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Acknowledgments

This exhibit was created through the efforts of many student and community researchers, volunteers, and advocates. We are especially grateful to the refugees and asylum seekers who shared their personal stories to inform this exhibit.

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We are grateful for the collaboration of our community partners: Voice of Witness, Youth UnMuted, UC Berkeley Public Service Center, Inside the Living Room, ASUC, Berkeley Interdisciplinary Migration Initiative, Othering & Belonging Institute

We wish to thank our funder: The Green Initiative Fund at UC Berkeley (TGIF)

Please cite as: East Bay Sanctuary Covenant (2022). Bringing Light to Climate Migration (Exhibit).
Get Involved - Partner Organizations

**Amplifying Sanctuary Voices (ASV)** is a community-based oral history project centering the stories of Bay Area residents who have come to the U.S. seeking sanctuary. ASV stimulates dialogue and creates space in the mainstream political conversation for the diverse voices and experiences of those impacted by immigration policies. ASV is a coalition of community organizations:

**East Bay Sanctuary Covenant** provides legal and social services, community organizing, and transformative education to support low-income immigrants and people fleeing violence and persecution.

**The Public Service Center at UC Berkeley** brings together students, faculty, and communities to harness their collective wisdom in support of social justice, civic engagement, and transformative social change.

**Inside the Living Room** is a student organization at UC Berkeley whose internship program allows students seeking to understand immigrant refugee rights, legal processes, and immigrant advocacy by supporting the staff at East Bay Sanctuary Covenant.

**Voice of Witness** advances human rights by amplifying the voices of people impacted by - and fighting against - injustice. *Mi María: Surviving the Storm* (Haymarket Books, 2021), a Voice of Witness oral history book, brings together seventeen first-person stories of living through the hurricane and its long, ongoing aftermath. In their own words, narrators emphasize the dangers of living on the front lines of the climate crisis.

**Youth UnMuted** seeks to empower young people, particularly those who are marginalized and forgotten by global audiences, and elevate their voices by creating an online platform to showcase their creativity and share their voices with the world.
This exhibit was also made in collaboration with:

**Berkeley Interdisciplinary Migration Initiative (BIMI)** is a partnership of faculty, researchers, and students who investigate human mobility, immigrants’ integration and the ways migration transforms societies around the world.

**Othering & Belonging Institute (OBI) at UC Berkeley** takes a multidisciplinary approach to developing forward-looking solutions to our world’s greatest challenges by advancing groundbreaking research, policy, and ideas that examine and remediate the processes of exclusion, marginalization, and structural inequality—what we call othering—in order to build a world based on inclusion, fairness, justice, and care for the earth—what we call belonging.

**Haiti Action Committee** is a Bay-Area based network of activists who have supported the Haitian struggle for democracy since 1991. Our members travel frequently to Haiti and are in close touch with Haitian grassroots activists, legal and human rights workers, and victims of repression. Through demonstrations and civil disobedience, Congressional lobbying and educational events, publications and community organizing, we are working to build a strong Haiti solidarity movement.

**The Green Initiative Fund (TGIF) at UC Berkeley** provides funding, via grants, for projects that improve and support UC Berkeley’s campus sustainability efforts.
This exhibit was developed after extensive research on each of our highlighted nexus areas. Student researchers developed short briefs which supplement the information shared in the exhibit.

**The Northern Triangle:**
- [Climate Crisis and Migration in Guatemala by Yessica Mox](#)
- [Climate Migration in Honduras and El Salvador by Erika Siao](#)
- [José and Isabella’s Story](#)

**Haiti:**
- [Climate Degradation and Human Displacement in Haiti by Nerine Ortiz Pon](#)
- [Additional reading on Haitian Agroecology](#)

- [Additional reading on Puerto Rican Agroecology](#)

**Rohingya:** [The Perfect Storm - Rohingya Refugees and the Climate Crisis by Dewi Zarni](#)

**Syria:** [Armed Conflict in the Era of Climate Crisis: An Analysis of the Syrian Refugee Crisis Amid Water Insecurity and Drought by Augustina Ullman](#)
Key Terms

- **Refugee:** “Someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion” (1951 UN Refugee Convention). Presently, the refugee paradigm hinges on 1) the act of persecution and 2) “actor” of persecution originating from the territory where the displacement is occurring.

- **Climate Migrant:** A person who leaves their home country because of climate stressors or disasters such as changing rainfall, heavy flooding, sea-level rise, and many others (5 Facts on Climate Migrants, United Nations University).

- **Climate Refugee:** Refugees and migrants are entitled to the same universal human rights and fundamental freedoms; however, migrants and refugees are distinct groups governed by separate legal frameworks. Only refugees are entitled to the specific international protection as defined by national refugee law. Some activists refer to climate refugees as such, in an attempt to make the case for their inclusion in international law, while other advocates think this is misleading as they are not currently afforded refugee protections.

- **Environmental Migrant:** The terms “climate migrant” and “environmental migrant” are often used interchangeably. The IOM Environmental Migration Portal uses the term environmental migrants as an umbrella under which climate migrants fall. They consider environmental migrants to be those who are forced or choose to leave their homes due to sudden environmental changes, while climate migrants are displaced specifically by climate change related events. This can be a difficult distinction to draw, especially as weather events that may be common are made much more extreme due to the climate crisis.

- **Climate-induced displacement:** “the phenomenon whereby individuals and communities are forcibly displaced (within or beyond their nation-state boundaries) by short- and long-term natural disasters that are precipitated or exacerbated by the climate crisis” (Climate Refugees Report, UC Berkeley Othering, and Belonging Institute). Short-term disasters can include hurricanes, wildfires, tsunamis, and typhoons.
Long-term disasters can include phenomena such as desertification, deforestation, and rising temperatures and sea levels, as well as their associated impacts (water availability and crop production decline).

- **Internally displaced persons:** a person or group of people forced or obliged to leave their area of residence in search of protection from conflict, violence, or other disasters (Glossary, European Commission - Migration and Home Affairs).

- **Stepwise Migration:** the incremental relocations made by many migrants before they are forced or ultimately decide to cross international borders. Migrants in rural areas suffering from drought or other environmental issues may choose to first relocate to a larger town or city, eventually having to move out of the country due to worsening economic and environmental conditions.

- **Return Migration:** Migration that is either forced or voluntary and results in an individual returning to their country of origin (Types of Migration, Migration Data Portal).

- **Trapped populations:** “Those who do not migrate, yet are situated in areas under threat, [...] at risk of becoming ‘trapped’ or having to stay behind, where they will be more vulnerable to environmental shocks and impoverishment. The notion of trapped populations applies in particular to poorer households who may not have the resources to move and whose livelihoods are affected” (IOM, 2019). In the context of climate change, some populations might not be able to move due lack of resources, disability or social reasons (e.g. gender issues), and others might choose not to move due cultural reasons, such as the ancestral links people have with their land.

- **Threat multiplier:** The idea that climate change exacerbates other security disasters in a region (Climate Change as a Threat Multiplier, The Center for Climate and Security)

- **Petro-persecution:** a deterritorialized understanding of persecution that highlights the persecution that is built into our global dependence on petroleum, coal, natural gas, and other fossil fuels, and the global investment patterns behind this dependence. This definition also acknowledges that the “actors” of persecution and the respective climate crisis impacts are fundamentally indeterminable, but should not impact the recognition of climate migrants as legal refugees.
- **Extractive industries**: Businesses that take raw, natural materials from the earth.

- **Agroecology**: a method of sustainable farming that mitigates climate change by working with the environment as it is rather than forcibly changing it through unsustainable farming practices (What is Agroecology?, Soil Association).

- **Global North/Global South**: Terms used to describe a grouping of countries along socio-economic characteristics that highlight the development and wealth gap between countries in the Global North and the Global South.
Sources


