

## "Climate Migration: A New Challenge"

### A. Introduction

Thesis Statement: "It is a pertinent fact that climate migration is a challenge to human development, legal protection of migrants, and a matter of political and administrative ambiguity."

### B. Climate Migration is a new challenge:

- a. Climate Migration poses a strain on urban centres resulting in mismanagement.

Case in Point: over 500,000 people internally migrate in Bangladesh to Dhaka due to rising sea levels.

- b. Climate Migration is a threat to indigenous cultures and civilizations

Case in Point: Island States of Tuvalu, Kiribati are being



Forced to settle in Fiji (land purchased by governments).

c. The phenomenon of internal displacement due to ~~migration~~<sup>climate</sup> results in unregistered demographic changes  
Case in Point: By 2050, 200 to

250 Million internal displacements will take place.

(IOM: International Organization of Migration)

d. Climate Migration can trigger internal conflicts based on fight for limited resources.

Case in Point: Recurrent Droughts within Sudan are a cause of conflicts.

e. Climate migration endangers the very existence of countries most vulnerable to climate change.

Case in Point: Maldives will be uninhabitable by 2050.  
(IPCC)



f. No legal provisions exist for a climate refugee.

Case in Point: 1951 Refugee Convention does not define a climate migrant.

g. Unmonitored climate migration between countries results in political differences emergence.

Case in Point: US-Mexico heated debates over migrants.

h. Climate migrants are a burden on host country for food resources, can cause food insecurity.

Case in Point: Sub-Saharan Africa.

Developing countries are unable to handle  
i. ~~Recurrent floods~~ <sup>climate events that</sup> result in lifelong displacement and migration.

Case in Point: 8 Million People displaced in 2022 Floods.

(NDM1A)

j. Global North is equally devastated by economic impacts of climate migration.

Case in Point: Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans left thousands unemployed.

C. Conclusion:



31 / 12 / 2025

Day: Wednesday

The perils of climate change are constantly affecting mother earth and its inhabitants. Climate Migration is an escalated impact of this very phenomena. As per UN, the world will have 200-250 Million Climate Migrants by year 2050. The statistics are huge and so are the repercussions of such mass migrations. They will bring with them issues of health, economy and human security. Such migration will pose strain on urban centres. It also threatens the cultural values of migrants. The migrants do not have a blueprint of registration and cause demographic misinformation. The fight over scarce resources in climate-affected regions can trigger conflicts. Not just cultures, but climate migration can over the course of time mitigate the very presence of countries, particularly island states. The phenomena can result in political chaos



between migrating state and host country. It is a pertinent fact that climate migration is a challenge of contemporary era. It can cause food insecurity, internal conflicts and pose threats to existing cultures.

Climate Migration within a country puts extra pressure on urban city centres. There are multiple pull factors in ~~urban~~ metropolitan cities. Moreover, rural areas are worst affected by rising sea-levels or floods and droughts. Ultimately, people move towards city-centres. This strains the management capacities of cities; poses extreme pressure on sanitation facilities, food supply and residential capacities of urban areas. This scenario triggers a sort of management crisis within the previously most stable localities of towns. Bangladesh's capital **Dhaka** is badly affected by influx of migrants from South due to rise in sea levels.



Migration of communities disintegrates the cultural values and traits that were built overtime. This is a grave threat to indigenous cultures and traditions. Climate Migration raises quest for survival, leaving all other matters as secondary. The Pacific Island states of Tuvalu and Kiribati are forced to migrate towards Fiji. This is because of extensive sea level rises in the pacific island ocean. overtime the existence of such nations shall be merged with norms of Fiji.

(e) ~~So~~ Countries that are geographically located on oceanic boundaries are at a higher risk. Not just their cultures or norms, but the very existence of such states is at stake. Over the years, people are subject to external migrations due to harsh climatic conditions. Eventually, the ocean will rise to such levels that state emergency would be imposed and any



inhabitants be evacuated. Maldives, a coastal country is said to be ~~ex~~ unliveable by 2050 as per IPCC reports. The world would lose a beautiful tourist destination.

(i) Climate related migrations inflict greater harm on developing states. Such countries; economically weak can not handle the negative impacts of such movements. Particularly internal migrations, people reside rather survive in difficult scenarios and remain displaced for decades. After disaster strikes, the infrastructure is not rebuilt and people are kept at bay from returning to their native regions. NDMA has reported 8 Million internally displaced people in 2022 floods. Most of them are still surviving as climate migrants in far-flung areas of Pakistan.