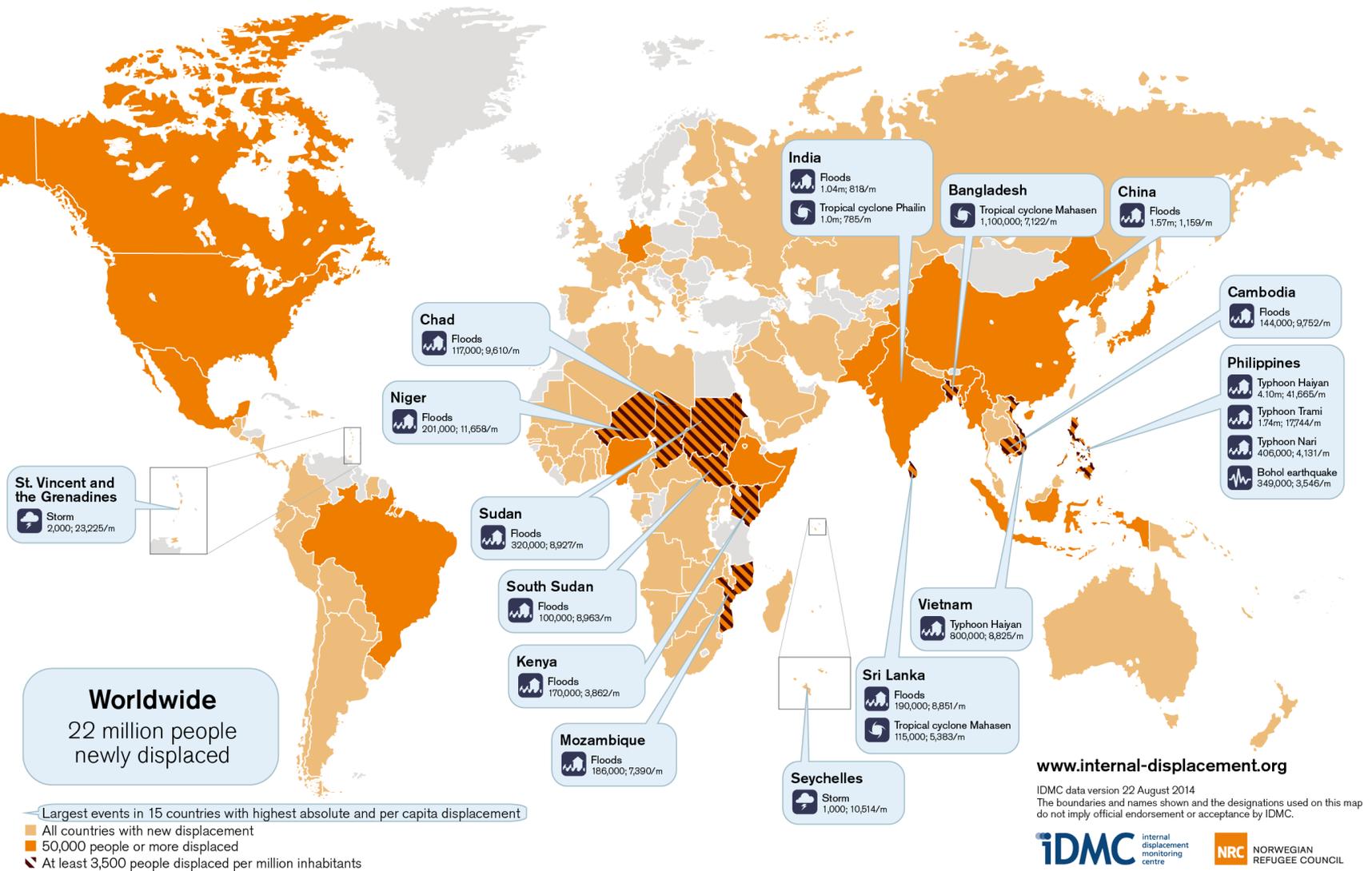
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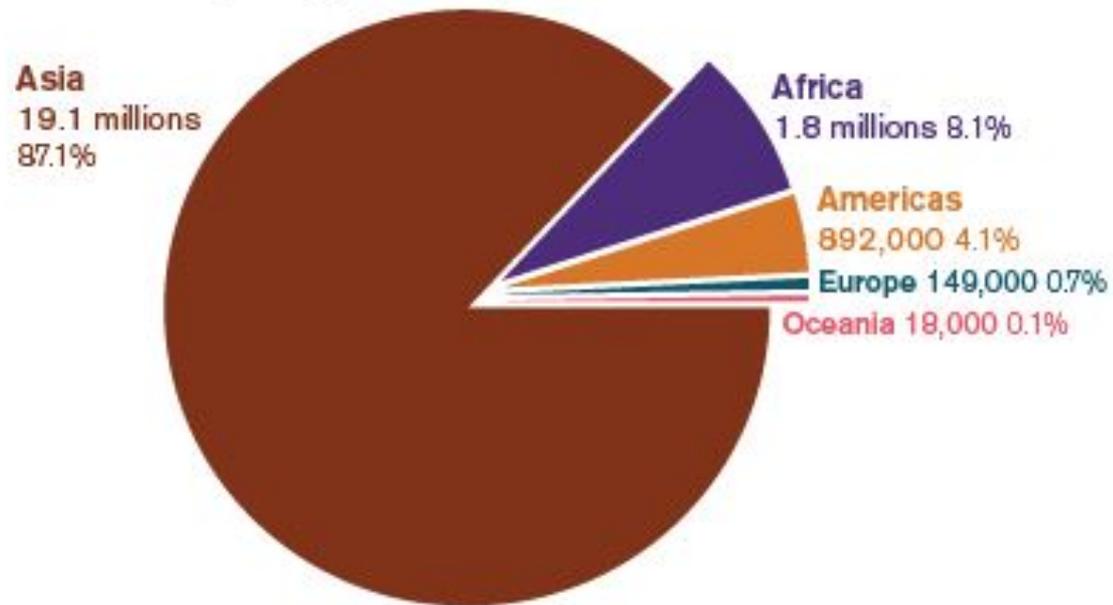
# Figures

## Disaster-induced displacement worldwide in 2013



# Figures

## 22 million people newly displaced by disasters in 2013

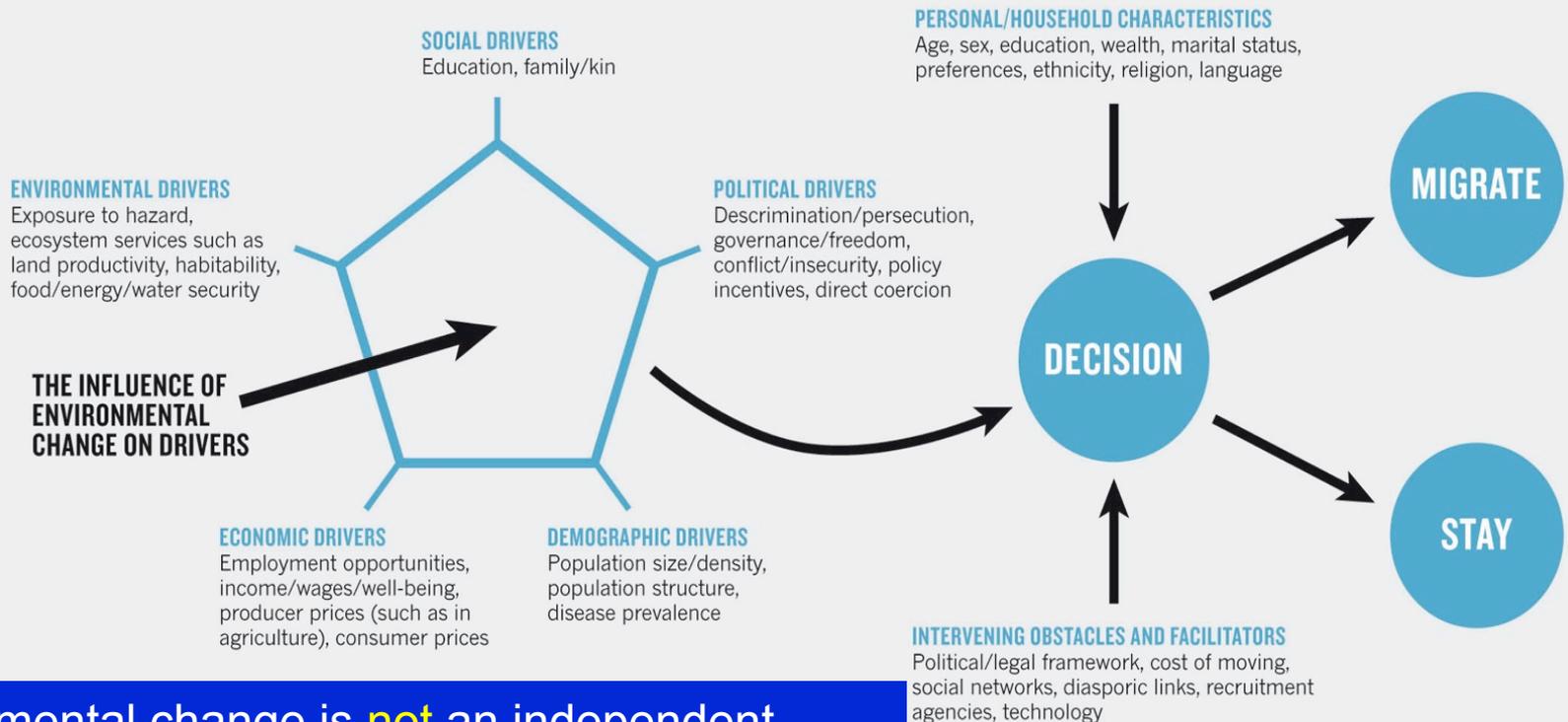


Source: IDMC, 2014  
[www.internal-displacement.org](http://www.internal-displacement.org)

# Drivers of Migration & Environmental Change

## THE DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

Many factors influence whether a person or family will migrate. Their effects are closely intertwined, so it makes little sense to consider any of them in isolation.



Environmental change is **not** an independent influence on migration; **it impacts on all drivers of migration.**

Source: UK Foresight Report, 2011

# Terminology and concepts

## Forced or Voluntary ?



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- A blurred distinction
- Multi-causality of environmental migration
- Clear cases of **forced** and clear cases of **voluntary** migration with a **large grey zone in between**
- **Displacement**, as a form of forced migration

# Terminology and concepts

## Near or Far ?

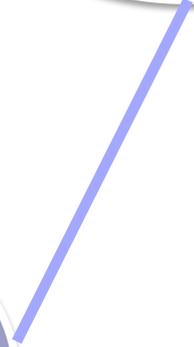


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- **Internal migration or cross-border** movement between neighbouring countries likely to be predominant
- **Regional migration**



## ■ **Policy Processes**



- Global Forum on Migration & Development
- UN High-Level Dialogue
- Post-2015 development framework

**Often the missing link**

**Migration often considered a failure**



# IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014)

**“Migration and mobility are adaptation strategies in all regions of the world that experience climate variability.”**

*Emergent Risks and Key Vulnerabilities,*  
in: IPCC 2014, *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability*

# Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP)



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- Policy-oriented research project on adaptation
  - Duration: January 2014 – December 2016

# Capacity Building

## Training Manual :

## Module on integrating migration into national adaptation plans



### Steps of the NAP Process



#### Sources:

- 1) Adapted from the stages of the development planning from the GMG (2010:21) *Handbook on mainstreaming migration into development planning*.
- 2) Least Developed Countries Expert Group (2012). *National Adaptation Plans. Technical guidelines for the national adaptation process*. Bonn: UNFCCC secretariat.

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- 
- **Outlook: Migration - a chance for green growth?**

# Migration and green growth

## 1. Foster opportunities:

- Transfer of skills & ideas on sustainable techniques
- Remittances
- Alleviate pressure on ecosystems through income diversification



# Migration and green growth

## 2. Reduce risks:

- **M**igration into cities can put pressure on the environment and green growth
- **M**igration can be to hazardous areas



# Migration and green growth

**Need to mainstream migration into  
climate change and development plans**



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