



# FROM PUBLICATIONS

## MIGRATION FOCUS ON environment and climate change





## 22nd Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

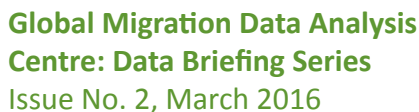
2016/8 pages

[English](#), [French](#)

Available for PDF download

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IOM is committed to the fight against climate change and supports communities in adaptation efforts to current and future environmental and climate challenges. Global climate negotiations, conducted within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), represent a political priority for the planet. The 22nd Conference of Parties (COP22) to be held in Marrakech, Morocco in November 2016, will provide the opportunity to take stock of progress made in the aftermath of the historic adoption of the Paris Climate Agreement at COP21 in 2015. This document presents IOM's work in support to the UNFCCC in the area of climate migration.



English

Available for PDF download

This data briefing by IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) aims to provide an overview of existing data sources on environmental migration. This briefing identifies good and innovative practices on assessing the evidence to guide new and comparable data collection and support State actors in integrating human mobility in all its facets in adaptation, disaster response and disaster risk reduction planning in the context of environmental and climate change.



## Diagnóstico de Informaciones para Políticas: Migración, Medio Ambiente y Cambio climático en la República Dominicana

2016/128 pages

Spanish

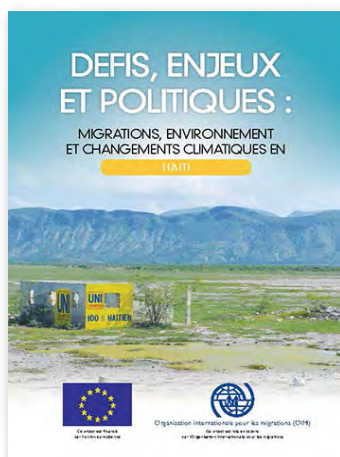
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En el marco del proyecto “Migración, medio ambiente y cambio climático: Datos empíricos para la elaboración de políticas (MECLEP)” financiado por la Unión Europea, este diagnóstico nacional delinea el nexo entre migración, medio ambiente y cambio climático en la República Dominicana.

La República Dominicana es el octavo país del mundo con mayor vulnerabilidad al fenómeno del cambio climático, conforme al Índice de Riesgo Climático Global 2015. El país está expuesto tanto a fenómenos atmosféricos repentinos (tormentas y ciclones, inundaciones, deslizamientos de terreno) como a procesos lentos (aumento en el nivel del mar, desertificación).

En la primera parte de este informe se mapean los nexos entre estos fenómenos, la vulnerabilidad de la población dominicana y los flujos migratorios que caracterizan al país. En la segunda parte se analiza el marco actual para las políticas públicas, las medidas oficiales recientes tomadas y los proyectos clave de la cooperación internacional al desarrollo relacionados a este tema en el país. Por último, se propone un “kit de herramientas para los hacedores de políticas públicas” con la finalidad de paliar las lagunas detectadas y de identificar prioridades y campos posibles para el desarrollo de medidas adecuadas en relación con la migración por motivos ambientales.

Esta publicación es una de las seis evaluaciones nacionales que se publicará en el marco del proyecto MECLEP. Dos informes ya están publicados y pueden ser accedidos aquí: Papúa Nueva Guinea, Haití. Los demás (Kenia, Mauricio y Vietnam) serán publicados en breve.



## Défis, enjeux et politiques: Migrations, environnement et changements climatiques en Haïti

2015/84 pages

French

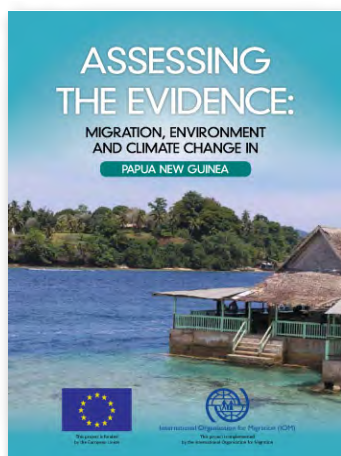
Available for [PDF download](#)

Dans le cadre du projet « Migration, environnement et changement climatique : données à l'usage des politiques » (MECLEP), financé par l'Union européenne,

cette étude bibliographique sur les rapports entre les thématiques de la migration, l'environnement et les changements climatiques constitue une première approche en vue de prendre connaissance des travaux réalisés sur la question. Haïti est le pays le plus vulnérable de la région Amérique latine et Caraïbes selon l'Indice de vulnérabilité (World Risk Index, (WRI)) de l'Université des Nations Unies. Haïti fait face à presque tous les types de changements environnementaux possibles, qui exercent souvent un impact sur les flux migratoires.

Dans le cadre politique, d'un côté, Haïti est le premier pays d'Amérique centrale et des Caraïbes à inclure le lien entre l'environnement et la migration interne dans son projet de politique migratoire en 2015. La migration, l'environnement et le développement constituent l'une des quatre politiques spécifiques de la politique migratoire générale d'Haïti. D'un autre côté, plusieurs plans politiques de développement et d'adaptation aux changements climatiques reconnaissent les migrations internes et les déplacements.

Cette publication est une des six évaluations nationales à paraître dans le cadre du projet MECLEP. L'étude bibliographique sur la Papouasie Nouvelle-Guinée est disponible [ici](#) (en anglais). Les revues de littérature de la République dominicaine, du Kenya, du Maurice et du Viet Nam seront publiées sous peu.



## Assessing the Evidence: Migration, Environment and Climate Change in Papua New Guinea

2015/96 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

In the framework of the European Union-funded Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP) project, this national assessment brings together existing evidence on the migration, environment and climate change nexus in Papua New Guinea (PNG). The report provides a review of environmental migration materialized in local realities and compiles data from a wide variety of sources, including government policy documents, academic research, working papers and other publications and research carried out by national and international organizations, NGOs and research institutions.

The aim of the report is twofold. First, it provides an overview of PNG's exposure to environmental and climatic changes, as well as the factors influencing human vulnerability. It maps the complex relationship between migration, environment and climate change, and particularly looks at two case studies of Carteret Islanders and people displaced by the volcanic eruption in Manam Island since 2004. Second, it examines the existing policy frameworks and offers guidance to integrate environmental migration in PNG's national planning. An outline of the developmental achievements and challenges, and an in-depth exploration of the role of the environment and climate change in shaping the country's long-term migration dynamics are provided to this end. Based on the review of the existing policy framework and the key findings, the report offers a "policy toolkit" with suggestions of policy options and identified priorities.

This publication is one of six national assessments to be published under the MECLEP project. Assessment reports for the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Kenya, Mauritius and Viet Nam are forthcoming.



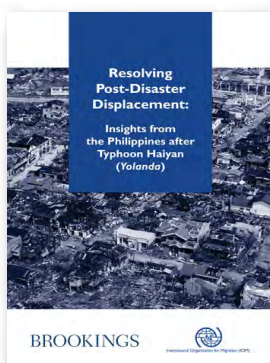
## IOM contributions to the “Year of Climate” - Paris 2015 21st Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

2015/12 pages

[English](#), [French](#), [Spanish](#)

[Available for PDF download](#)

In 2015, IOM committed to bring the question of human mobility to the climate negotiation process, currently conducted within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This document outlines IOM’s contributions to the UNFCCC process since 2008 and presents the Organization’s actions to support the UNFCCC process in the “Year of Climate – 2015”.



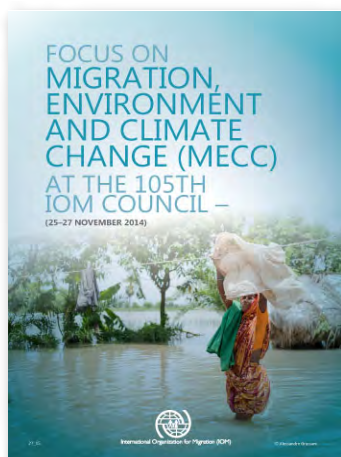
## Resolving Post-Disaster Displacement: Insights from the Philippines after Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda)

2015/82 pages/English

[Available for PDF download](#)

Super Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda), was one of the strongest tropical cyclones in history, and made landfall in the Philippines in early November 2013, with winds exceeding 300 km/h and a 5-m storm surge. Over 4 million people were displaced, with damage to housing and infrastructure across a vast area of the country. The event prompted a large-scale humanitarian response, led by the Government of the Philippines and with the support of its civil society, the private sector and the international partners. While major progress has been made in terms of relief, recovery and reconstruction, significant challenges remain. The report draws on a new household survey and extensive interviews with affected community members, government officials and other key stakeholders to examine the question of durable solutions to displacement in post-Haiyan Philippines, recognizing that the challenges faced in the aftermath of the disaster may be a source of insight for responses to other post-disaster displacement crises, both in the Philippines and elsewhere.





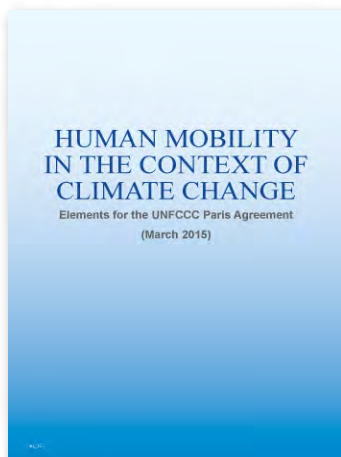
## Focus On Migration, Environment And Climate Change (MECC) At The 105TH IOM Council

2015/6 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

In recognition of the increasing significance of the migration, environment and climate change nexus, the IOM 105th Council Session, convened on 25 to 27 November 2014, included a special focus on the complex linkages between climate, environment and human mobility. Several high-level events were dedicated to examining this nexus with a double objective: i) to bring climate and environment to the forefront of IOM's institutional agenda and ii) to contribute to relevant global policy processes. This report offers an overview of the different events and summarizes the salient points that emerged from the discussions.



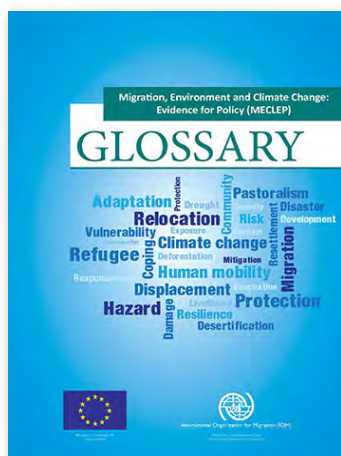
## Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change Elements for the UNFCCC Paris Agreement (March 2015)

2015/4 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

IOM is working in collaboration with agencies within the framework of the Advisory Group on Human Mobility and Climate to support the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process. The Advisory Group provides technical support to UNFCCC Parties to ensure that human mobility questions are taken into consideration within the negotiation process. This Position Paper outlines the Advisory Group's recommendations to include human mobility matters in the UNFCCC Paris Agreement expected to be reached in December 2015.



## Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP) GLOSSARY

2014/30 pages

English, French, Spanish

Available for PDF download

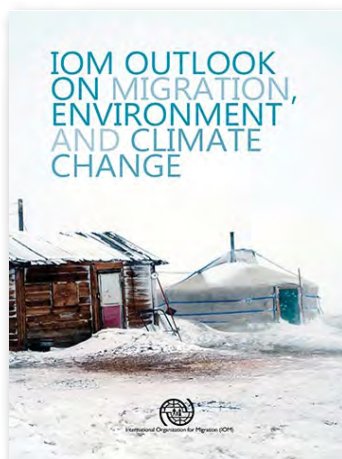
IOM Outlook on Migration, Environment and Climate Change aims to bring together in one easy-to-access reference document the knowledge accrued by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and to present IOM's role, understanding and approach to environmental migration.

This reference publication builds on IOM's expertise on the topic at the policy, research, international migration law, advocacy and operational levels.

IOM Outlook on Migration, Environment and Climate Change:

- Takes stock of IOM's action and institutional approach on the topic;
- Gives visibility to the work of the Organization on the topic and serves as a knowledge-sharing tool for this work; and
- Provides insights into the state of the knowledge, legal debates, and links between environmental migration and other policy areas such as adaptation, development, humanitarian response, human rights, disaster risk reduction and security.

The publication targets a broad external audience, including but not limited to policymakers, practitioners, researchers, international agencies, private sector, donors, students and think tanks.



## IOM Outlook on Migration, Environment and Climate Change

2014/144 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-703-0

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

IOM Outlook on Migration, Environment and Climate Change aims to bring together in one easy-to-access reference document the knowledge accrued by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and to present IOM's role, understanding and approach to environmental migration.

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## Typhoon Haiyan: Portraits of Recovery

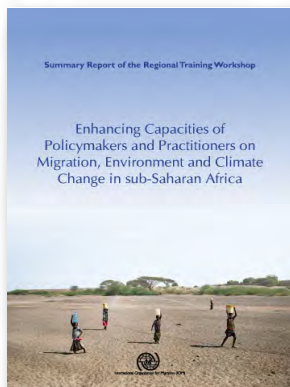
2014/40 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

Available in [e-Book version](#)

As part of its commitment to accountability and dialogue with disaster-affected populations, IOM has produced *Typhoon Haiyan: Portraits of Recovery*. In this book, individuals from across the Visayas region of the Philippines give a first-hand account of how they were affected by the devastating super-typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) and how they have moved on in their lives six months later. A powerful advocacy tool celebrating the resilience of the affected communities, this limited-edition book is being sent as a gift to individuals who donate via [www.iom.int](http://www.iom.int) to support those who are still feeling the super-typhoon's effects or who are vulnerable to fresh disasters.



## Enhancing Capacities of Policymakers and Practitioners on Migration, Environment and Climate Change in sub-Saharan Africa (Summary Report of the Regional Training Workshop)

2014/22 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

The training course, “Enhancing Capacities of Policymakers and Practitioners on Migration, Environment and Climate Change in Sub-Saharan Africa”, was held in Moshi, United Republic of Tanzania, from 11 to 13 March 2014. This training built upon the success of previous migration and environment training courses delivered by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Colombia in 2013. This event is also part of IOM’s global capacity building programme on environmental migration, developed following the recommendations of the global IOM International Dialogue on Migration event held in Geneva in 2011. The Summary Report provides an overview of the policy recommendations formulated by policy makers during the workshop.

## Programmatic Activities on Migration, Environment and Climate Change

2014/4 pages

English, French, Spanish

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Migration, climate change and the environment present a complex set of cross-cutting issues that are of growing importance for all of IOM's activities. Since 2000, more than 750 projects have been

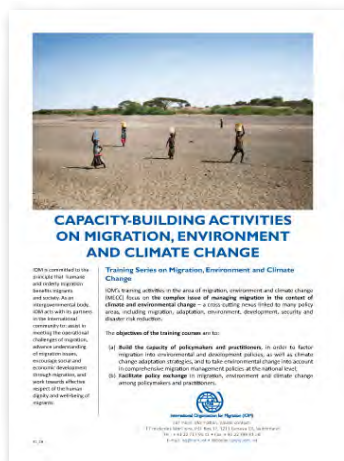
funded and implemented worldwide in the context of IOM's response to environmental migration. These projects demonstrate that creative solutions do exist for communities affected by environmental degradation and climate change.

## Capacity-building Activities on Migration, Environment and Climate Change

2014/6 pages

English, French, Spanish

Available for PDF download



IOM has launched a series of capacity-building trainings targeting mid to senior level policymakers and practitioners active in environmental and/or migration areas.

The trainings seek to provide participants with a basic understanding of migration, environment and climate change concepts and terminology as well as concrete tools that can support national and regional policymaking processes. This initiative is in line with the overall IOM's goal to support the integration of human mobility issues within climate change and environmental policies, and, vice versa, the inclusion of climate and environmental concerns within migration processes.



## IOM Perspectives on Migration, Environment and Climate Change

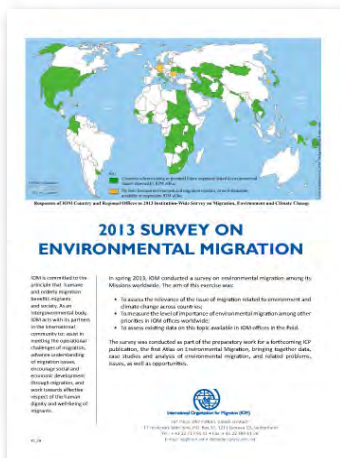
2014/4 pages

English, French, Spanish

Available for PDF download

The environment has always been a driver of migration, as people flee to survive natural disasters or, faced with harsh and deteriorating environmental conditions, move to seek opportunities elsewhere. Climate change is expected to exacerbate

sudden- and slow-onset disasters and gradual environmental degradation. This information sheet summarizes IOM's institutional and conceptual framework as regards environmentally-induced migration and provides an overview of IOM's principal operational, policy and research activities undertaken to manage and respond to the challenges posed by climate change and environmental degradation and their impacts on human mobility.



## 2013 Survey on Environmental Migration

2014/4 pages

English

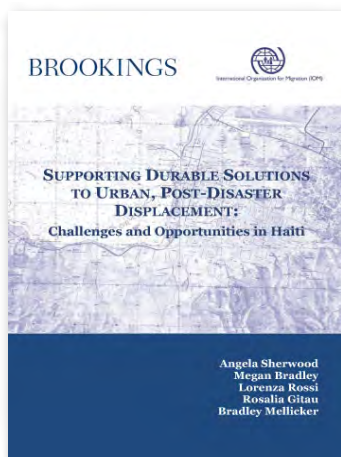
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In 2013, IOM conducted a survey on environmental migration among its Missions worldwide. The aim of the exercise was:

- To assess the relevance of the issue of migration related to environment and climate change across countries;
- To measure the level of importance of environmental migration among other policies in IOM offices worldwide;
- To assess existing data on this topic available in IOM offices in the field.

The survey was conducted as part of the preparatory work for a forthcoming IOM publication, the first State of Environmental Migration, bringing together data and analysis on the state of environmental migration, including migration data, policy and practice, as well as environmental migration, and related problems, issues, as well as opportunities.

In the area of migration, environment and climate change. The survey reveals the increasing importance and relevance of the issue in many countries and for many IOM offices worldwide. It also demonstrates considerable gaps and needs in terms of data collection and policy response.



## Supporting Durable Solutions to Urban, Post-disaster Displacement: Challenges and Opportunities in Haiti

2014/82 pages

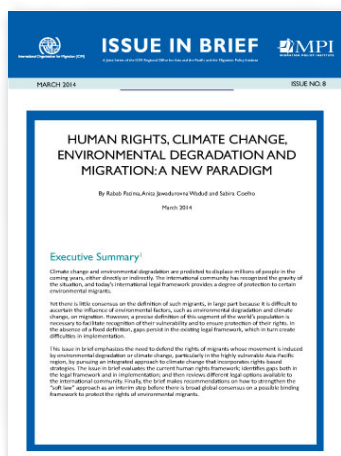
English

Available for [PDF download](#)

The earthquake that struck Haiti on 12 January 2010 sparked a massive displacement crisis in Port-au-Prince and the surrounding metropolitan area, home to an estimated 2.8 million residents at the time. At the peak of the crisis, over 1,500 camps sheltering 1.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) were scattered across Port-au-Prince and surrounding regions. In addition, thousands of IDPs sought shelter with friends and family. Four years later, approximately 147,000 IDPs remain in 271 camps. While these declines are dramatic, it is difficult to determine the extent to which those uprooted by the earthquake have been able to access truly durable solutions to their displacement, and what should be done to support solutions for those who are still displaced.

Using the 2010 IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons as the main point of reference, this study examines the question of durable solutions to displacement in Port-au-Prince, recognizing that the challenges faced in Haiti may be a source of insight for responses to other urban, post-disaster displacement crises—which are expected to become more common in the future. The study draws on the results of focus groups in camps and communities, site visits, in-depth interviews, and a survey of 2,576 households (outside camps) in Port-au-Prince. 49.5 per cent of respondent households indicated that they had to leave their homes because of the earthquake; 50.5 per cent indicated that they were not displaced by the disaster. Of those who were displaced in 2010, 74 per cent continue to identify themselves as displaced, even though they were not currently residents in a camp, underscoring that durable solutions to displacement are about more than closing camps, and the long-term nature of the challenge of rebuilding “home” in the aftermath of disaster.





## IOM-MPI Issue in Brief No. 8 – Human Rights, Climate Change, Environmental Degradation: A New Paradigm

2014/12 pages

English

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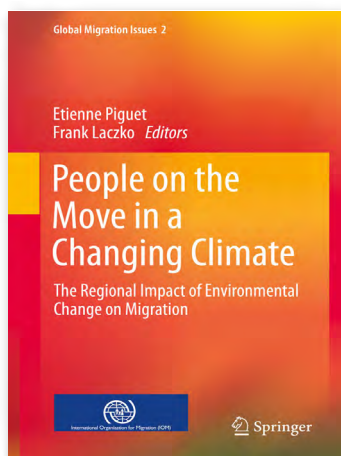
Climate change and environmental degradation are predicted to displace millions of people in the coming years, either directly or indirectly. This will lead to situations wherein the human rights of such populations could be threatened.

In *Human Rights, Climate Change, Environmental Degradation: A New Paradigm*, authors Rabab Fatima, Anita J. Wadud and Sabira Coelho evaluate whether the current human rights framework can provide protection to these vulnerable people who are displaced or who migrate as a consequence of environmental degradation and climate change. The issue in brief looks at the different legal options available to the international community while identifying gaps both in the existing legal framework and in implementation.

The authors emphasize the need to defend the rights of migrants whose movement is induced by environmental degradation or climate change, particularly in the highly vulnerable Asia-Pacific region. To do so, the authors argue that governments should pursue an integrated approach to climate change, which incorporates rights-based strategies. A soft law framework could be a good first step in this direction.

This issue in brief is the eighth in the series of policy papers by the Migration Policy Institute (MPI) and the International Organization for Migration's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, offering succinct insights into migration issues affecting the Asia-Pacific region today. To read earlier briefs in the series launched in 2012, IOM Online Bookstore or Migration Policy Institute.





## People on the Move in a Changing Climate

2013/253 pages

English

ISBN 978-94-007-6984-7 (Print)

ISBN 978-94-007-6985-4 (Online)

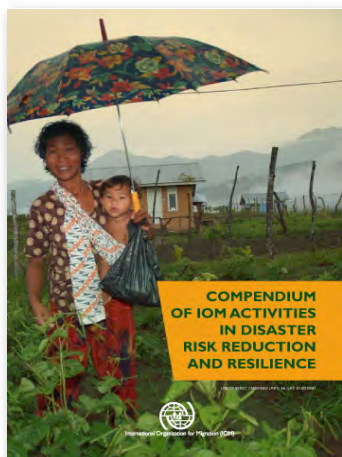
Hardcover EUR 103.99

E-book EUR 83.29

Available from [Springer](#)

Policymakers around the world are increasingly concerned about the likely impact of climate change and environmental degradation on the movement of people. This book takes a hard look at the existing evidence available to policymakers in different regions of the world. How much do we really know about the impact of environmental change on migration? How will different regions of the world be affected in the future? Is there evidence to show that migration can help countries adapt to environmental change? What types of research have been conducted, how reliable is the evidence? These are some of the questions considered in this book, which presents, for the first time, a synthesis of relevant research findings for each major region of the world.

Written by regional experts, the book provides a comprehensive overview of the key findings of existing studies on the linkages between environmental change and the movement of people. More and more reports on migration and the environment are being published, but the information is often scattered between countries and within regions, and it is not always clear how much of this information is based on solid research. This book brings this evidence together for the first time, highlighting innovative studies and research gaps. In doing this, the book seeks to help decision-makers draw lessons from existing studies and to identify priorities for further research.



## Compendium of IOM Activities in Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience

2013/308 pages

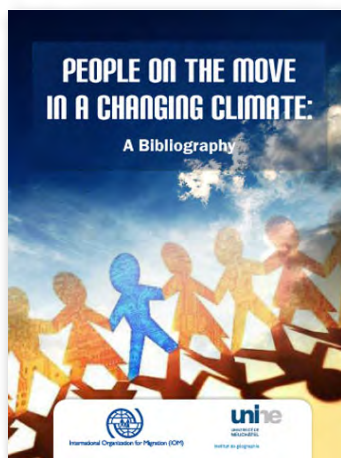
English

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With an ever-increasing number of people on the move, migration and its effects will be defining features of societies and environment in the 21st century. Exposing the linkages between human mobility, the environment and disasters is especially relevant in the context of the post Hyogo Framework for Action and ongoing dialogues on the global post-2015 development agenda. Enabling and managing migrations will be key both for reducing one of the root causes of risk and for ensuring sufficient protection to especially vulnerable people in the wake of a crisis, allowing societies to fully benefit from mobility's development potential.

To contribute to the international development dialogue, IOM has launched the Compendium of Activities on DRR and Resilience. It draws on the wealth of lessons the Organization has learned from its activities in the field to illustrate the complex nexus between the environment and migration. The Compendium aims at exploring the multiple ways in which mobility influences vulnerability and resilience at the individual, community and society level, as well as at highlighting how innovative, comprehensive solutions can be used to address the different aspects of this issue.



## People on the Move in a Changing Climate: A Bibliography

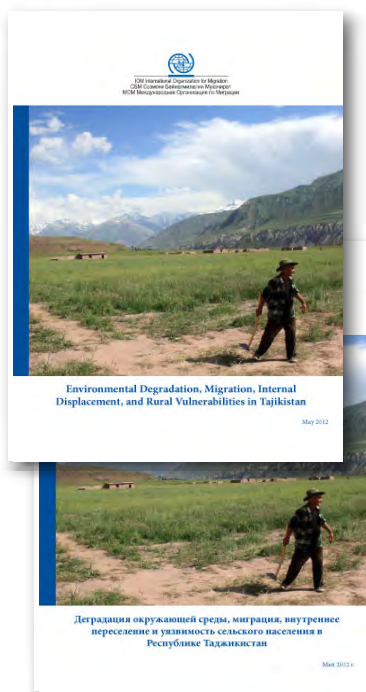
2012/46 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

Throughout history, people have moved to adjust to changes in their environment, but more recently climate change and its impacts have sparked renewed interest among academics and the international community in the relationship between migration, the environment and climate change. This bibliography is the first comprehensive collection of resources which specifically concentrates on migration, the environment and climate change. Books, journals, scientific papers, case studies and reports are all included, which are useful for those who want an introduction to this topic and also for those requiring more detailed resources in specific areas of the migration–environment nexus. The bibliography has various subheadings to make it user-friendly.

The CLIMIG database was compiled at the Institute of Geography of the University of Neuchâtel (Switzerland). This bibliography will soon be followed by a book entitled *People on the Move in a Changing Climate* (Springer and IOM).



## Environmental Degradation, Migration, Internal Displacement, and Rural Vulnerabilities in Tajikistan

2012/48 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

2012/54 pages

Russian

Available for [PDF download](#)

As part of the IOM project on “Building Coordination, Training and Research Capacities of the Government of Tajikistan to Manage Migration”, this report was released in May 2012. IOM collaborated with the national Research Centre “Sharq” in the production of the report which based its finding on qualitative and quantitative surveys in four districts with various types of environmental degradation and migration concerns.

Among the many findings in the report, the report revealed that climate change in Tajikistan, together with the local negative impact of environmental degradation, has significantly affected the living habits of local communities, sometimes compelling them to resettle involuntarily.



## Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in IOM's Response to Environmental Migration

2011/8 pages/English  
Available for [PDF download](#)

To foster sustainable development while making migration a choice, IOM is engaged in building the resilience of countries and communities affected by a changing climate, environmental hazards and structural factors of vulnerability.

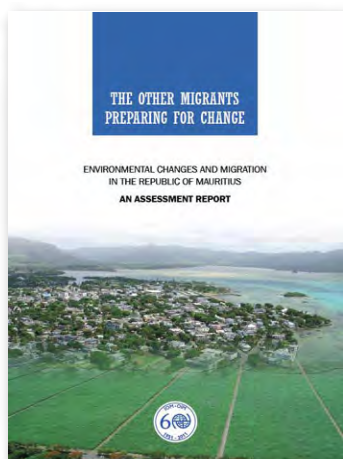


## International Migration, Vol. 49 (Supplement s1) 2011 Environmentally Induced Migration in the Context of Social Vulnerability

2011/242 pages/English  
Electronic version available from [Wiley-Science](#)  
To order print copy, [click here](#)

International Migration is a refereed bimonthly review of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on current migration issues as analysed by demographers, economists, and sociologists all over the world. The journal is edited at Georgetown University's Institute for the Study of International Migration (ISIM) and published and distributed by Blackwell Publishing. The editors at ISIM are responsible for the direction and content of the journal.

**Table of Contents:** Introduction • A Decision Framework for Environmentally Induced Migration • Multidimensional Re-creation of Vulnerabilities and Potential for Resilience in International Migration • The Thin Line Between Choice and Flight: Environment and Migration in Rural Benin • North-South Migration in Ghana: What Role for the Environment? • Economic or Environmental Migration? • Flooding and Relocation: The Zambezi River Valley in Mozambique • Western Sahara: Migration, Exile and Environment • Environmental Degradation and Migration on Hispaniola Island • Drought Triggered Temporary Migration in an East Indian Village • Migration and Displacement Triggered by Floods in the Mekong Delta • Contrasted Views on Environmental Change and Migration: the Case of Tuvaluan Migration to New Zealand.



## The Other Migrants Preparing for Change: Environmental Changes and Migration in the Republic of Mauritius

2011/93 pages

English

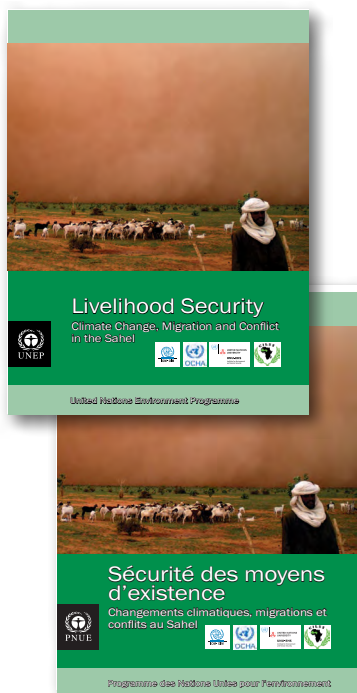
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This report presents the results of a field work and analytical study conducted in 2010 in the Republic of Mauritius by two experts on environmental migration and adaptation to climate change. While climate change and environmental degradation are not new issues in Mauritius, looking at these issues from a human mobility perspective is a new phenomenon.

To what extent is Mauritius exposed and vulnerable to climate change and environmental degradation? What are the determinants of vulnerability and adaptive capacity? What are the country's specific vulnerabilities and what are the options for future adaptation? Who are the most vulnerable groups and how will vulnerability affect human mobility? These are some of the questions addressed in the first and second parts of the report.

The stories of vulnerable communities, how climate change and environmental degradation affect their livelihoods and their perceptions of what is happening around them are the focus of the third part of the report.

The fourth part introduces a framework for implementing pilot projects, as a way of fostering adaptation to current and future environmental changes. In the final recommendations, the authors invite all stakeholders to move towards an adaptation to climate change pathway by improving knowledge, favouring a coherent approach to pilot projects, mainstreaming adaptation to climate change into national policies and frameworks, and fostering regional cooperation.



## Livelihood Security: Climate Change, Migration and Conflict in the Sahel

2011/112 pages

ISBN 978-92-807-3198-9

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

## Sécurité des moyens d'existence: Changements climatiques, migrations et conflits au Sahel

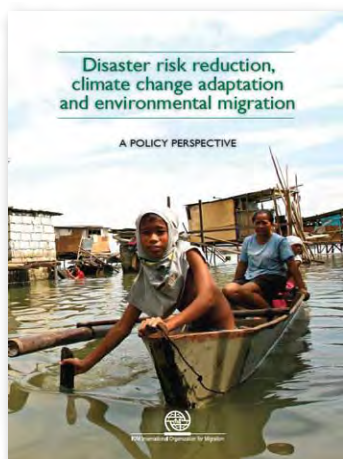
2011/112 pages

ISBN 978-92-807-3230-6

Français

Peut être téléchargé uniquement en [PDF](#)

This joint study has two objectives: to analyse the historical climate trends in the region, identify hotspots and determine the potential implications for livelihoods which depend on natural resources; and to provide recommendations for improving conflict and migration sensitivity in adaptation planning, investments and policies across the region. The study, which covers 17 countries in the Sahel and West Africa, was released on 5 December 2011. Using an innovative mapping process to analyze trends in temperature, rainfall, drought and flooding over the past 40 years, this report provides an important contribution to policy-makers and practitioners seeking to ground adaptation policies and investments in a sound understanding of the nature and scale of historical climate trends in the Sahel, and their impacts on livelihoods.



## Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Environmental migration: A Policy Perspective

2010/19 pages

English

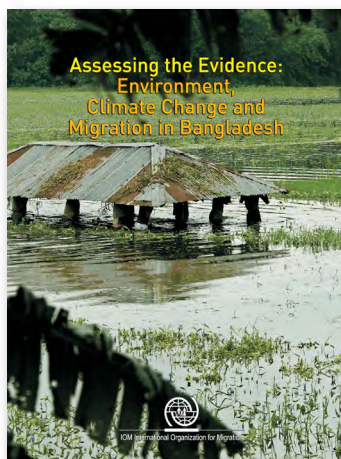
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This paper presents IOM's efforts to support vulnerable and mobile communities affected by environmental hazards through disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) activities conducive to sustainable development.

IOM's programmes around the world have demonstrated the effectiveness of DRR and CCA for reducing risk exposure and vulnerability and for improved management of migration, particularly in times of crisis. This paper advocates for further strengthening DRR and CCA mechanisms at the global, regional, national and local levels through an integrated and cross-sectoral approach supported by appropriate and innovative financing systems.





## Assessing the Evidence: Environment, Climate Change and Migration in Bangladesh

2010/70 pages

English

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The study brings together existing evidence on the climate change, environment and migration nexus in Bangladesh. The evidence in the document comes from a wide variety of sources and studies, including Government of Bangladesh statistics and policy documents, academic research, working papers and other publications and research carried out by national, bilateral and multilateral organizations, NGOs and research institutions. In addition, meetings were held with a number of key experts in Bangladesh and the research also draws extensively on IOM's growing body of work on this topic globally.

The study provides an overview of the international discourse on environment, climate change and migration, outlining current thinking within this complex and increasingly visible policy debate. Turning to Bangladesh, it provides a brief outline of the country and developmental achievements and challenges, moving on to an in-depth exploration of the role of the environment and climate change in shaping the country's long-term development and migration dynamics. Following this, the existing policy framework is outlined and a 'policy toolkit' of potential policy options and priorities identified, before a brief conclusion sums up the report's main findings.



## Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration: Addressing Vulnerabilities and Harnessing Opportunities

2009/104 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-526-5

English, French, Spanish, Greek

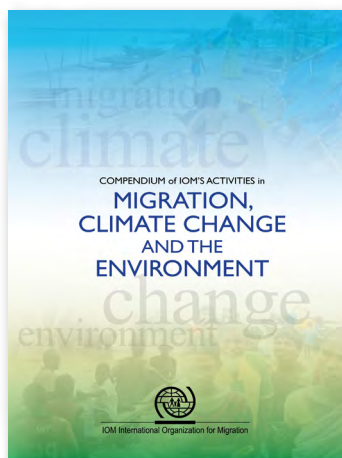
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USD 23

This publication includes the report of a Conference on “Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration: Addressing Vulnerabilities and Harnessing Opportunities” held on the 19th of February 2008 in Geneva. The event was co-hosted by the Greek Chairmanship of the Human Security Network (HSN) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

This book is published with the sponsorship of the Government of Greece, in close coordination with the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Switzerland under the guidance of the Permanent Representative, Ambassador Franciscos Verros and the assistance of Marianna Papadopoulou, Minister Counsellor at the Permanent Mission of Greece. It was prepared under the overall supervision of Philippe Boncour, Head, International Dialogue on Migration Division, Migration Policy and Research Department (MPRD), IOM.

This publication comprises four main elements: Parts I, II, III and IV contain the report of the Conference, which is based on the presentations and discussions in Greek, English, French and Spanish respectively. The Annex includes the Conference agenda in English. Special thanks for the preparation of the report are owed to Alina Narusova-Schmitz and Kristiina Lilleorg, MPRD, IOM.



## Compendium of IOM's Activities in Migration, Climate Change and the Environment

2009/320 pages

English

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The consequences of climate change for migration present humanity with an unprecedented challenge. Since the early 1990s, IOM has been active in the area of migration, climate change and the environment, and has carried out programmes to address this challenge in more than 40 countries in the Pacific Islands, Latin America, Asia and Africa. These activities have constructed a solid foundation of first-hand experiences and lessons learned that have energized the Organization's policy and research.

This Compendium charts the lineage of thought and action on a subject matter whose significance will increase in the years to come. It maps out the complex terrain that is the relationship between societies and their environment through an illustrative range of projects, from providing humanitarian response to displacement caused by natural disasters, to promoting adaptation to gradual environmental degradation. The Compendium serves to demonstrate that despite the scale of the task ahead, creative solutions exist for communities affected by environmental and climate change.



## Migration - Autumn 2009

2009/40 pages/English

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## Migrations - Automne 2009

2009/40 pages/Français

Peut être téléchargé uniquement en [PDF](#)

## Migraciones - Otoño de 2009

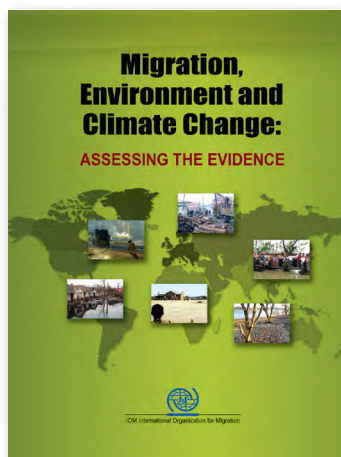
2009/40 páginas/Español

Disponible en formato [pdf](#) solamente

Migration offers a variety of articles presenting IOM's current activities in the field of migration and other related topics which are implemented in various regions of the globe.

Published twice a year, Migration is an update on the Organization's activities and international migration policy issues. Migration is available in English, French and Spanish.

**Table of Contents :** The Moment of Truth-Adapting to Climate Change\* Azerbaijan's Sustainable Water Solution - One Kahriz at a Time\* Haiti Restores Old Waterways for Farm Use\* Water, Water, Not a Drop to Spare Rural-Urban Migration Highlights Tanzania's Environmental Challenges\* Climate Change and Displacement in Bangladesh - A Silent Crisis?\* Moldovans Feel the Pinch of the Economic Crisis\* Honduran Migrants and their Families Weather the Global Economic Crisis\* The Remittance Boomerang: Are Mexican migrants in the United States receiving money from their relatives to tide them over until bountiful times return?\* Wage Theft and Homelessness: The Plight of Day Labourers in the U. S. Capital\* Regular or Irregular - Little Difference for North Carolina's Migrant Agricultural Workers\* Raised Hopes to End Human Smuggling in East Africa\* Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal Opt for New Lives Abroad\* A Cultural Orientation Trainer Who Beat the Odds\* The Somali Integration Conundrum\* Sri Lanka's 26-Year Conflict Ends, Triggers Massive Displacement to Camps\* Displaced Timorese Families Return Home\* Former Resistance Fighter Turns Successful Entrepreneur\*



## Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Assessing the Evidence

2009/448 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-454-1

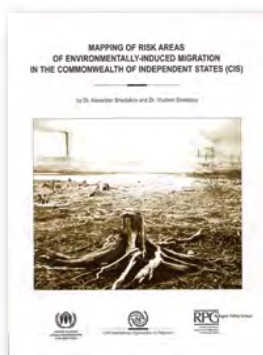
English

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USD 78

Gradual and sudden environmental changes are resulting in substantial human movement and displacement, and the scale of such flows, both internal and cross-border, is expected to rise with unprecedented impacts on lives and livelihoods. Despite the potential challenge, there has been a lack of strategic thinking about this policy area partly due to a lack of data and empirical research on this topic. Adequately planning for and managing environmentally induced migration will be critical for human security.

The papers in this volume were first presented at the Research Workshop on Migration and the Environment: Developing a Global Research Agenda held in Munich, Germany in April 2008. One of the key objectives of the Munich workshop was to address the need for more sound empirical research and identify priority areas of research for policy makers in the field of migration and the environment.



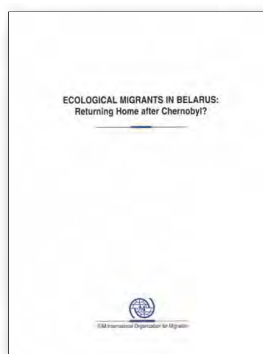
## Mapping of Risk Areas of Environmentally-induced Migration in the CIS

1998/86 pages/English

ISBN 92-9068-072-5

Available only in hardcopy

This publication reviews environmentally driven migration in the Commonwealth of the Independent States – the focus of two conferences held in 1991 in Geneva and 1996 in Chavannes-des-Bogis, Switzerland, which were instigated due to growing concerns over the interrelationship between environmental degradation and migration. Environmental degradation and the depletion of natural resources are closely linked to negative ecological, economic and social effects. Consequently, people are forced to leave their traditional residences and further pressure could be placed on the host regions, leading to the destruction of ecosystems. Other negative outcomes can also occur in the host regions, such as unemployment, criminality and ethnic or religious conflicts. The aim of the project was to raise awareness among the international community of the extent and potential risks of these issues. The authors suggest that, in order to prevent such potentially damaging events, risk analysis can form the basis of policies, lessen the distress caused and assist the affected population. They recommend preventive measures to protect the environment, develop social infrastructure and strengthen the legal protection of environmental migrants.

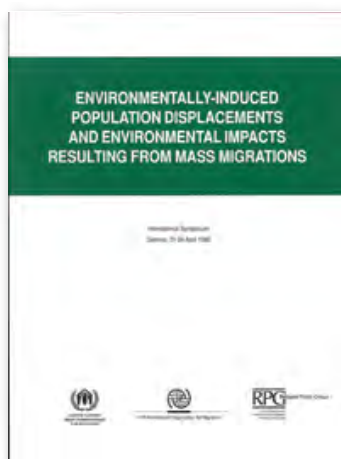


## Discussion Note: Migration and the Environment

1997/42 pages/English

Available in [PDF format](#)

This report presents the results of a feasibility study regarding Chernobyl-related migration issues in Belarus. The study seeks to determine the roles necessary to support and strengthen the country's medical infrastructure dealing with the consequences of the Chernobyl accident, in order to ensure that persons who were displaced by the accident and who are again returning to the affected areas will have improved access to health services.



## Environmentally induced Population Displacements and Environmental Impacts Resulting from Mass Migration

1996/128 pages

ISBN 92-9068-059-8

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

Prompted by the debates that took place during the 1992 Nyon Conference on “Migration and the Environment”, the International Symposium on “Environmentally Induced Population Displacements and Environmental Impacts Resulting from Mass Migrations” took place in April 1996 in Chavannes-des-Bogis, Switzerland, in order to go deeper into the question of how to break through the vicious circle of mutually reinforcing environmental damage and mass migration. It further examined potential strategies to discontinue the interrelationship between environmentally triggered migration and environmental damage. The discussions moved towards the development of policy guidelines and action to be taken in order to minimize the environmental damage caused by mass migration. This publication presents the statement of principles that was produced during the Symposium, introducing practical measures to prevent, alleviate and reverse the environmental impact of mass migration, as well as a number of background papers produced to promote exchanges among the participants. The experience and expertise of the 60 participants from diverse backgrounds proved very useful in identifying, analysing and evaluating more carefully the gravity of the negative impact of environmental destruction in its wider socio-economic and political context.



## The State of Environmental Migration 2014 - A Review of 2013

2014/258 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

The State of Environmental Migration series gathers the expertise of researchers, students and professionals to provide an annual assessment of the changing nature and dynamics of environment- and climate-related migration throughout the world.

The State of Environmental Migration 2014: Review of the Year 2013 is the fourth of the annual publications aiming to enhance understanding of natural disasters, sudden natural onset events and slow onset events, and their links to human mobility. The publication is not only focused on 2013 events but also considers the longer-term impacts of a natural event on migration, as they can be assessed with the state of knowledge existing in 2013. It also reviews the developments at policy level relating to migration, climate and the environment. Written in collaboration with students enrolled in the environment and migration course at the Paris School of International Affairs (PSIA) of Sciences Po, this report examines the issue of environmental migration, by analysing case studies selected by students.

IOM is particularly concerned with human mobility matters in the context of environmental degradation and a changing climate. This new volume of the State of Environmental Migration is also part of IOM's commitment to provide information and knowledge on different environmental migration issues and to engage with academic partners in the development of research, data and publications.





## The State of Environmental Migration 2013 – A review of 2012

2013/146 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

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This volume is the third of an annual series, which aims to provide the reader with regularly updated assessments on the changing nature and dynamics of environmental migration throughout the world. The idea for it stemmed from the course “Environment and Migration”, taught at the Paris School of International Affairs (PSIA) of Sciences Po. The course, which is thought to be the first of its kind in the world, examines the complex relationship between environmental change and migration flows. The best of these papers have been selected and edited, and are presented in this volume. Most of them constitute the first detailed analyses of the migration flows that were induced by some of the most dramatic events of 2012, paving the way for future scholarly works.



## The State of Environmental Migration 2011

2012/130 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

The State of Environmental Migration 2011 is published by IDDRI and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and edited by François Gemenne, Pauline Brückner and Dina Ionesco. The State of Environmental Migration 2011 is the second of an annual series, which aims to provide the reader with regularly-updated assessments on the changing nature and dynamics of environmental migration throughout the world. Written by students of the Paris School of International Affairs (PSIA) of Sciences Po, this volume's case studies analyze the migration flows that were induced by some of the most dramatic events of 2011—both sudden disasters and slow-onset events.



## The State of Environmental Migration 2010

2011/112 pages

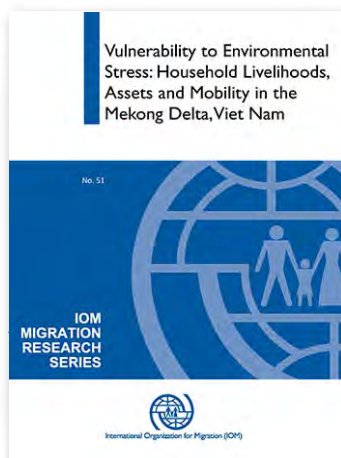
English

Available for [PDF download](#)

This volume is intended to be the first of an annual series, which will aim to provide the reader with regularly updated qualitative assessments on the changing nature and dynamics of environmental migration throughout the world. The idea for it stemmed from the course «Environment and Migration», taught at the Paris School of International Affairs (PSIA) of Sciences Po. The course, which is thought to be the first of its kind in the world, examines the complex relationship between environmental change and migration flows. For their final assignment, students were asked to select and analyse a case of environmental migration, be it a sudden and violent natural disaster or slow-onset environmental degradation. The best of these papers have been selected and edited, and are presented in this volume. Most of them constitute the first detailed analyses of the migration flows that were induced by some of the most dramatic events of 2010, paving the way for future scholarly works.

# MIGRATION RESEARCH SERIES

ISSN 1607-338X (English) • ISSN 1994-4527 (French) • ISSN 1998-7587 (Spanish)  
USD 16.00



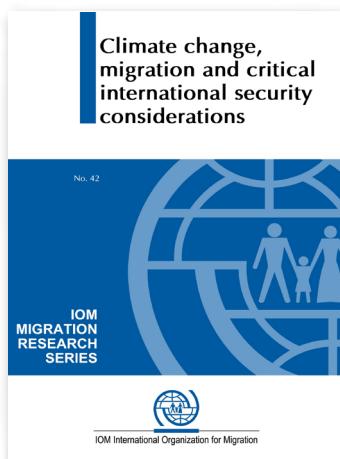
## 51. Vulnerability to Environmental Stress: Household Livelihoods, Assets and Mobility in the Mekong Delta, Viet Nam

2011/72 pages  
ISBN 978-92-9068-702-3  
[English](#)

Climate change negotiations have put migration, displacement and planned relocation as a direct or indirect result of climate change in the spotlight. The Cancun Agreement in 2010 called for enhanced understanding of human mobility and climate change, and, more recently, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2014 assessment report acknowledged migration as an effective adaptation strategy in response to both extreme weather events and longer-term climate change. Despite increased awareness, more empirical evidence and case studies are called for better understanding and to inform policymaking on human mobility and climate change.

This study explores vulnerability and household response measures in the contexts of environmental stress in the Mekong Delta of Viet Nam. Displacement estimates are often based on broad assumptions derived from macro-scale geographical data, viewing individuals' vulnerability to hazards through the lens of their physical proximity to hazard-prone areas. Given that household assets shape responses to opportunities and threats, this report examines key household assets which determine the household vulnerability, livelihood outcomes and those critical for mobility decision-making in the face of environmental change.

The report also provides analysis of government relocation programmes targeting households susceptible to hazards and draws attention to the most asset-poor, who are often trapped and the least able to both adapt to stressors in-situ, or migrate elsewhere.



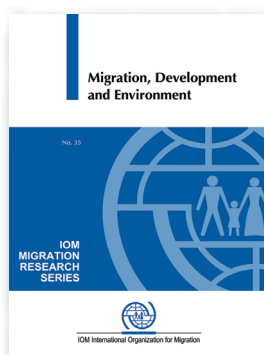
## 42. Climate change, migration and critical international security considerations

2011/50 pages

English

There are growing concerns that climate change will lead to large-scale population displacements and migrations in coming decades. Many security scholars worry that these may in turn contribute to violence and conflict in the most vulnerable regions. Are these concerns supported by scientific evidence? And if so, what options are available to concerned policymakers? In response to these and other questions, this report reviews the available scholarly reporting on climate change, migration and security and describes the legal and policy challenges facing the international community.

While there is indeed considerable evidence that climate does influence migration, future estimates are hampered by a lack of reliable data. Climate-related migration is closely connected to the social, economic, cultural and institutional processes that shape the vulnerability and adaptive capacity of exposed populations. Conflict may potentially emerge in situations of resource scarcity and resource abundance, but in most cases there will be opportunities for intervention before violence occurs. Most climate change-driven migration is likely to occur with countries and regions, although there will be increased international movements along established migrant networks. To avoid large-scale distress migrations, the report outlines priority actions for policymakers to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, enhance adaptive capacity in vulnerable regions, and provide assistance to those displaced.

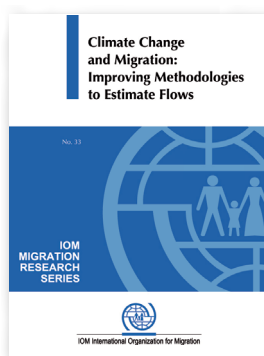


## 35. Migration, Development and Environment

2008/68 pages

English

This paper explores the conceptual framework of the interrelationships between migration, environment and development through an analysis of the current literature. It offers an in depth analysis of the various permutations of this relationship: a) environment as a cause of migration, in particular environmental disasters and environmental degradation; b) climate change and migration; c) displacement by large projects; d) impacts of migration on destination environments. The implications these have for policy are considered.

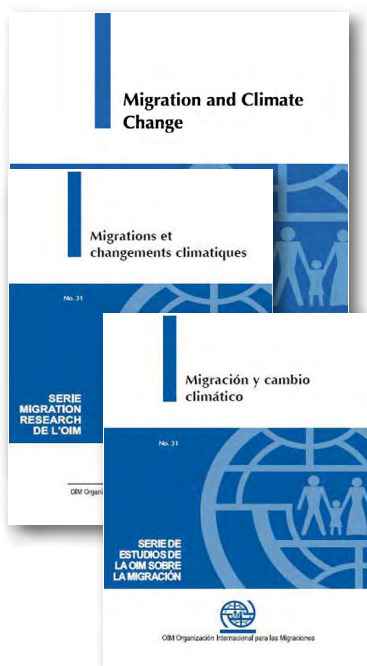


## 33. Climate Change and Migration: Improving Methodologies to Estimate Flows

2008/72 pages

English

This study explores the climate change impacts on migratory processes: (a) by outlining the key elements of natural and human-induced climate change of potential relevance to migration; (b) by discussing the current state of debate about the relationship between climate change and migration; and finally (c) by describing possible approaches and methodologies with which to further our understanding of climate change-related migration, such as the New Economics of Labour Migration (NELM), Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA), and the Agent-based Modelling (ABM).



### 31. Migration and Climate Change

2008/64 pages/English

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### 31. Migrations et changements climatiques

2008/64 pages/Français

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### 31. Migración y cambio climático

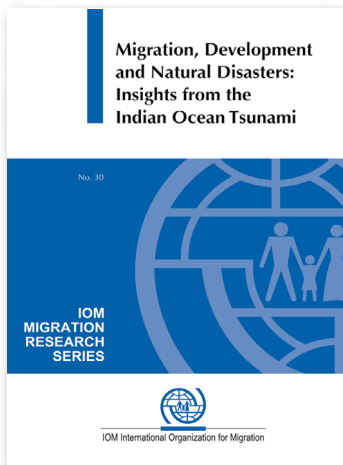
2008/64 páginas/Español

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This report focuses on the possible future scenarios for climate change, natural disasters and migration and development, looking to increase awareness and find answers to the challenges that lie ahead.

The report states that even though it is defined as a growing crisis, the consequences of climate change for human population are unclear and unpredictable. In 1990, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) noted that the greatest single impact of climate change could be on human migration -with millions of persons displaced by shoreline erosion, coastal flooding and agricultural disruption. Since then various analysts have tried to put numbers on these flows of climate migrants, the most widely repeated prediction being 200 million by 2050.

The study points out that the scientific basis for climate change is increasingly well established, and confirms that current predictions as to the “carrying capacity” in large parts of the world will be compromised by climate change.



## 30. Migration, Development and Natural Disasters: Insights from the Indian Ocean Tsunami

2007/94 pages

English

When natural disasters strike populated areas, the toll in human lives, infrastructure and economic activities can be devastating and long-lasting. The psychological effects can be just as debilitating, instilling fear and discouragement in the affected populations. But, adversity also brings forth the strongest and best in human beings, and reveals initiatives, capacities and courage not perceived before. How is development undermined by natural disasters, what is the effect on migrants and migratory flows and what is the role of migration in mitigating some of the worst effects of natural calamities?

This paper explores how the advent of a natural disaster interplays with the migration-development nexus by reviewing the impact of the Indian Ocean Tsunami on migration issues in three affected countries; Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. This paper focuses on three particular aspects of how natural disasters interplay with the migration/ development dynamic: (a) Impact of natural disasters on migrant communities, in particular heightened vulnerabilities and lack of access to humanitarian/development assistance; (b) Effect of natural disasters on migratory flows into and out of affected areas due to socio-economic changes which undermine pre-disaster development levels, (c) Diaspora response and support in the aftermath of disaster and the degree to which this can offset losses and bolster “re-development”.



# INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE ON MIGRATION

ISSN 1726-2224 (English) • ISSN 1726-4030 (French) • ISSN 1726-4049 (Spanish)  
USD 16

THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION IS COMMITTED TO THE PRINCIPLE THAT HUMANE No. 18 AND ORDERLY INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION DIALOGUE BENEFITS MIGRANTS AND ON MIGRATION SOCIETY IOM ASSISTS IN MEETING THE GROWING OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT CLIMATE CHANGE ADVANCES ENVIRONMENTAL UNDERSTANDING OF DEGRADATION MIGRATION ISSUES AND MIGRATION ENCOURAGES SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH MIGRATION UPHOLDS THE HUMAN DIGNITY AND WELL-BEING OF MIGRANTS



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

## 18. Climate Change Environmental Degradation and Migration

2012/86 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-630-9 ([English](#))

ISBN 978-92-9068-632-3 ([French](#))

ISBN 978-92-9068-633-0 ([Spanish](#))

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As part of IOM's annual International Dialogue on Migration – dedicated in 2011 to the theme The Future of Migration:

Building Capacities for Change – the IOM membership selected the topic “Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration” as the focus of a workshop in Geneva, Switzerland on 29 and 30 March 2011. The workshop identified some of the main areas in which governments and institutions may need to reinforce their capacities to manage the complex interactions between climate change and environmental degradation and human mobility. The workshop was framed by the notion that a comprehensive approach to managing environmental migration would aim to minimize to the extent possible forced migration resulting from environmental factors; where forced migration does occur, to ensure assistance and protection for those affected and seek durable solutions to their situation; and, lastly, to facilitate the role of migration as an adaptation strategy to climate change.

The following four main areas for capacity-building received particular emphasis during the workshop: 1) Knowledge base and research capacity on environmental migration; 2) Capacities to devise solid legal and institutional frameworks to ensure the protection of those on the move for environmental reasons; 3) Capacities for comprehensive migration management policies to tackle the multifaceted impacts of climate change and environmental degradation on human mobility; 4) Technical and operational capacities to support vulnerable populations and promote effective migration management in the context of environmental changes.



## 10. Expert Seminar: Migration and the Environment

2008/107 pages

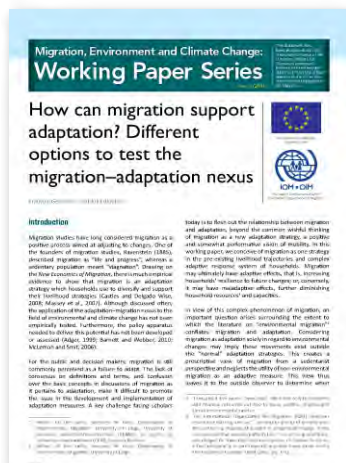
English, French, Spanish

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Environmental degradation, climate change and migration are not new to the global community. However, managing these phenomena has become both more challenging and more critical to ensuring human security and sustainable development. Not only are gradual and sudden forms of environmental change acquiring greater magnitude, but they are likely to lead to ever increasing waves of internal and international migration, including mass human displacement. Migration is also having a demonstrable impact – at times positive, at others negative – on the environment in communities of origin and destination. Both phenomena are figuring more prominently in the eruption of new and old conflicts.

This publication provides an account of some of the main issues discussed during the Expert Seminar on Migration and the Environment including: a) definitional issues; b) some critical dimensions of the migration and the environment nexus, inter alia: (i) the impact of gradual environmental change on migration; (ii) the impact of extreme environmental events on migration; (iii) migration's effects on the environment; and (iv) the association with conflict potential; c) improving data and research for informed policy-making and action; d) possible policy responses and interventions; and e) the main challenges and lessons learnt and their implications for the way forward.

# Migration, Environment and Climate Change: WORKING PAPER SERIES



## Working Paper Series | No. 1/2016

How can migration support adaptation? Different options to test the migration-adaptation nexus

2016/16 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

This working paper presents the methodological basis for the Migration, Environmental and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP) project, funded by the European Union. Migration as adaptation has been widely discussed but remains empirically understudied. The authors call for a reconceptualization of the migration-adaptation nexus and a deeper understanding of how migration affects adaptive capacities. Research should analyse migration as one possible adaptation strategy among many others, acknowledging both the positive and negative outcomes, and should focus on adaptation for whom: the migrants themselves, community of origin and community of destination.

This paper provides a comparative analysis of the advantages and challenges of the proposed methodological approaches. For an increased understanding and to provide empirical evidence for policymaking, the authors suggest putting migration corridors at the heart of the analysis and recommend employing a mixture of both traditional qualitative and quantitative methods.

# Migration, Environment and Climate Change: POLICY BRIEF SERIES

ISSN: 2410-4930



The Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Policy Brief Series aims to contribute to the global knowledge base on the relationship between migration and environmental change, including climate change, and the formulation of related policy options. The series is produced as part of the Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP) project funded by the European Union, implemented by IOM through a consortium with six research partners.

- **Issue 1 | Vol. 1:** Livelihoods Under Stress: Critical Assets and Mobility Outcomes in the Mekong Delta, Viet Nam
- **Issue 2 | Vol. 1:** Remittances and disaster: Policy implications for disaster risk management
- **Issue 3 | Vol. 1:** Migration and Natural Resource Scarcity within the Context of Climate Variability in West Africa
- **Issue 4 | Vol. 1:** Returning home after Fukushima: Displacement from a nuclear disaster and international guidelines for internally displaced persons
- **Issue 5 | Vol. 1:** Migration as adaptation? A comparative analysis of policy frameworks on the environment and development in MECLEP countries
- **Issue 6 | Vol. 1:** Relocation as an adaptation strategy to environmental stress - Lessons from the Mekong River Delta in Viet Nam
- **Issue 7 | Vol. 1:** Algunas políticas para incidir en la relación entre medio ambiente y migraciones en República Dominicana
- **Issue 8 | Vol. 1:** When do households benefit from migration? Insights from vulnerable environments in Haiti
- **Issue 9 | Vol. 1:** The poor pay the price: New research insights on human mobility, climate change and disasters

- **Issue 10 | Vol. 1:** Climate change and climate policy induced relocations: A challenge for social justice
- **Issue 11 | Vol. 1:** Using migration to develop resilience against climate change in Mauritius
- **Issue 1 | Vol. 2:** Land matters: The role of land policies and laws for environmental migration in Kenya
- **Issue 2 | Vol. 2:** Migrants and natural disasters: National law, policy and practice in the Americas
- **Issue 3 | Vol. 2:** Environmental migration in Morocco: Stocktaking, challenges and opportunities
- **Issue 4 | Vol. 2:** Environmental migration and displacement in Azerbaijan: Highlighting the need for research and policies
- **Issue 5 | Vol. 2:** Environmental migration in Brazil: Current context and systemic challenges

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