Challenge	**Climate change and migratory moviments** HOW COULD WE IDENTIFY TO WHAT EXTENT THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ARE CAUSING NEW MIGRATORY PROCESSES AT AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL?
CHALLENGE FACILITATOR (LOCAL AGENTAND TEACHING TEAM)	Local agent: Ecologists in Action and Fundació Autònoma Solidària (FAS) Teaching team: Teresa Sordé Martí, professor of sociology at the UAB
TOPIC	Climate change
OFFER (local/ECIU)	ECIU
CREDITS	3
STUDENTS (names and affiliated universities)	15 (6 UniTrento, 2 TUL, 2 KTU, 2 INSA, 2 Stavanger, 1 TAU)
STUDENTS' FIELDS OF STUDY	Architecture, Engineering, Social Education, Political Science, International Studies, Journalism, Management
STUDY PERIOD	From October 3 to December 19, 2024
STUDY FORMAT	*Blended* (blended learning): includes real-time online sessions and in-person activities at UAB Barcelona
METHODOLOGY and FORMAT	Interdisciplinary Teamwork. The challenge was developed through a combination of real-time online sessions and in-person meetings at UAB, guided by Professor Teresa Sordé Martí, with support from activists at Ecologists in Action and the Fundació Autònoma Solidària (FAS). Throughout these sessions, the challenge was introduced, additional information was shared, and the progress of the proposals was reviewed. The students were divided into three working groups, each focusing on a specific area: evaluating and advancing state protection for citizens in the face of climate change, improving the current underrecognition and low understanding of climate/environmental migration, assessing diverse vulnerability and migration risks in the face of climate change. A mixed methodology was employed, with a particular emphasis on thorough analysis of data and a humanistic approach to understanding the issue.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS	**Prevention and mitigation - Developing an inclusive vulnerability and migration probability index due to environmental impacts:** The creation of a vulnerability index is proposed, considering socio-economic, environmental, and physical variables at an individual level, rather than focusing solely on regional perspectives. This index would help design equitable policies for vulnerable populations and address socio-economic discrimination in climate response models. By using demographic, meteorological, and environmental data, monitoring, mitigation, and assistance policies could be improved. Social and geographical factors such as religion, gender, internal conflicts, and location should also be considered, leading to more effective, locally adapted policies. Case study: Georgia (USA). **Tool for assessing state protection against climate change and guidelines for strengthening protection levels:** To improve protection for citizens facing climate change, a tool should be developed to assess the state's protection level, considering disaster severity, social inequalities, geographic location, and legal gaps. Clear guidelines, a timeline, and a work plan should be established, with solutions tailored to each territory's development level, ensuring an effective response, acknowledging that prevention may not always be possible. Case studies: Canada, Mexico, Zambia. **Advocacy campaign for a standardized dataset linking long-term environmental/climate factors to migration patterns:** An awareness campaign is proposed to standardize the collection of climate migration data, close existing gaps, and incorporate personal testimonies - adding a human dimension to the data. This initiative will generate policy recommendations that connect environmental and migration data. Expected outcomes include a deeper understanding of climate migration, increased impact on international policies, and the identification of key areas for humanitarian aid. By promoting collaboration among migrants, NGOs, local governments, and international organizations, this effort will improve responses to climate migration and help reduce social tensions in host communities. Case studies: Morocco, Senegal.