

Climate Migration: Impacts, Risks and International Protection Mechanisms

الهجرة المناخية: الآثار، المخاطر وآليات الحماية الدولية

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Abstract :

Climate change can be considered as a multiplier threat to various dimensions of human security, the increase in effects of global warming will rise pressures on local peoples. Forcing them to migrate and displacement, whether voluntary or forced, permanently or temporarily; either internal or cross border. Climate migration has become one of the issues raised in Environmental International Law and Sustainable Development, for reasons of problems it raises related to the flows of migratory movements and displacement at the international level. Therefore, migrants and climate refugees need legal protection to enable them to live after losing their homes. On this basis, regional and international organizations have contributed to strengthening legal protection, including the European Union and the United Nations. Especially after the adoption of the United Nations Convention on Regular, Safe and Regular Migration, with the institutional and procedural mechanisms supporting that.

Keywords : Climate migration, Environment, Displacement, Protection, Security.

Introduction

Security threats have transformed from their concept of several violation of human rights, threat to global peace and security, terrorist groups, and cyber-attacks; to emergence of other forms of threats no less dangerous than the previous ones. Climate change is a multiplier factor. The effects of global warming, caused rise temperatures and increase ocean water levels, have prompted people to leave their homes resulting of floods, droughts, and desertification.

Debates on loss and damage often in particular, non-economic loss such as casualties, migration, which cannot readily avoided through climate change adaptation. Climate related "disasters," "refugees," "wars" and "victims" have repeatedly been invoked as loss and damage that had to be addressed through international cooperation.

The phenomenon of global warming caused the emergence of climate migration and displacement as one of the results of climate change. This leads us to ask to **the impact of this new threat with its serious risks, and learn about a legal mechanisms to protect the climate migrants and displaced as international level?**

To answer for this problematic, it is necessary to research the nature of this threat and its relationship to international security, in the midst of geological conflicts. For another side, requirements to achieve legal protection for climate migrants and displaced need to define the international dimensions of climate migration as an international security threat, and thus increase the need for international recognition of this legal status.

Then studying the repercussions of climate migration flows on various dimensions of international security and then human security, and the ingredients for achieving requirement sustainable development in its: political, economic, social, and structural goals.

This paper treating one of important matters in area of environmental issues, international and regional security, geo-political relations and the impact of climate migration on the social, economic, political and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Based on a systematic approach that describing and analyzing climate migration, then identifying its effects and reflections on the various dimensions of security and human development. This paper analyses the climate migration phenomenon, the risks associated with it, and the problems posed by the climate migration movement, and then identifying the international mechanisms that seek to protect this vulnerable minority.

Therefore, to study the nature of climate migration, its impact and risks, then the need for a legal protection to climate migrants and displacement, this study divide into three axes as follow:

- 1- The climate migration and displacement flood influence.
- 2- Climate migration as a serious risk to international relationships.
- 3- International legal protection of climate migration and displacement.

Firstly: The climate migration and displacement flood influence.

Climate migration have serious effects on the various dimensions of Sustainable Human Development (S.H.D) in his social, economic, political, environmental goals, it may occur in response to climate impacts by moving as a proactive adaptation strategy or even forced displacement in the face of threatening life. For this resin, in this paper we need to define climate migration in first point and determining the effects of climate change on human security dimensions in second point:

1. Climate migration and displacement concept

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (U.N.H.C), in its report entitled "**Climate Change, Natural Disasters and Displacement**" that peoples will have to adopt different strategies in the near and long tropics. It will remain possible, that this will turn into a cross-border displacement⁽¹⁾. Approximately **22.5 million** people displaced due to climate change or weather-related events and droughts from **2008 to 2019** ⁽²⁾.

1.1. Climate migration definition

Climate migration is the movement of people who was voluntary or forced to leave their places of residence and seek a new one, either temporarily or permanently due to climate change,⁽³⁾ such as sea level rise, natural disasters, floods, drought and water scarcity, desertification, increase of epidemics...etc. Has greatly undermined the right of these peoples to environmental security. There are two types of Climate migration.

1.1.1. Voluntary climate migration

The International Organization for Migration considers voluntary climate migrants as a movement of groups or people, which pushed by reasons related to climate change or gradual environmental impact to leave their homes⁽⁴⁾. On their own initiative, temporarily or permanently.

Then, climate change is a threat multiplier factor that drives people, to leave their habitats and places of residence and seek a new one either permanently or temporarily; due to insufficiency of resources associated with climate change impact, such as desertification, drought, and water scarcity.

1.1.2. Forced climate migration

Climate migration is a response to the impact of global warming factors, as a proactive adaptation strategy to climate changes, through forced movement

across borders ⁽⁵⁾. This reflected the increasing acceleration of global climate migration.

It pushes them to search for a safe home outside their countries of origin. This migration occurs rising to the loss of arable land or the scarcity and scarcity of water resources or the impossibility of living in their places of origin ⁽⁶⁾. This has deepened the manifestations of migration and prompted the local communities to search for a new safer homeland.

1.2. Climate displacement definition

Climate displacement resulting by the movement of people, as consequence of global warming. Whether these movements are temporary, permanent, for short or long-term. People usually move from rural and desert areas to urban areas.

The largest movement of climate displacement occurred after Katrina Hurricane in 2005, with more than a million people displaced from New Orleans.⁽⁷⁾

Climate change may lead to the movement of approximately 3% of the total world population (143 million people), within their countries of origin by 2050. In three regions of the world, in each of Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and Latin America ⁽⁸⁾. Reflecting the effects of climate change on the movement and flow of displacement within countries.

2. The climate migration and displacement flood impacts

Environmental degradation and drought impose more pressures on countries that suffer from rarity and scarcity of water resources. If we consider climate change as one of the manifestations of environmental deterioration, then, according to the New York Declaration, it is one of the factors influencing international migration, which consequently highlights the growing international interest in migration due to climate changes.

For this reason, large numbers of people forced every year to migrate for reasons related to environmental degradation and climate change. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees declared that each year, natural disasters force an average of **21.5 million** people to live their homes around the world.⁽⁹⁾ This what leads to:

2.1. The pressure of migration flows on countries of transit and destination

Climate migration and displacement causes pressure on countries of transit and refuge, which reflected in displacement movements to Europe and asylum in countries such as Germany, France, Spain and Italy between 2016-2019. These increasing numbers of displaced persons and migrants, affect positively and negatively the countries of transit and destination. It represents a resource of capacities that contribute to advancing sustainable development, in destination countries. Especially technical and scientific qualifications, such as the food of migration to Germany.

On the other hand, it puts pressure on countries of transit resulting to the movement of displaced persons and migrants. National migration systems in

destination countries are unable to absorb these flows ⁽¹⁰⁾. Like what happened in southwestern Europe (Spain, Italy, France....).

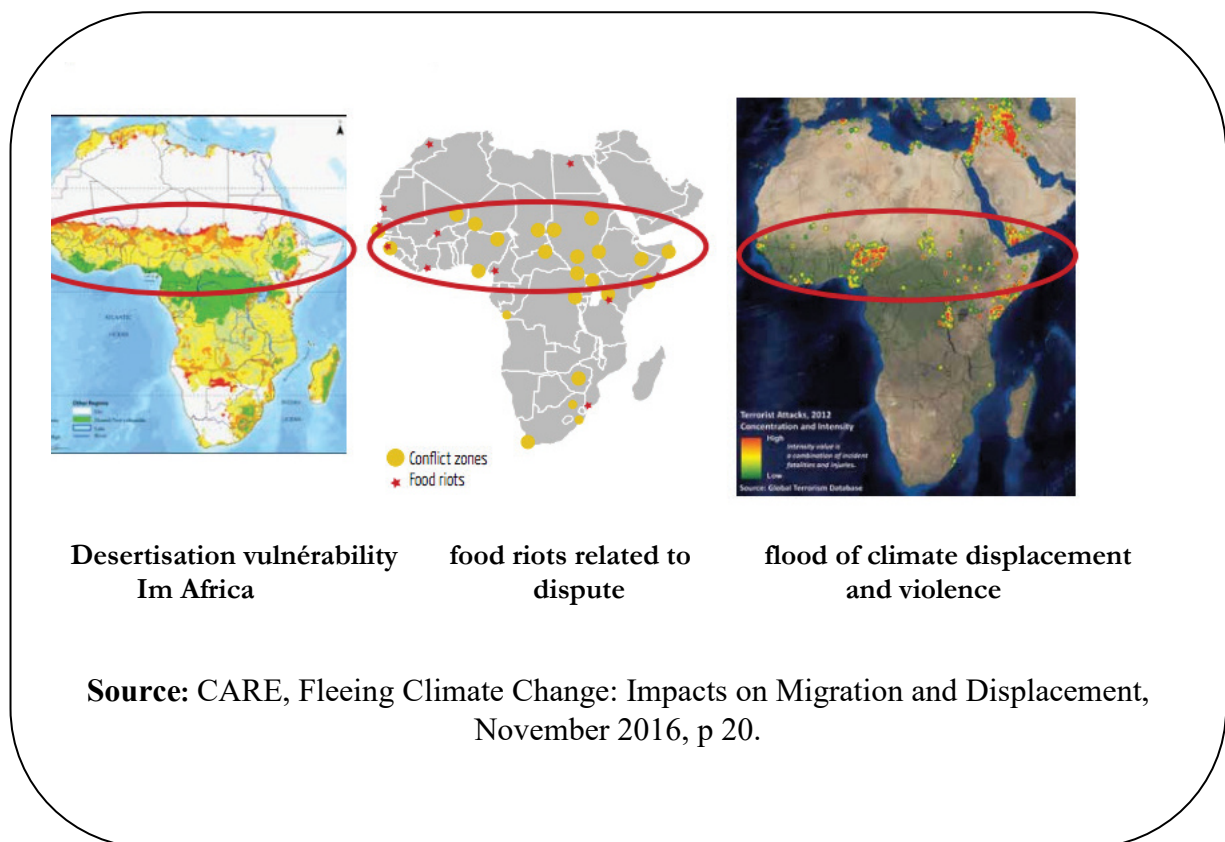
Therefore, the climate migration and displacement will be a serious threaten to international relation, as well as happen after a the **Typhoon Haiyan** hit the Philippines, the country's lead negotiator to COP18 made a calling on the parties to the UNFCCC to take measures in order to stop flood of displaced.⁽¹¹⁾

2.2. Disputes related to forced displacement

Internal forced displacement exacerbates conflict over scarce resources, creating tensions that can exacerbate violence. For example, areas that suffered from drought and desertification and were vulnerable to internal conflicts, such as Sudan in 2016. It estimated that a 5 % change in precipitation in sub-Saharan Africa increased the likelihood of conflict in the following year by 50 %.(12)

Rather then, climate change increases the movement of internal displacement and cause armed conflicts, between regions that are already subject to political tensions and a struggle over control of resources, especially those of an economic nature, which illustrate in Figure 01. Which reflects the vulnerability of displacement movements to the effects of climate change in Southern Africa as a result of drought and water scarcity, which exacerbated the internal disputes.

Figure 01: The Increased conflicts as a result of climatic displacement



Secondly: Climate migration as a serious risk to international relationships

Climate migration is multiplier threatens that exacerbates tensions and instability, to States and vulnerable communities, makes them at risk of conflict, and increase pressure on refuge and transit countries, that addressing in the following points:

1. Climate migration increases the tensions of conflicts

The European Commission's report "**Climate Change and International Security**" in 2008, or what is known as the "**Solana report**" refers how climate change affects international security.⁽¹³⁾

Climate change has increased migration pressures and created the matter of **climate migration mass** as an issue related to climate security. Predictions refer that hundreds of millions of people may become environmental refugees, currently climate change has become one of main causes of migration and displacement.

More than climate migration and displacement not considered only as a multiplier threatens; that exacerbates tensions and instability, but as a risk to international and regional security.

1.1. The relationship between climate migration and conflicts

Climate changes and conflicts become one of the causes of migration and displacement, that climate changes increases the risks of conflict and rising displacement and migration movement.

Even climate effects increases pressure for vulnerable communities, especially who suffer from weak infrastructure and scarcity of resources what are usually causes of conflict. These communities and peoples forced to search for livelihoods and a safe home, which increase tensions between regions and countries.

Climate migration may induce political instability in several ways, they considered as a threat to stability and security at both the local and international levels. More than, the inability to control the management of migration exacerbates inequality in access to resources,⁽¹⁴⁾

which is the case for internal displacement movements. That increase internal tensions over some areas in country, which receive higher rates from internal displacement.

However, we do not asserted with certainty that migration is the direct cause of the conflicts, but this has not prevented the existence of tensions between the member states of the European Union due to the Syrians immigrants.

1.2. Climate displacement as regional risks

Climate displacement in some regions of the world is among the main causes of conflicts between countries. United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) refers to the recent conflict in Sudan, result of climate change contributed to instability and conflict in Darfur. Therefore, climate change has become a main driver of forced

migration. In addition, a potential multiplier threats that could trigger violent conflicts and stimulate waves of migration that further destabilise vulnerable nations.⁽¹⁵⁾

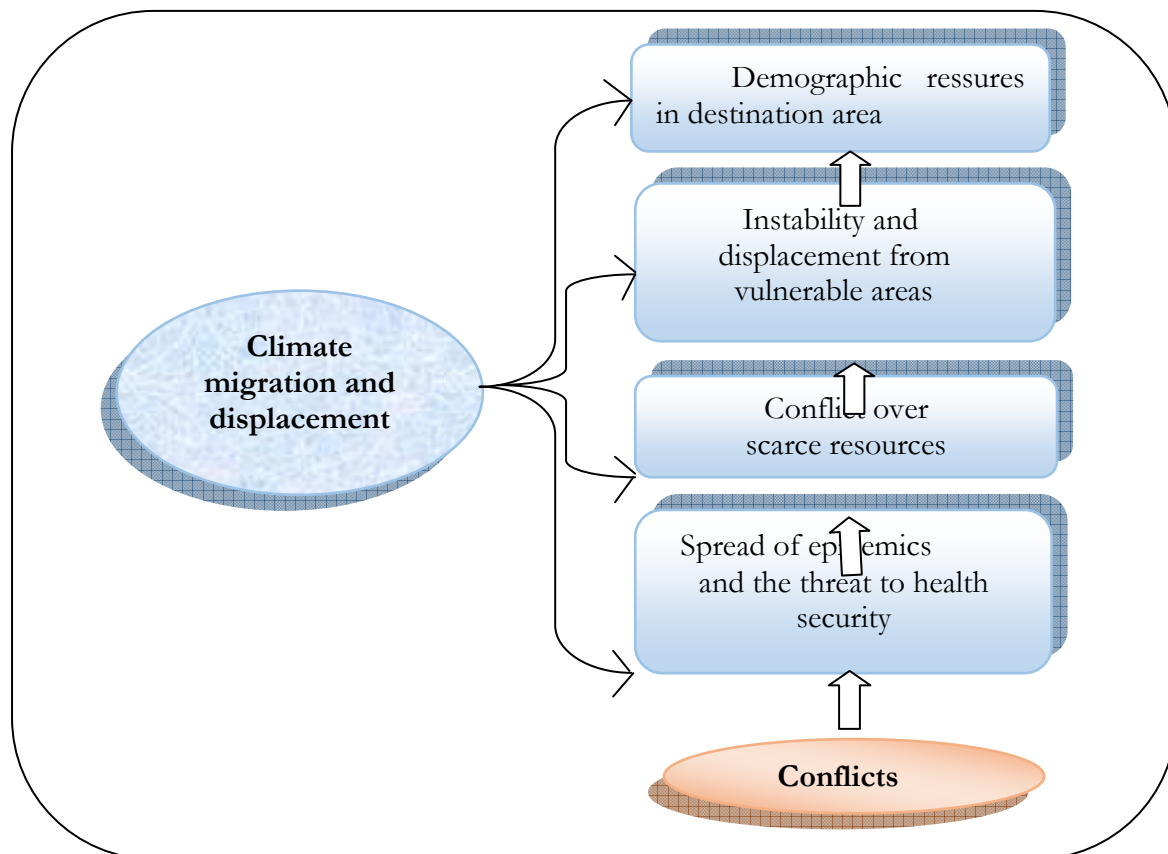
In addition, displaced and immigrants are always looking for countries with a strong economy and political stability. Which increased the number of immigrants on destination country borders (Greece/Turkey, UK/France, Spain/Morocco, Italy/Libya, Syria/Jordan/Lebanon, and U.S./Mexico).⁽¹⁶⁾

Climate displacement affects regions and countries because his pressures, it caused in more than once conflict, such as that occurred in the disputed in Sea area between Alaska and Yukon, or the different positions on the Northwest Passage once it becomes ice-free in the near future ⁽¹⁷⁾, also the issues of common fishing stocks in the ocean Pacific and Atlantic.

In addition the increase of severe floods that inundate Pakistan and China in 2010 ⁽¹⁸⁾, then climate displacement and migration are serious threaten for countries to manage these issues nationally.

The shape N°01 determine the flexible relationship between climate displacement, migration and conflicts. It clearly reflects the impact of migration and climate displacement on the growing causes of conflicts, between countries and regions. Whether on energy resources or vital resources, the example of that is the crisis in the Darfur region, and the Egyptian-Sudanese conflict at the mouth of source of the Nile.

Figure N° 02: relationship between climate migration & displacement and conflicts



(Source: set by researcher from the study data)

2. Climate migration effects on destination countries

Climate migration and displacement affects both countries of transit and destination, as well as by extension the national migration systems of destination countries.

2.1. Flows of climate migrants to destination countries

Climate migration makes a pressure on transit and destination countries, especially with the concentration of migration destinations around specific regions of the world. Such as European and North American countries. It creates a kind of tension in international relations between countries of transit and destination. For example, the Syrians refuge migrated to Germany during the Syrian war ⁽¹⁹⁾.

This increase of number of migrants pressure the national migration systems of some countries, which cannot absorb the number of migrants for climatic and other reasons. That requires selective migration policies according to academic and technical qualifications within the framework of geopolitical and geographical contexts. Which is contrary to climate justice and human rights. Climatic causes all immigrants and displaced persons in a case of instability.

2.2. The inability of the national systems of host countries to absorb climate migration flows

The national migration systems of destination countries are under pressure in some countries. **Berman** believes that the international bodies concerned with migration shortage the capacity to regulate climate migration adequately. The climate migration system is insufficiency in international compliance mechanisms, despite the presence of many agencies and institutions with often overlapping powers. In addition to the lack of resources and the absence of an explicit agreement to protect migrants due to climate change. ⁽²⁰⁾

More thane, it requires giving priorities to forced migration from small islands in the Pacific. In order to the relatively of small number of people involved (about a million), the geographical characteristics of the countries involved, and the most likely destination countries (such as Australia, New Zealand, and the USA) are rich and prosperous. ²¹

This table as fallow (Table N01) indicate the increase of climate and displacement movement that refers the flood of environmental migration in the world.

Table N°1. Environnemental immigration flow

years	1993	2002	2007	2012	2017	2019	2021
Environmental migration rate	15	19	25	31	37	46	60
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions

(Source: - Mayer Benoît, The Concept of Climate Migration, Advocacy and Its Prospects, Edward Elgar Publishing, 1st Edition, 2016, p10.statistic for 1993/2007

- Giovanni Sciacaluga, International Law and the Protection of “Climate Refugees”, 1st Edition, Palagvave Macmillan, 2020. p147. Statistic for 2012/2017)

3. Climate migration and International Environmental Governance

The issue of climate immigration cannot be separated from other international security matters, or relating environmental issues, which requires its inclusion in sustainable environmental management systems. Within the framework of global environmental governance.

3.1. Climate migration governance

The issue of migration and climate displacement needs special treatment to regulate its flows, whether through transit countries or destination countries. Which constitutes additional pressure on some regions and regions.⁽²²⁾ Therefore, this need to taking into account environmental migrants in general way and climate migrants in particular way, as a case of international cooperation. Where countries cooperate in a spirit of common but differentiated responsibility, in sharing the international burdens resulting from climate change, including the climate migrants.

3.1.1. The concept of climate migration governance

Climate migration governance appears as an international obligation imposed by the system of international cooperation, and the joint implementation of international obligations.⁽²³⁾ That seek to confront, mitigate and adapt to climate changes. With the involvement of international organizations, states, federations, non-governmental organizations, civil society and every factor that contribute to managing the climate migration movement.

The International Organization for Migration defined migration governance as the traditions and systems approved by the immigration, mobility and nationality authorities in a country, including government capabilities to work effectively on formulating and implementing sound policies in this field, given that states are the main actors in determining migration policies.⁽²⁴⁾

Further than, climate migration governance is considered as a several of programs and policies in managing migration resulting from natural disasters, rising sea levels, desertification,.....⁽²⁵⁾ Also it include international laws and activities of international organizations, non-governmental organizations and all forums related to managing the issue of climate migration, including national programs. For countries of transit and destination, it includes both national and international approaches through institutional and procedural mechanisms.

3.1.2. Requirement of climate migration governance

To achieve climate migration governance it is not suffice a combination of national laws and regulations, international agreements. Rather, it requires a real political will from countries to regulate and manage climate migration flows.

The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants of 2016 confirmed this approach, which confirmed that migration resulting from natural disasters and environmental degradation (drought, water scarcity, insufficiency of resources, desertification...) requires international cooperation and increased interest to those displaced for environmental reasons.⁽²⁶⁾ Thune, the requirements for achieving climate migration governance are the following points:

✓ The relationship between migration and development is very associated; migrants have an impact on development processes. For this basis climate migrants and displaced must include in all political, economic and social planning processes in transit and destination countries. ⁽²⁷⁾

✓ Promote adaptation to climate change with national adaptation programs in the countries of origin, in cases of natural disasters and environmental crises by the framework of risk management, to control local displacement and leadership the rates of external migration.

✓ While migration cannot be ending, but it can be better managed, with strengthening migration governance capacities. By investing in the capacities of countries to manage climate migration through the establishment of the Climate Migration Financing Facility, the purpose of which is to provide technical assistance to countries, international financial institutions and development banks. ⁽²⁸⁾ For fulfill international obligations to support and regulate climate migration in accordance with the 2030 Agenda. This confirmed by the **Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration** (2018). By allocating additional resources to countries affected by migration. ⁽²⁹⁾

3.2. Managing climate migration in aim of promoting human rights

Climate migration has attached to the right of peoples to obtain a shelter that protects them from natural disasters such as hurricanes and rising water levels (island countries such as the Maldives, Tefalou, and Marechal, whose sea level rise does not exceed 02 M, are threaten with drowning and displacing their populations). ³⁰

Farther than, with the increase in global warming and the rise in the temperature of the planet, the desertification and drought. The number of people without shelter has increased. Which prompted them to search for livable areas in other countries. Thune climate change forced peoples to migrate, which need to Analysis of the relationship between environmental migrations on human rights.

3.2.1. The right of peoples to live in a safe environment

Climate change results to environmental change as desertification, sea level rise, Hurricanes increase, Which causes migration and displacement, as these places become uninhabitable and threaten the habitat of entire peoples. Especially with the depletion of forests, fires, the decline of vegetation cover and the increase of desertification, that it declared the highest level since 2012.

This threatens indigenous peoples and local communities to be without home. About 18 million people in East Africa suffer from food insecurity due to one of the most severe droughts in history that occurred between 2018 and 2021.

The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance estimated at 07 million in Ethiopia, 04 million in Kenya, and 05 million in South Sudan. ⁽³¹⁾

Thune, droughts and floods cause 80% of the lives lost and 70% of the economic losses associated with natural hazards in sub-Saharan Africa. The stock

market value fell, manufacturing output fell 9%, and GDP fell 11%.⁽³²⁾ For example, in Kenya, the 2001-2020 drought cost the economy about 2.5 billion dollars.

3.2.2. Climate justice as a factor of protection climate migrants

Climate justice is one of the most important requirements for achieving a fair distribution of natural resources, between not only present and future generations, but also even among members of the current generation. Achieving climate justice is part of confronting climate change.⁽³³⁾

In addition, establishing the rights of groups and peoples who are forced migration due to climate change. In order to achieve these objectives, migration must be organized and managed in a way that guarantees the protection of the rights of climate migrants and displacement.

More than, building on past discussion on environmental factors of migration, human mobility identified as one of the impacts of climate change on human security and societies⁽³⁴⁾.

Thirdly : climate migration and displacement protection in international law

The stages of protecting climate migrants and refugees have varied with the development of international environmental law, based on various international agreements and declarations.

1. Protection of climate and displacement in international convention

International protection for environmental migrants has developed over different periods, especially with the increase in environmental degradation and natural disasters associated with climate change, which initially led to displacement and then climatic migration in large numbers, which requires the development of international protection for this category. In different conventions, declarations and protocols.

1.1. The 1951 convention relating of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol

The impact of climate change on migration has led to renewed debates on the shortcomings of international migration governance. The 1951 Convention relating to the status of refugees, as amended by its 1967 protocol, only protects those unable to return to their home country.⁽³⁵⁾ It does not include persons unable to return to their home country for poverty or environmental impact. This is logical because the environmental problems did not appear until the 1970s, and international interest in climate issues began with the Stockholm Conference in 1972. Then in 1992 with the United Nations Convention on Climate Change.

Farther than, the international environmental law does not develop in this period, to provide international protection to internally displaced persons so called "climate migrants".⁽³⁶⁾

1.2. The UN climate change Convention (1992) and its Kyoto Protocol (1997)

The 1992 Framework Convention on Climate Change (UN) indicated that environmental factors associated with climate change, constitute pressure-causing displacement of people. Threatening their live home and prompting them to leave it.

However, this agreement did not explicitly refer to migration and climate displacement. In 2007, the General Assembly of States Parties to the world Heritage Convention adopted a strategy to assist States Parties to implement appropriate management responses, among other relevant document⁽³⁷⁾

1.3. The Paris Agreement for climate change (2015)

The Paris Agreement was more explicit in defining the right of peoples to protection, including climate migrants. The Paris Agreement declare that: **"Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights. The right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants,..... "**⁽³⁸⁾

The Paris Agreement also called for the formation of a working group to address displacement related to climate change, by including recommendations that include an integrated approach.⁽³⁹⁾ To reduce and address displacement related to the negative effects of climate change.

It recognized the specific needs of developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the effects of global warming and the poorest in facing many of its consequences, such as desertification, drought and water scarcity, which are the main cause of migration.

In addition, **Article 07** of Paris Agreement confirmed to taking into account vulnerable groups and communities in reference to displacement and migration, and adopting the necessary adaptation measures.⁽⁴⁰⁾ Also, **Article 09 paragraph 04** of Paris Agreement refers to the need to provide adequate financial resources to help island States to adapt and mitigate with climate change.⁽⁴¹⁾ Especially those groups that are vulnerable to migration and displacement due to rising sea levels, hurricanes and floods.

2. Protection of climate and displacement in international declaration and charter

The New York Declaration for refugees and migration of 2016 devoted means of legal protection in light of international developments, which in 2018 have a final separation between asylum and migration, established by two agreements. Thune, environmental displaced persons considered as international migrants, and they excluded from the legal regulation of refugees.

2.1. The New York declaration for refugees and migrants (2016)

The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants of 2016 considered the negative effects of climate change as one of the factors that cause displacement movements, as well as states' commitment to addressing the factors that lead to environmental degradation, desertification and climate changes that cause migration, in a clear reference to linking some forms of migration to climate changes.

Although the New York Declaration does not explicitly refer to the term climate migration, it linked many forms of migration to environmental degradation and the negative effects of climate change. That confirmed in Preamble **"the adverse effects**

of climate change, natural disasters (some of which may be linked to climate change), or other environmental factors. Many move, indeed, for a combination of these reasons"⁽⁴²⁾.

The New York Declaration also confirmed the adoption **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030**, its recommendations concerning measures to mitigate risks associated with disasters.⁴³ Farther thane, it was adopted the **Addis Ababa Action Agenda** of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, refugees and migrants including climate displaced.

In addition, The New York Declaration stressed the need to assist migrants in countries suffering from natural disasters, which need to adopt a plan to protect people displaced across borders due to disasters and climate change.⁴⁴ It mentioned that a new category is immigrants who live in fragile conditions, as climate changes can create these conditions as a result of their increasing repercussions on the elements of security in its various dimensions, which imposes many forms of response and adaptation to these new conditions.

2.2. Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (2018)

In addition to the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration states that contains a set of principles and obligations among member states. With regard to international migration in all dimension, that would contribute to strengthening global governance and enhancing coordination on the management of international migration. This charter integrate climate migration and displacement in three times, in 02, 05, 23 objectives.⁽⁴⁵⁾ Which included the protection of climate migrants within the various legal systems of destination countries to facilitate the movement of migrants to live in a safe environment.

Conclusion

The aim of this study is to show that migration not be a source of fear and conflict, within nations or between them. However, it also a mechanism to Managing the issue of climate change and the consequent movement of migrants and climate-displaced people across the world, and for environmental issues require a kind of international cooperation. Finally, this paper reached the following results:

✓ Climate change had serious effects on population around the world that causes displacement and migration movements, witch be a reason of crises and conflicts, especially with the depletion of resources and the increase in the effects of global warming, such as desertification, drought, and the rise in the water level.

✓ Climate migration and displacement have political dimensions that affect countries of transit and refugee, also they increases political and social pressures. Then, it is a threaten to security that increase the number of displaced people around the world, which increases pressure on some regions and countries, This is what made the migration systems in refuge countries adopt the selective method for migration, according to the scientific and technical qualifications of immigrants such as Denmark, Finland and Norway.

✓ Internal climatic displacement affects economic resources, which is a cause of conflict between regions and countries, such as the Darfur conflict. Where displacement increases pressure on resources that suffer from shortage or scarcity, leading to conflict over water and pastures, desertification also causes increased displacement towards cities and thus pressure on natural resources.

✓ Climate migrants need to strengthen protection mechanisms, which was not sufficiently protected in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016), or in the Global Compact for Refugee (2018), which completely excluded them from protection. Thune it referred to climate migration and displacement only as environmental migrants in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, that is not sufficient in increase of the environmental threats and the rise in number of forced or voluntary migrants, they exceeded 60 million by 2021.

✓ Some immigration systems in the world support the protection of climate migrants, such as Germany, which guarantees the achievement of climate justice and the principle of the right to live in safe environmental. However, these efforts remain insufficient compared to the large flood of climate migrants.

These conclusions presented in this paper lead to propose a set of recommendations, within the framework of the shared and differentiated responsibility of developed countries historically responsible for environmental pollution. To manage climate migration issues, then it is necessary to:

- Strengthening legal protection mechanisms to protect environmental migrants, whether at the internal migration systems of refugee countries or within an international framework to protect vulnerable peoples and local communities such as the peoples of island regions,

- To protect the rights of climate migrants and displaced people, the management of national migration systems in countries of destination must be strengthening, with priority given to migrants from island nations at risk of drowning,

- Supporting international and non-governmental organizations to accompany climate migrants within the institutional mechanisms supporting this.

- Strengthening climate governance through the various national and international programs, for protecting climate migrants and displacement, especially by the developed countries, that must bear their responsibility towards environmental pollution and greenhouse gases emissions that causes the effects of climate change

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