



The impact of migration from Sub-Saharan Africa caused by climate war on the European Union by 2050



Abstract

Climate migration is one of the most relevant topics nowadays discussed within the political agenda of the European Union. Because of environmental disasters, migrants coming from Sub-Saharan Africa are fleeing their regions in order to find better lives within the European territory. The proposed research, through a realist approach, provides a cost-benefits analysis of the European action regarding the proposed issue on short and long term. Through economic and legal perspectives, a final plan is designed as a solution, considering the long-term consequences of climate migration both from an European point of view as well as Sub-Saharan. It is argued throughout the research that it is in the main interest of the European Union to act within the African territory and economy in order to avoid future migration flows that will not be bearable by the European resources and bodies.

Background

Climate change is estimated to negatively affect economic growth and output through capital and human capital accumulation as well as savings. Especially in Sub-Saharan countries who rely on agriculture, climate change may impede agricultural production, decrease food accessibility and hinder food accessibility. At the moment, climate migrants do not receive protection under any European or international law. Because of this, migrants cannot stay in the country that they fled to and mostly have to go back to their country of origin.

Methodology

The proposed paper, based on a quantitative research, does have an inductive nature, since it is answering a question that does not have previously constructed theory about it. While conducting the research, a multi-disciplinary approach has been adopted, merging the different disciplines of economics, mental health, law and political sciences. The necessary data to conduct the research has been systematically gathered, through academic sources specific for the different analysed disciplines. A realist approach has been used as a theoretical framework, considering the EU as the actor that does have to protect its own internal goals, such as security and wealth. This choice has enabled the conduction of the benefit-cost analysis based on numerical and objective criteria.

Analysis

The proposed cost-benefit analysis collects data on potential costs and benefits associated with addressing the migration dilemma, focusing on economic, social, and political factors. Throughout the research a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis had been done by comparing the costs of inaction to the potential gains of implementing proactive policies and initiatives. By evaluating long-term consequences and considering various scenarios, a weighing of the potential benefits against initial financial outlays has been presented.

Results

Having gathered the information obtained by the proposed analysis, a final plan is presented as feasible and acceptable solution to the migration flows caused by the climate war. Indeed, a plan has been formulated, that foresees proportional investments to specifically tackle climate change in the Sub-Saharan region. In collaboration with the local authorities and citizens, based on formulated goals, infrastructures will be build on one side to contain climate damages, on the other to sustain employment, climate awareness and mental health of the residents. By doing so, the EU will be able to reduce the migration flows, while the Africa region will build a more secure and stable land, both on an environmental and economic perspectives.



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Honours+ challenge: How can we deal with the impact of climate change on life on earth?

