

An Equitable Response to Climate Change

In order to increase the visibility of climate-induced migration and displacement in the context of climate change and mobility, the Climate, Migration and Displacement Platform (CMDP) in collaboration with Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) organizes a trip of delegates from five regions around the world to the [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change SB 58 in Bonn](#) and to the [53rd Human Rights Council Session in Geneva](#). The objective is to include perspectives of directly impacted communities and vulnerable populations and identify approaches and resources necessary to address people's rights in just and sustainable ways when it comes to climate change, migration, and displacement. The delegates bring in the results from four previously held regional consultations in the Pacific, South and Southeast Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as the Republic of Georgia, conveying emerging advocacy messages and priorities from the regions to multilateral spaces. There are 11 delegates this year to the conference.

Sostina Takure, Zimbabwe



Sostina Mugove Takure is a Zimbabwean human rights and development practitioner with extensive experience in the areas of peace building, gender justice, development and climate justice as well as climate empowerment and capacity building negotiations. Having worked in the private and non-government sectors, with civil society and faith-based organizations and churches, she is currently coordinating the Action by Churches Together (ACT Alliance) Zimbabwe Forum.

How is displacement and migration happening in your community?

Zimbabwe is an agro-based economy and has suffered the effects of climate change. Protracted droughts have forced people to move from low-lying areas to the Eastern highlands to avoid floods. In recent years, the highlands have also been severely affected by cyclones which have brought floods and mudslides rendering them unfit for human occupation. It is estimated that 7 million Zimbabweans live in the diaspora and 75% of them emigrated for economic reasons as climate change effects ravaged their lands and they lost their source of livelihood. Most provinces are now permanently in regions not fit for agriculture. The remaining provinces now do not have enough land to fit all the people flocking for better agricultural yields. Conflict over resources breaks out at times.

What is the role of the UN in supporting your community in addressing climate-induced displacement and migration?

The United Nations coordinates the different regions in a number of activities, from protection to emergency response. Providing goods and services to affected populations.

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