

Klima und Migration



Recherche im Rahmen des Projekts:
Zum Wetter ... Design-Strategien zu Witterung,
Wetter, Klima. Vom Natur-Phänomen zum
Artefakt.

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Phänomen

Zahlen

Kontroversen

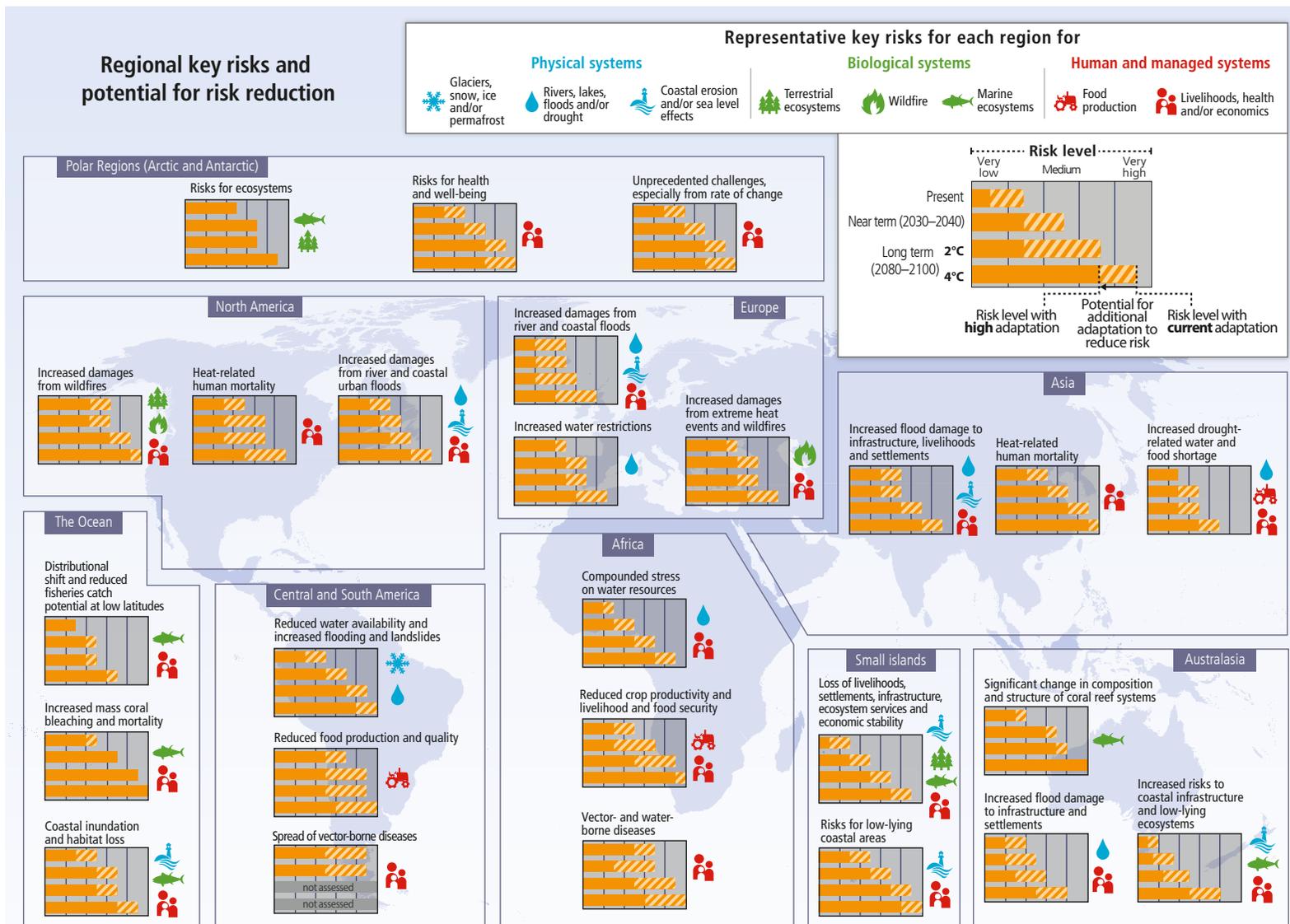
Beispiele

Lösungsansätze

Phänomen



Zwei Jungs rudern zwischen den Überresten einer Siedlung in Lunettes, Haiti. Ungefähr 100 Familien lebten in diesem Dorf bevor es 2006 von einem Wirbelsturm zersört wurde.



Risiken pro Region, inklusive deren Abschwächungspotenzial. Jedes Risiko wird mit einer Skala von sehr niedrig, niedrig, medium, hoch und sehr hoch geschätzt. Jedes Risiko wird in 3 Zeitschienen dargestellt: Gegenwart, nahe

Zukunft (2030-2040) und Zukunft (2080-2100). Für das langfristige Szenario wird noch einmal unterschieden zwischen einer Erderwärmung von 2°C und 4°C.

Representative key risks for each region for

Physical systems

Glaciers, snow, ice and/or permafrost

Rivers, lakes, floods and/or drought

Coastal erosion and/or sea level effects

Biological systems

Terrestrial ecosystems

Wildfire

Marine ecosystems

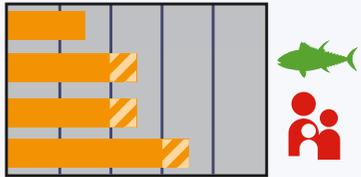
Human and managed systems

Food production

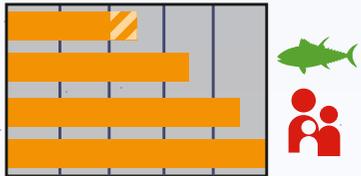
Livelihoods, health and/or economics

The Ocean

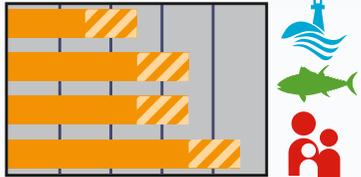
Distributional shift and reduced fisheries catch potential at low latitudes



Increased mass coral bleaching and mortality

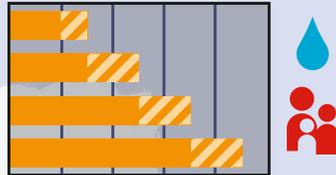


Coastal inundation and habitat loss

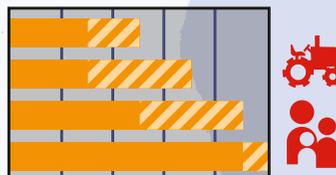


Africa

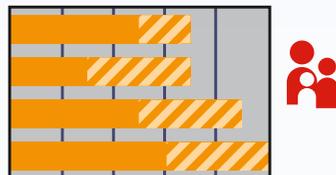
Compounded stress on water resources



Reduced crop productivity and livelihood and food security



Vector- and water-borne diseases

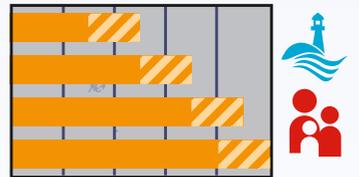


Small islands

Loss of livelihoods, settlements, infrastructure, ecosystem services and economic stability



Risks for low-lying coastal areas



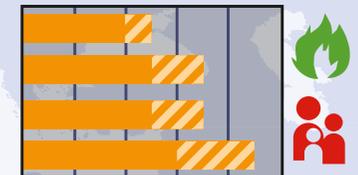
Increased damages from river and coastal floods



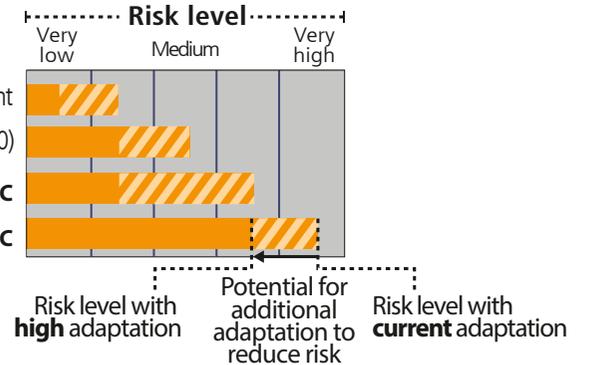
Increased water restrictions



Increased damages from extreme heat events and wildfires



Europe



**Basierend auf Feldaktivitäten
des Roten Kreuzes konstatierte
man, dass mehr Menschen
wegen Umweltkatastrophen
gezwungen seien ihre Heimat
zu verlassen als durch Krieg.**

International Federation of Red Cross and Red
Crescent Societies 2001



Bangladesh, Dakha. Ein Slum neben der
Eisenbahnschienen.

**There are more floods
now and the river
banks are being washed
away faster. There
is nowhere to go.
My land is in the river,
I have nothing now.**

Intsar Husain, Antar Para, north-western
Bangladesh, 2007

[http://luminocity3d.org/
WorldCity/#3/20.72/21.62](http://luminocity3d.org/WorldCity/#3/20.72/21.62)

[http://www.unicef.org/
sowc2012/urbanmap/](http://www.unicef.org/sowc2012/urbanmap/)

Kontroversen

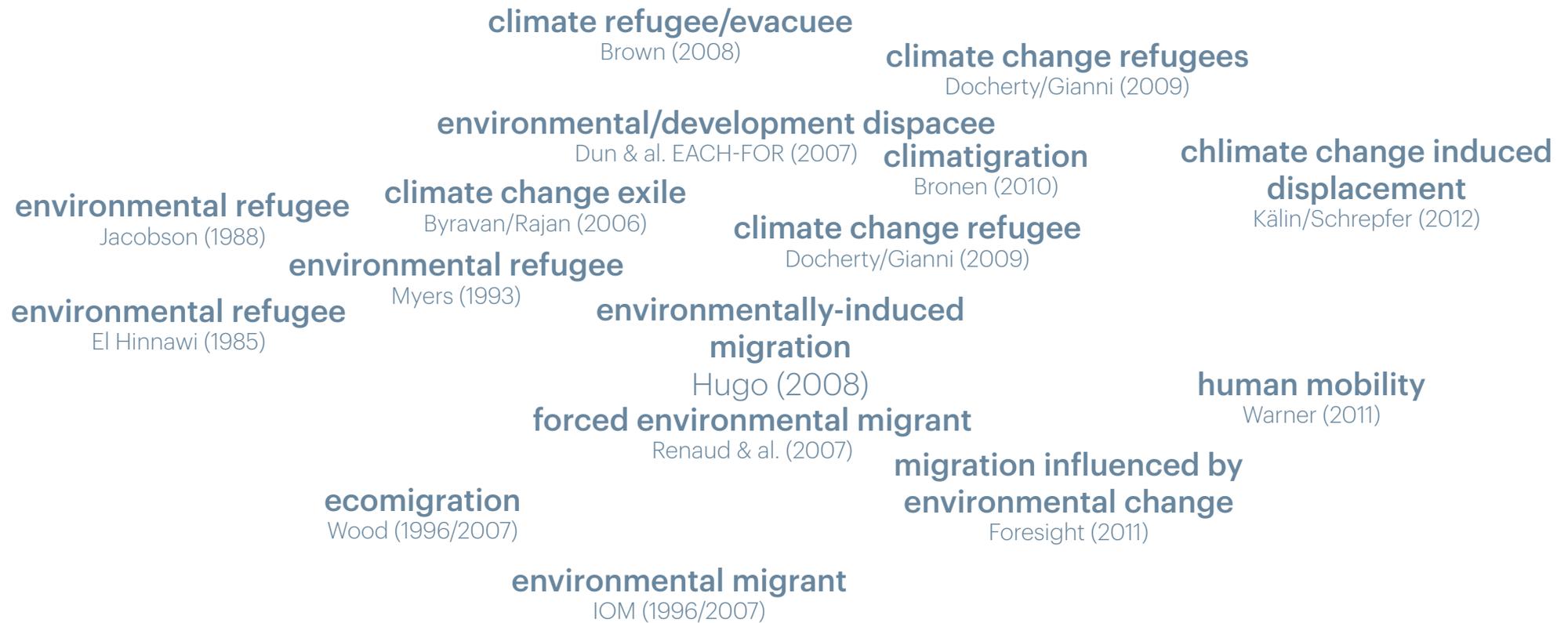


The millions of lives devastated by disasters is more often a consequence of bad man-made structures and policies, than the forces of mother nature. A flood is not in itself a disaster, the catastrophic consequences happen when people are neither prepared nor protected when it hits.

Jan Egeland, Secretary General of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

And since there was the war, we did not receive any support from the government. Therefore, there are combined factors that made us suffer: droughts and war. If war did not exist, then we might have been able to stay, but now that the land is looted, there is no way for us to claim it.

Elderly farmer from Somalia, interviewed at Nakivale Settlement, Uganda*



Entwicklung der Termini im Kontext der Klimamigration.

<https://vimeo.com/147531290>

Social Science Research for Understanding
Climate Change Migration

Zahlen



Im Winter von 2009-10 wurde der charakteristisch raue Winter der Mongolei sogar den einheimischen Tieren zu viel. Rund 8 Millionen Tiere starben.

25 Mio. 1990 environmental refugees
Myers

24 Mio. 2002 durch Hochwasser, Hungersnöten
und anderen Umweltfaktoren Vertriebene
UNHCR

25 Mio. 2002 Binnenvertriebene durch
Naturkatastrophen
UNHCR

25-60 Mio. 2009 Migrationsbewegung durch
Klimawandel
WBGU

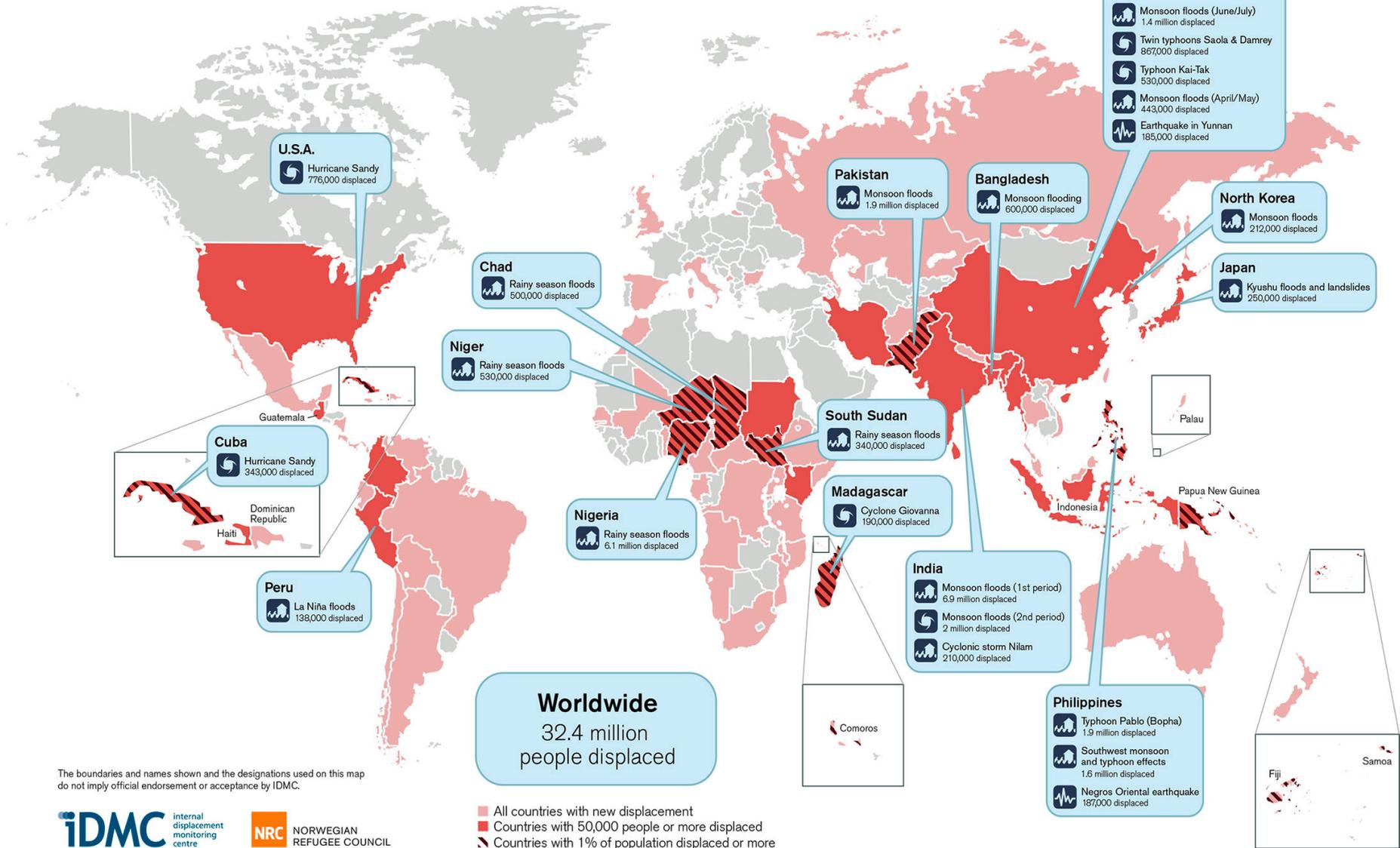
38 Mio. 2010 Vertriebene durch klimatische
Gründe
IOM

50 Mio. 2010 Umweltflüchtlinge
El-Hinnawi

150 Mio. 2050 environmental refugees
Myers

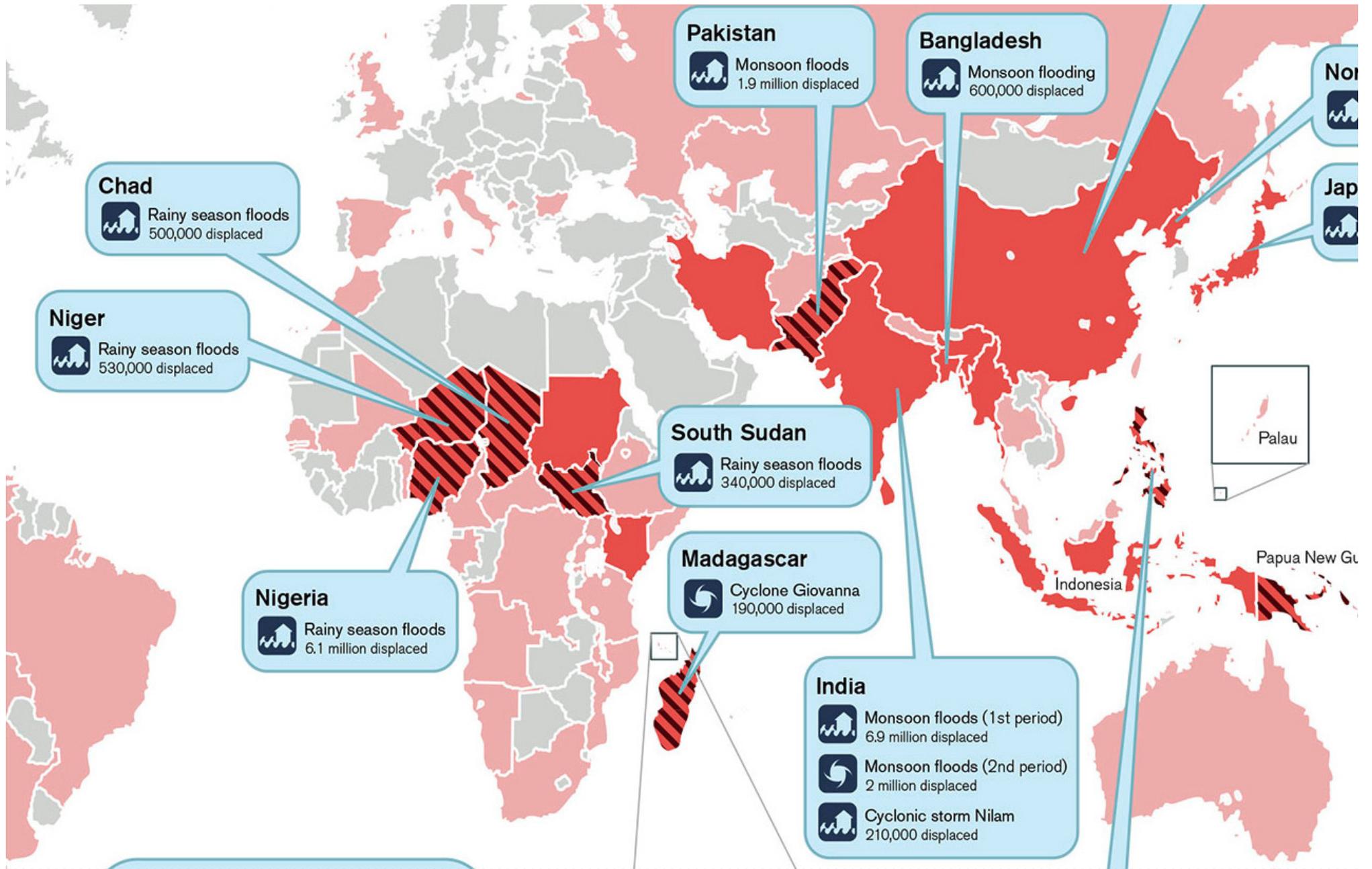
200 Mio. 2050 Umweltflüchtlinge
Stern

Disaster-induced displacement worldwide in 2012



IDMC internal displacement monitoring centre

NRC NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL



Beispiele



Alexandro Grassani

<https://vimeo.com/142620739>

Quellen

IPCC (Intergovernmental panel on climate change); Synthesis Report 2014

The Nansen Initiative, 12 lessons learned 2015

Greenpeace; Universität Hamburg; Klimaflüchtlinge, die verleugnete Katastrophe; März 2007

IOM (International Organisation for Migration); World Migration Report; 2015

Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge; Working paper 45; 2012

Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung; Hamburgisches Weltwirtschaftsinstitut; Thomas Hummitzsch; Kurzdossier Nr. 15, Klimawandel und Migration

Alle Bilder; Alexander Grassani