

# **Environmental Justice, Climate Change and Human Mobility: Examining Law, Sustainability and Global Futures**

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**Kariuki Muigua\***

**Abstract**

*This paper critically examines the link between environmental justice, climate change and human mobility. The paper observes that climate change is a major global challenge with severe impacts on people and planet. In particular, the paper notes that climate change is an environmental justice concern due to its disproportionate impacts on vulnerable people and ecosystems. It examines how climate change drives environmental injustices. In addition, the paper observes that climate change is a major cause of human mobility with severe consequences on peace, security and stability. In light of these relationships, the paper argues that addressing the link between climate change, environmental justice and human mobility is crucial in securing a sustainable future for people and planet. It examines how climate change can be effectively tackled through law and other appropriate tools towards environmental justice and reduced risk of human mobility for sustainability.*

**1.0 Introduction**

Climate change is an undesirable phenomenon that undermines realisation of the Sustainable Development agenda with grave impacts on both people and planet. Climate change has been described as one of the greatest challenges of our time whose adverse impacts undermine the ability of all countries to achieve Sustainable Development<sup>1</sup>. Adverse climatic events including intense

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations General Assembly., 'Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' 21 October 2015, A/RES/70/1., Available at

droughts, water scarcity, severe fires, rising sea levels, flooding, melting polar ice, catastrophic storms and declining biodiversity are on the rise globally undermining development efforts<sup>2</sup>. It has been observed that due to the adverse impacts of climate change, the sustainability of the planet's ecosystems is under threat, as well as the future of humankind and the stability of the global economy<sup>3</sup>.

Climate change is also causing injustices. For instance, it has been pointed out that people and communities who have contributed the least to climate change are being affected by it the most, and are likely to be less able to protect themselves from its impacts<sup>4</sup>. In particular, climate change has disproportionate impacts on vulnerable groups and communities including women, the youth, the elderly, people of colour, persons with disabilities and people and communities developing countries<sup>5</sup>. Due to its disproportionate impacts, climate change has been described as an environmental justice issue<sup>6</sup>.

In addition, climate change is also linked to human mobility. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) identifies climate change as a threat multiplier which drives human mobility through resource scarcity, environmental degradation, natural disasters and conflicts<sup>7</sup>. It has been argued that if left unchecked, climate change will trigger severe human mobility challenges including forced displacements and mass migrations that will lead to conflicts, instability, wars and insecurity<sup>8</sup>. Climate change therefore affects Sustainable Development in various ways including through its impacts on ecosystems, environmental justice and human mobility. Consequently, confronting climate change is key towards securing a sustainable future for people and planet. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13 under the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development urges all states to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts towards sustainability<sup>9</sup>.

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<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf> (Accessed on 28/01/2026)

<sup>2</sup> United Nations., 'What is Climate Change?' Available at <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/what-is-climate-change> (Accessed on 28/01/2026)

<sup>3</sup> Climate Change: Meaning, Definition, Causes, Examples And Consequences., Available at <https://youmatter.world/en/definitions/climate-change-meaning-definition-causes-and-consequences/> (Accessed on 28/01/2026)

<sup>4</sup> Oxfam., 'Climate Justice.' Available at <https://www.oxfam.org.au/what-we-do/climate-justice/> (Accessed on 28/01/2026)

<sup>5</sup> Center for Climate Justice., 'What is Climate Justice?' Available at <https://centerclimatejustice.universityofcalifornia.edu/what-is-climate-justice/> (Accessed on 28/01/2026)

<sup>6</sup> Resnik. D.B., 'Environmental Justice and Climate Change Policies' Available at <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC9391311/> (Accessed on 28/01/2026)

<sup>7</sup> International Organization for Migration., 'Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change' Available at [https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/migrated\\_files/pbn/docs/Human-Mobility-in-the-context-of-Climate-Change.pdf](https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/migrated_files/pbn/docs/Human-Mobility-in-the-context-of-Climate-Change.pdf) (Accessed on 28/01/2026)

<sup>8</sup> United Nations., 'Goal 13: Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impacts.' Available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/climate-change/> (Accessed on 28/01/2026)

<sup>9</sup> United Nations General Assembly., 'Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' 21 October 2015, A/RES/70/1., Op Cit

This paper critically examines the link between environmental justice, climate change and human mobility. The paper observes that climate change is a major global challenge with severe impacts on people and planet. In particular, the paper notes that climate change is an environmental justice concern due to its disproportionate impacts on vulnerable people and ecosystems. It examines how climate change drives environmental injustices. In addition, the paper observes that climate change is a major cause of human mobility with severe consequences on peace, security and stability. In light of these relationships, the paper argues that addressing the link between climate change, environmental justice and human mobility is crucial in securing a sustainable future for people and planet. It examines how climate change can be effectively tackled through law and other appropriate tools towards environmental justice and reduced risk of human mobility for sustainability.

## **2.0 Impacts of Climate Change on Environmental Justice and Human Mobility**

### **2.1 Climate Change and Environmental Justice**

It has been observed that climate change is an environmental justice issue<sup>10</sup>. The concept of environmental justice recognises the disproportionate impacts of environmental hazards including the triple planetary crisis of climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss<sup>11</sup>. It has been observed that environmental justice highlights the plight of vulnerable people and communities who bear the most burden when it comes to environmental damage and seeks to give them a voice through access to environmental information, participation in environmental decision-making processes and access to justice in order to ensure sustainable and equitable development<sup>12</sup>.

Environmental justice therefore acknowledges that the impacts of environmental hazards such as climate change are felt unequally<sup>13</sup>. For example, it has been observed that while climate change is global, the poor are disproportionately vulnerable to its effects<sup>14</sup>. This is because they lack the resources to afford goods and services they need to buffer themselves and recover from the impacts of climate change<sup>15</sup>. The impacts of climate change are also felt unequally across regions. For example, it has been observed that developing nations and communities in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean Islands and the Pacific Islands which due to an unfortunate mixture of economic and geographic vulnerability, continue to shoulder the brunt of the burdens of climate change despite their relative innocence in causing it<sup>16</sup>. Despite climate change being a global problem, it has a more destructive and widespread

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<sup>10</sup> Resnik. D.B., 'Environmental Justice and Climate Change Policies' Op Cit

<sup>11</sup> United Nations Development Programme., 'Five steps to environmental justice' Available at <https://www.undp.org/blog/five-steps-environmental-justice> (Accessed on 29/01/2026)

<sup>12</sup> Muigua. K., Wamukoya. D., & Kariuki. F., 'Natural Resources and Environmental Justice in Kenya.' Glenwood Publishers Limited, 2015

<sup>13</sup> United Nations Development Programme., 'Five steps to environmental justice' Op Cit

<sup>14</sup> United Nations Environment Programme., 'Responding to climate change' Available at <https://www.unep.org/regions/africa/regional-initiatives/responding-climate-change> (Accessed on 29/01/2026)

<sup>15</sup> Ibid

<sup>16</sup> Giles. M., 'The Principles of Climate Justice at CoP27.' Available at <https://earth.org/principles-of-climate-justice/#:~:text=That%20response%20should%20be%20based,the%20consequences%20of%20climate%20change> (Accessed on 29/01/2026)

effect on communities living in the Global South, which have been marginalised and have fewer resources to adapt or respond to its adverse consequences<sup>17</sup>.

Climate change also fuels injustices against indigenous peoples and local communities. For example, it has been observed that due to their close relationship with nature, indigenous peoples and local communities are among the first to face the direct consequences of climate change<sup>18</sup>. In particular, indigenous peoples living in mountainous and high altitude areas are severely impacted by melting glaciers which affect season flow of water leading to water scarcity<sup>19</sup>. Further, the impacts of climate change on forest ecosystems affect the livelihoods and health of indigenous peoples who depend on forests for food, water and traditional medicines<sup>20</sup>. It has also been observed that severe droughts threaten the lives and livelihoods of indigenous peoples in Africa especially pastoralists and hunter-gatherer communities<sup>21</sup>. Climate change also has uneven impacts on women and girls, especially those in rural areas since they make up the majority of the world's poor, who are highly dependent on local natural resources for their livelihoods<sup>22</sup>. In addition, the youth are also disproportionately impacted by climate change since they are likely to live with the consequences of climate change for longer timeframes compared to older generations<sup>23</sup>. Further, due to reduced mobility and limited access to resources, the elderly and persons with disabilities, especially those who live in developing countries, are highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, including threats to their health, food security, access to water and sanitation, and livelihoods<sup>24</sup>.

From the foregoing, it emerges that climate change has disproportionate impacts on vulnerable groups including the poor, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, the youth, the elderly, persons with disabilities and people and communities in the Global South. Environmental justice acknowledges these injustices and provides a framework towards redressing the disproportionate impacts of climate change among other environmental threats for justice, fairness, equity and human rights<sup>25</sup>. It seeks to ensure that vulnerable people and communities are protected from climate change

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<sup>17</sup> Bandera. G., 'How climate colonialism affects the Global South' Available at <https://www.fairplanet.org/story/how-climate-colonialism-affects-the-global-south/> (Accessed on 29/01/2026)

<sup>18</sup> United Nations., 'Climate Change' Available at <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/climate-change.html> (Accessed on 29/01/2026)

<sup>19</sup> Ibid

<sup>20</sup> Ibid

<sup>21</sup> Ibid

<sup>22</sup> United Nations., 'Why Women are Key to Climate Action' Available at <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/science/climate-issues/women> (Accessed on 29/01/2026)

<sup>23</sup> Climate Change is a Youth Issue., Available at <https://www.ifad.org/en/w/opinions/climate-change-is-a-youth-issue> (Accessed on 29/01/2026)

<sup>24</sup> United Nations Development Programme., 'What is climate justice and why does it matter?' Available at <https://climatepromise.undp.org/news-and-stories/climate-change-matter-justice-heres-why> (Accessed on 29/01/2026)

<sup>25</sup> Ekhatior. E., & Agbaitoro. G., 'The Role of Environmental Justice in Promoting the Rule of Law in Natural Resource Conflict Resolution in Africa: A Case Study of Nigeria' Available at [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/366640118\\_The\\_Role\\_of\\_Environmental\\_Justice\\_in\\_Promoti](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/366640118_The_Role_of_Environmental_Justice_in_Promoti)

and other environmental hazards including through enhanced access to environmental information, public participation in environmental decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters<sup>26</sup>.

In particular, climate justice is a subset of environmental justice which highlights the plight of vulnerable people and communities in the climate change discourse. Climate justice focuses on how climate change impacts people differently, unevenly, and disproportionately, as well as redressing the resultant injustices in fair and equitable ways<sup>27</sup>. This concept acknowledges the uneven nature of the climate crisis and its adverse impacts on vulnerable groups including indigenous peoples, women, the youth, the elderly, persons with disabilities and communities in developing nations<sup>28</sup>. It has been observed that at its core, climate justice focuses on the protection of human rights of the most vulnerable in the face of a mounting climate crisis<sup>29</sup>. By recognising the disproportionate impacts of climate change, the concept of climate justice seeks solutions that address the root causes of climate change and in doing so, simultaneously address a broad range of social, racial, and environmental injustices caused by the climate crisis<sup>30</sup>. Climate justice advocates for fair, just, inclusive and equitable climate solutions that prioritize the needs of those who are most affected by climate change<sup>31</sup>.

Fostering environmental and climate justice is therefore key towards upholding the rights of those who are adversely impacted by climate change for equity, fairness and inclusivity.

## **2.2 Climate Change and Human Mobility**

Human mobility refers to the temporal or permanent movement of people within or across countries<sup>32</sup>. It has been observed that environmental factors including climate change, disasters and environmental degradation are key drivers of human mobility, leading to increased displacement and

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[ng the Rule of Law in Natural Resource Conflict Resolution in Africa A Case Study of Nigeria](#)  
(Accessed on 29/01/2026)

<sup>26</sup> United Nations Development Programme., 'Environmental Justice: Comparative Experiences in Legal Empowerment' Available at <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/Environmental-Justice-Comparative-Experiences.pdf> (Accessed on 29/01/2026)

<sup>27</sup> Sultana. F., 'Critical Climate Justice.' Available at <https://www.farhanasultana.com/wp-content/uploads/Sultana-Critical-climate-justice.pdf> (Accessed on 29/01/2026)

<sup>28</sup> Center for Climate Justice., 'What is Climate Justice?' Available at <https://centerclimatejustice.universityofcalifornia.edu/what-is-climate-justice/> (Accessed on 29/01/2026)

<sup>29</sup> Aliozi. Z., 'Climate Justice and Human Rights, in a World in Climate Emergency' Available at <https://repository.gchumanrights.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/2eba3de1-1427-481b-a2d6-07818e00a53b/content> (Accessed on 29/01/2026)

<sup>30</sup> Center for Climate Justice., 'What is Climate Justice?' Op Cit

<sup>31</sup> Climate Justice Global Alliance., Op Cit

<sup>32</sup> United Nations Network on Migration., 'Human Mobility: a local, regional and global call for collective action and evidence-based public discourse' Available at <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/resources/human-mobility-local-regional-and-global-call-collective-action-and-evidence-based-public> (Accessed on 29/01/2026)

migration globally<sup>33</sup>. According to IOM, climate change fuels human mobility including through displacement, migration and planned relocation<sup>34</sup>. Displacement occurs when people are forced to leave their homes. Migration on the other hand occurs in cases of voluntary movement of people<sup>35</sup>. In addition, it has been observed that planned relocation is usually instigated or supervised by relevant authorities with the consent of affected individuals and communities<sup>36</sup>.

Climate change causes human mobility across its three dimensions. For instance, it has been observed that adverse climatic events including rising sea-levels, extreme drought, floods and heatwaves affect the livelihoods and well-being of vulnerable communities creating conditions for displacement and migration<sup>37</sup>. Climate change fuels water scarcity, food insecurity and disease outbreaks forcing people and communities to move in such of better conditions<sup>38</sup>. Further, climate change can lead to planned relocation especially in cases where communities have been devastated by adverse climatic events including floods, droughts and sea-level rise<sup>39</sup>.

Climate change is therefore a major driver of human mobility. It has been observed that slow and sudden-onset climatic events and processes are influencing the patterns of human mobility all over the world threatening Sustainable Development<sup>40</sup>. In particular, human mobility due to displacement and migration affects the livelihoods and well-being of those forced to leave their homes<sup>41</sup>. In addition, when people are displaced, they face challenges in accessing essential services including food, water, healthcare and education fuelling human rights violations<sup>42</sup>. Human mobility due to climate change is also a global security challenge. For example, it has been observed that the potential competition for scarce resources in host regions for displaced persons and migrants can increase the risk of violent conflict, with implications for peace, security and stability<sup>43</sup>.

Addressing the link between climate change and human mobility is therefore crucial towards peace, security and Sustainable Development.

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<sup>33</sup> Human mobility in the context of climate change, Disasters, and Environmental Degradation., Available at <https://www.icpac.net/our-projects/human-mobility-in-the-context-of-climate-change-disasters-and-environmental-degradation/> (Accessed on 29/01/2026)

<sup>34</sup> International Organization for Migration., 'Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change' Op Cit

<sup>35</sup> Ibid

<sup>36</sup> Ibid

<sup>37</sup> Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change., Available at [https://www.giz.de/de/downloads/GIZ\\_Broschuere\\_Human\\_Mobility\\_20230814.pdf](https://www.giz.de/de/downloads/GIZ_Broschuere_Human_Mobility_20230814.pdf) (Accessed on 29/01/2026)

<sup>38</sup> Ibid

<sup>39</sup> Ibid

<sup>40</sup> Global Forum on Migration & Development., 'The impact of climate change on human mobility: preventive action, humanitarian action and development' Available at [https://www.gfmd.org/sites/g/files/tmzbd11801/files/documents/france2023/roundtables/GFMD%20GRT%201%20-%20Background%20paper%20Final\\_EN.pdf?EN](https://www.gfmd.org/sites/g/files/tmzbd11801/files/documents/france2023/roundtables/GFMD%20GRT%201%20-%20Background%20paper%20Final_EN.pdf?EN) (Accessed on 29/01/2026)

<sup>41</sup> Ibid

<sup>42</sup> Ibid

<sup>43</sup> Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change., Op Cit

### **3.0 Addressing the Nexus between Environmental Justice, Climate Change and Human Mobility**

Climate change causes environmental injustices and human mobility concerns with grave impacts on sustainability and the future of both people and planet. The adverse impacts of climate change are causing dangerous and widespread disruption, depletion and degradation of nature while also affecting the lives, health, livelihoods and well-being of billions of people all over the world<sup>44</sup>. Climate change disproportionately impacts the vulnerable including indigenous peoples, local communities, women, the youth, the elderly, persons with disabilities and people and communities in developing countries<sup>45</sup>. It also causes human mobility concerns including through forced displacements, migration and relocations with grave impacts on peace, security and stability<sup>46</sup>.

Tackling climate change is therefore an urgent priority towards protecting people and planet. In particular, there is need to strengthen the protection of vulnerable groups and populations from the adverse impacts of climate change through law and other tools for environmental justice. The *Paris Agreement*<sup>47</sup>, which establishes the global legal framework towards confronting climate change, urges all countries to foster climate justice when taking action to address the climate crisis<sup>48</sup>. The Paris Agreement further acknowledges the uneven effects of climate change and requires all countries to uphold the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity in climate action<sup>49</sup>.

Achieving environmental and climate justice is therefore a key agenda towards addressing the uneven impacts of climate change for human rights, equity and fairness. Through appropriate laws and policies, it is possible to achieve this agenda by ensuring that vulnerable groups are meaningfully involved in decision-making processes. It has been observed that policies that empower disadvantaged groups through enhanced access to climate information and meaningful participation in climate change decision making processes are key towards securing true climate justice for people and planet<sup>50</sup>.

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<sup>44</sup> Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change., 'Climate change: a threat to human wellbeing and health of the planet. Taking action now can secure our future' Available at [https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/press/IPCC\\_AR6\\_WGII\\_PressRelease-English.pdf](https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/press/IPCC_AR6_WGII_PressRelease-English.pdf) (Accessed on 29/01/2026)

<sup>45</sup> United Nations Environment Programme., 'Responding to climate change' Op Cit

<sup>46</sup> International Organization for Migration., 'Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change' Op Cit

<sup>47</sup> Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change., UNTS, Vol, 3156

<sup>48</sup> Ibid, preamble

<sup>49</sup> Ibid

<sup>50</sup> United Nations Development Programme., 'Climate change is a matter of justice – here's why' Available at <https://climatepromise.undp.org/news-and-stories/climate-change-matter-justice-heres-why> (Accessed on 29/01/2026)

In addition, legal frameworks that empower vulnerable groups including the youth, women, indigenous peoples and local communities to access justice are vital in promoting environmental justice for people and planet by providing a forum to hold governments and organizations accountable in respect of laws and policies on climate change<sup>51</sup>.

Further, designing appropriate climate policies can ensure that disadvantaged groups have access to climate finance towards strengthening climate mitigation and adaptation<sup>52</sup>. For example, when developing countries have access to adequate climate finance, they can strengthen investments in food security, clean technology, sustainable transport and infrastructure, climate-resilient agriculture, renewable energy, sustainable blue economy and sustainable forestry in the pursuit of environmental and climate justice<sup>53</sup>. In addition, when disadvantaged groups including indigenous peoples, local communities, women, the youth, the elderly and persons with disabilities have access to timely and adequate climate finance, they can be able to access relevant information, goods and services required to anticipate, cope and respond to adverse climatic events<sup>54</sup>. Designing appropriate legal and policy frameworks on climate change can therefore ensure environmental and climate justice including through access to environmental information, public participation in climate action, access to justice in climate matters and access to timely and adequate climate finance.

Addressing human mobility in the context of climate change is also vital in safeguarding human rights, peace and security. It has been observed that for many decades, international law and policy had given only limited recognition to migration and displacement induced by climate change, disasters and other environmental hazards<sup>55</sup>. However, enhanced efforts have culminated in the international recognition of the impacts of climate change on human mobility under the *Cancun Adaptation Framework*<sup>56</sup>. The Adaptation Framework which was adopted at the 16<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 16) requires all parties to undertake measures necessary to enhance understanding, coordination and cooperation with regard to climate change induced displacement, migration and planned relocation, where appropriate, at the national,

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<sup>51</sup> Setzer, J., 'Climate Change Litigation: A Review of Research on Courts and Litigants in Climate Governance.' Available at [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/JoanaSetzer/publication/331499727\\_Climate\\_change\\_litigation\\_A\\_review\\_of\\_research\\_on\\_courts\\_and\\_litigants\\_in\\_climate\\_governance/links/5e89690d92851c2f527f820d/Climate-change-litigation-A-review-ofresearch-on-courts-and-litigants-in-climate-governance.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/JoanaSetzer/publication/331499727_Climate_change_litigation_A_review_of_research_on_courts_and_litigants_in_climate_governance/links/5e89690d92851c2f527f820d/Climate-change-litigation-A-review-ofresearch-on-courts-and-litigants-in-climate-governance.pdf) (Accessed on 29/01/2026)

<sup>52</sup> Climate Finance., 'Climate Finance Essential for Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change.' Available at <https://www.iberdrola.com/sustainability/what-is-climate-finance> (Accessed on 29/01/2026)

<sup>53</sup> The World Bank Group., '3 Things You Need to Know About Climate Finance.' Available at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/climatechange/brief/3-things-you-need-to-know-about-climate-finance> (Accessed on 29/01/2026)

<sup>54</sup> Ibid

<sup>55</sup> Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change., Op Cit

<sup>56</sup> United Nations Climate Change., 'Report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixteenth session, held in Cancun from 29 November to 10 December 2010' Available at <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf> (Accessed on 29/01/2026)

regional and international levels<sup>57</sup>. In addition, the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*<sup>58</sup> seeks to tackle climate change-related disasters, displacement and migration in countries of origin. It aims to achieve this goal by minimising climate and disaster impacts in vulnerable countries<sup>59</sup>. Further, the Sendai Framework recognises migrants and displaced persons as key stakeholders in planning disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change<sup>60</sup>. Addressing the impacts of climate change on human mobility is therefore possible by minimising the impact of climate and natural disasters in vulnerable countries and regions, involving displaced persons and migrants in disaster risk reduction and ensuring that displaced people have access to essential services including food, water, clothing and healthcare<sup>61</sup>.

#### **4.0 Conclusion**

Climate change is an undesirable phenomenon that undermines Sustainable Development by causing environmental injustices and human mobility challenges. Fostering environmental and climate justice is therefore vital for people and planet. This involves ensuring that vulnerable and disadvantaged groups have access to environmental information, participate meaningfully in climate action, have appropriate channels to access justice in climate matters and are provided with timely and adequate climate finance<sup>62</sup>. It also involves addressing the impacts of climate change on human mobility by minimising the effects of climate and natural disasters in vulnerable countries and regions, involving displaced persons and migrants in disaster risk reduction and ensuring that displaced people have access to essential services including food, water, clothing and healthcare<sup>63</sup>. Tackling climate change in the context of environmental justice and human mobility is a possible dream. It is imperative to strengthen laws and policies towards actualising this agenda for both people and planet, now and in the future.

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<sup>57</sup> Ibid

<sup>58</sup> Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030., Available at <https://www.undrr.org/media/16176/download?startDownload=20240430> (Accessed on 29/01/2026)

<sup>59</sup> Ibid

<sup>60</sup> Ibid

<sup>61</sup> Ibid

<sup>62</sup> United Nations Development Programme., 'Climate change is a matter of justice – here's why' Op Cit

<sup>63</sup> Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030., Op Cit

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