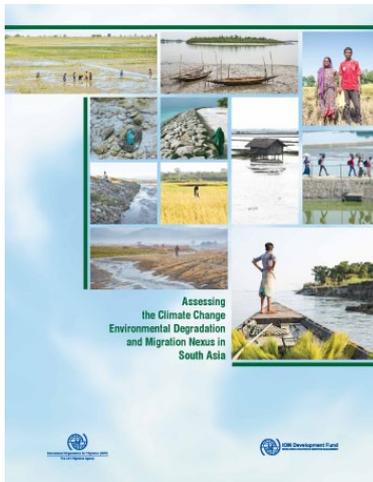




Migration, Environment and Climate Change Publications

Assessing the Climate Change Environmental Degradation and Migration Nexus in South Asia

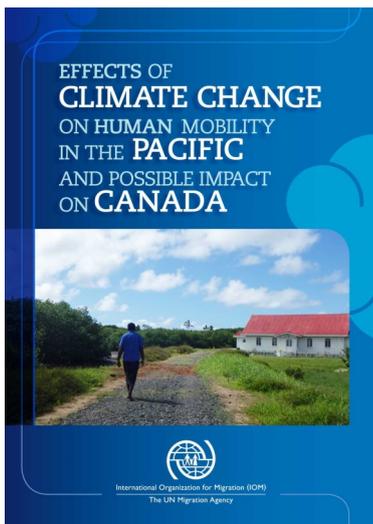
January 2017



South Asia, comprising eight countries including Bangladesh, Maldives and Nepal, is affected by a range of natural disasters including floods, glacial lake outburst floods, storm surges, droughts, cyclones and heavy precipitation. These disasters take a huge toll as they displace thousands of people every year. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has predicted that slow-onset and sudden-onset disasters will increase in severity and frequency, threatening lives and livelihoods across the region. To provide evidence to this issue and assess these trends, the International Organization for Migration has produced an assessment study on climate change, environmental degradation and migration in South Asia. The study contains a review of literature and policies, as well as findings from field research conducted in Bangladesh, Maldives and Nepal.

Effects of Climate Change on Human Mobility in the Pacific and Possible Impact on Canada

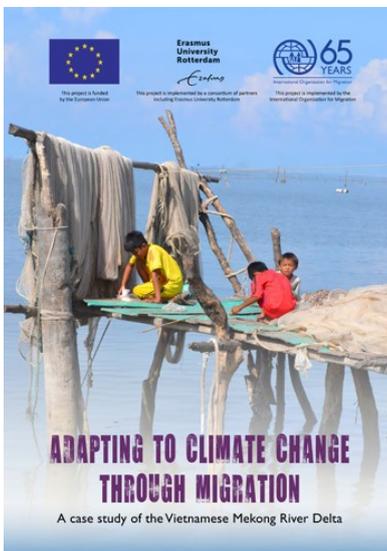
January 2017



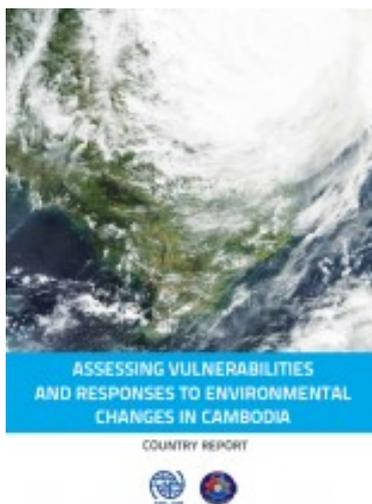
The Pacific Islands region is known as the “early warning system of the global community” due to its extreme vulnerability to climate change and disproportionately high disaster risk. Climate change impacts human mobility, leading to displacement and migration within and across borders in the context of either sudden or slow-onset disasters. Planned relocation is seen as a proactive solution to deal with the changing climate. This report, based on research undertaken by the International Organization for Migration funded by the Government of Canada, analyses the impact of climate on human mobility trends in the Pacific, with a specific focus on the effect these trends may have on migration to Canada.

Adapting to Climate Change through Migration: A Case Study of the Vietnamese Mekong River Delta

December 2016



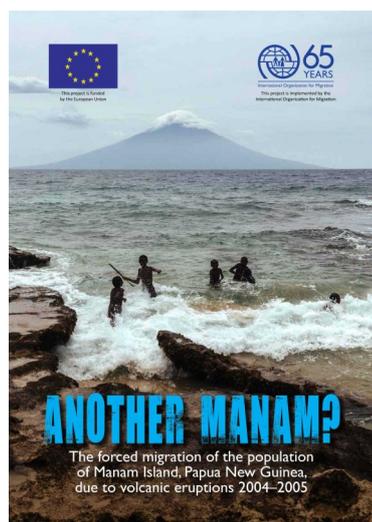
In the framework of the European Union–funded Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP) project, this report presents the findings of the household survey conducted in Viet Nam. The key question addressed in this study is how and why migration (including relocation) has been applied as an adaptation strategy in response to climate change in the Vietnamese Mekong River Delta, and what implications this has had for migrants and their households as well as for their areas of origin and destination. More specifically, the social and economic characteristics of households that have migrated as well as the implications of migration for these households and for the areas of origin and destination are presented in this report.



Assessing Vulnerabilities and Responses to Environmental Changes in Cambodia

August 2016

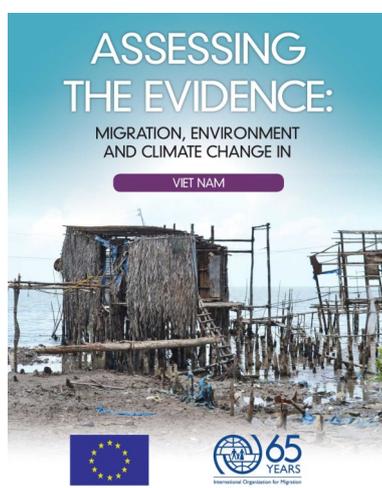
In Cambodia, local livelihood and employment conditions are considered to be the main determinants of migration. With 80% of its population living in rural areas, the country depends upon natural resources for food and income. Increasing pressure on the lives and livelihood of rural communities caused by the intensification of environmental degradation and climate-related disasters is anticipated to intensify the current trend of high rural to urban migration and international migration in the coming years. Between January 2014 and April 2016, IOM Cambodia has documented knowledge on the livelihood dynamics, migration patterns and drivers observed among Cambodia's rural communities through the support of the IOM Development Fund, in cooperation with the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM).



Another Manam? The Forced Migration of the Population of Manam Island, Papua New Guinea, due to Volcanic Eruptions 2004-2005

2016

In the framework of the European Union-funded Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP) project, this report analyses the case of Manam islanders in Papua New Guinea. Approximately 9,000 people were evacuated to the north coast of Madang Province due to volcanic activity. Since then, the Government of Papua New Guinea aims at finding a durable solution for the displaced persons. The report recommends that the Madang Provincial Government should involve the Manam communities by allowing them to participate in finding a community-driven long-term solution to the problem and rehabilitating essential services in the care centres and on Manam.



Assessing the Evidence: Migration, Environment and Climate Change in Viet Nam

2016

Drawing from an extensive number of sources, including academic papers and reports produced by the Government and national and international organizations, this assessment aims to: (i) provide an overview of the linkages between migration patterns and environmental change in Viet Nam; (ii) critically analyse national policies that address these links; and (iii) propose some related research and policy implications. The report concludes that more detailed research should be conducted in order to fully understand the migration-environment nexus and exhaustively address the needs of relocated and displaced people in the country. The establishment of a ministry of migration could play an important role in ensuring that people migrate in the best conditions.