

Module 2 Animation

These days, it seems climate change and migration are never out of the news.

There also seem to be lots of numbers which are produced and reproduced about human mobility in the context of climate change.

There are figures for how many people have moved, but also projections for how many will move in the future.

In order to address human mobility in the context of climate change, it is important to get an understanding of what these numbers mean and how they are produced.

Data on HMCCC, particularly numbers displaced, is vital for planning and response for governments.

And for non-governmental actors, data can direct responses – knowing where people have been displaced to can help in the provision of basic needs such as food, water and health care.

So up to date and accurate data about who has moved, where, and when is vital for dealing with the aftermath of human mobility.

It might also be able to influence future policy.

Numbers can get into the public discourse and help to create pressure for change.

Numbers about future movements are also in the news.

Projections about people moving in the future due to climate change are often in the tens or even hundreds of millions.

But projections are not predictions.

Whenever a projection is made, a range of assumptions are plugged into a model.

These assumptions concern hazards, exposure, and vulnerability, which comprise risk.

But there are also assumptions about how governments and people will respond and importantly, whether people will want to or be able to move.

If we understand how reliable HMCCC data and projections are, where they come from and what they mean, we can be more confident about designing policy to address HMCCC and debunk some of the myths.