

### Migration, Climate Change



#### The Environment



## Migration, Climate Change, and the Environment – A Complex

#### PATIC

- Both slow and sudden onset processes and events can induce migration
- Climate change is likely to exacerbate these events and processes
- Environmental changes can lead to all kinds of population movements (displacement is one of them)
- Migration can affect the environment as well



## Migration, Climate Change, and the Environment – A Complex

Nevus

- Economic, social, demographic, political and developmental factors
- Environmental migration:
  - Is a multi-causal phenomenon
  - Can be ahumanitarian and adevelopment issue



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### **Near or Far?**



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Internal migration or movement between neighbouring countries likely to be predominant



### **Temporary or Permanent?**



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- Natural disasters: mainly temporary movement
- Early stages of environmental degradation: often temporary and circular
- Irreversible environmental degradation: potentially permanen



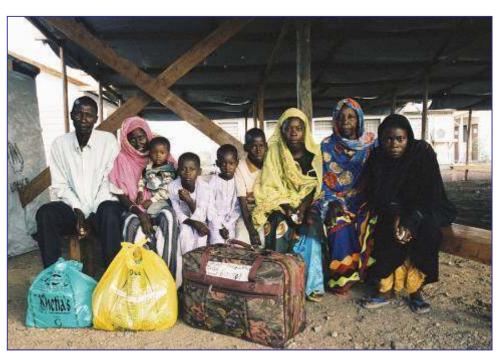
### Forced or Voluntary?



- A blurred distinction
- Some clearly forced, some clearly voluntary, with a large "grey" zone in between



### Leave or Stay?



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- Migration as a coping strategy is not open to everyone
- Not necessarily the most vulnerable who will migrate



#### **Problem or Solution?**



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- Migration is predominantly seen as a worstcase scenario
- Migration can also be a mechanism for adaptation



## Terminology and Definitions

- Environmental migrants do not fit neatly within the existing international legal framework
- No internationally accepted definition to date
- Use of "environmental refugees" and "climate refugees" is discouraged
- IOM uses a working definition with no legal implications (adopted by IOM Council in 2007)



#### Protection issues

## Human rights architecture as the key framework

- States bear the primary responsibility to protect and assist victims, including of natural disasters
- UN Guiding Principles for Internal Displacement
- Temporary protection to stay could be granted in a more systematic way
- International humanitarian system (IOM global cluster lead for Camp Coordination and Camp Management in natural disasters)



IOM's objectives in managing environmental migration:

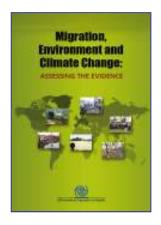
- Prevent forced migration resulting from environmental factors, to the extent possible.
- Provide assistance and protection to affected populations, and seek durable solutions.
- To facilitate migration as an adaptation strategy to climate change.



### **IOM Activities**

- Dialogue and cooperation
- Policy coherence
- Research
- International migration law
- Partnerships
- Advocacy (in climate change negotiations)
- Information and communication
- Operations









# IOM Activities: Operations

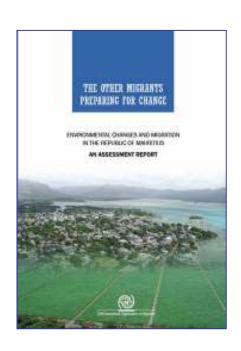
Humanitarian response to displacement induced by natural disaster (immediate protection & assistance and recovery support)

Reducing vulnerability and promoting adaptation to environmental and climate changes (disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, migration & development)



Sea-level rise and gradual environmental change –

Sustainable development and climate change adaptation against migration pressures



#### **Mauritius**

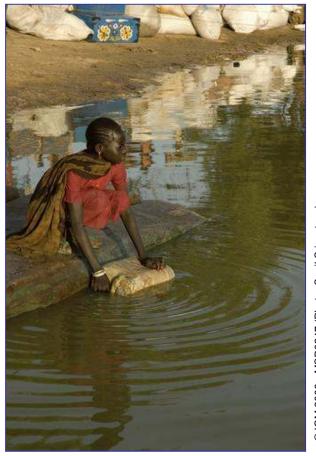




#### Sudan

Drought, water scarcity and conflict –

Vulnerability mapping for durable solutions to displacement





#### **Azerbaijan**

Water scarcity and migration pressures -

> Traditional adaptation strategies to stabilize livelihoods





#### Colombia



Environmental
vulnerabilities –
Adaptation
through
temporary labour
mobility



### Thank you!

For further information, please visit:

www.iom.int/envmig