



International Organization for Migration

Migration, Climate Change, Environment and Adaptation Strategies



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12-13 March 2012, Asia Pacific Adaptation Forum

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Migration, Climate Change and Environment

**“Environmental migration” a complex,
multi-causal phenomenon
Climate change as an exacerbating factor**

- **Near or Far?**
- **Temporary or Permanent?**
- **Voluntary or Forced?**
- **Leave or Stay?**
- **Problem or Solution?**



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Migration, Climate Change and Environment

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➔ Migration is **one possible adaptation strategy**

- Migration as a response to **strengthen livelihoods** via remittances and transfer of knowledge and skills
- Adaptation, sustainable development for **alternative livelihoods** as a response to migratory pressures

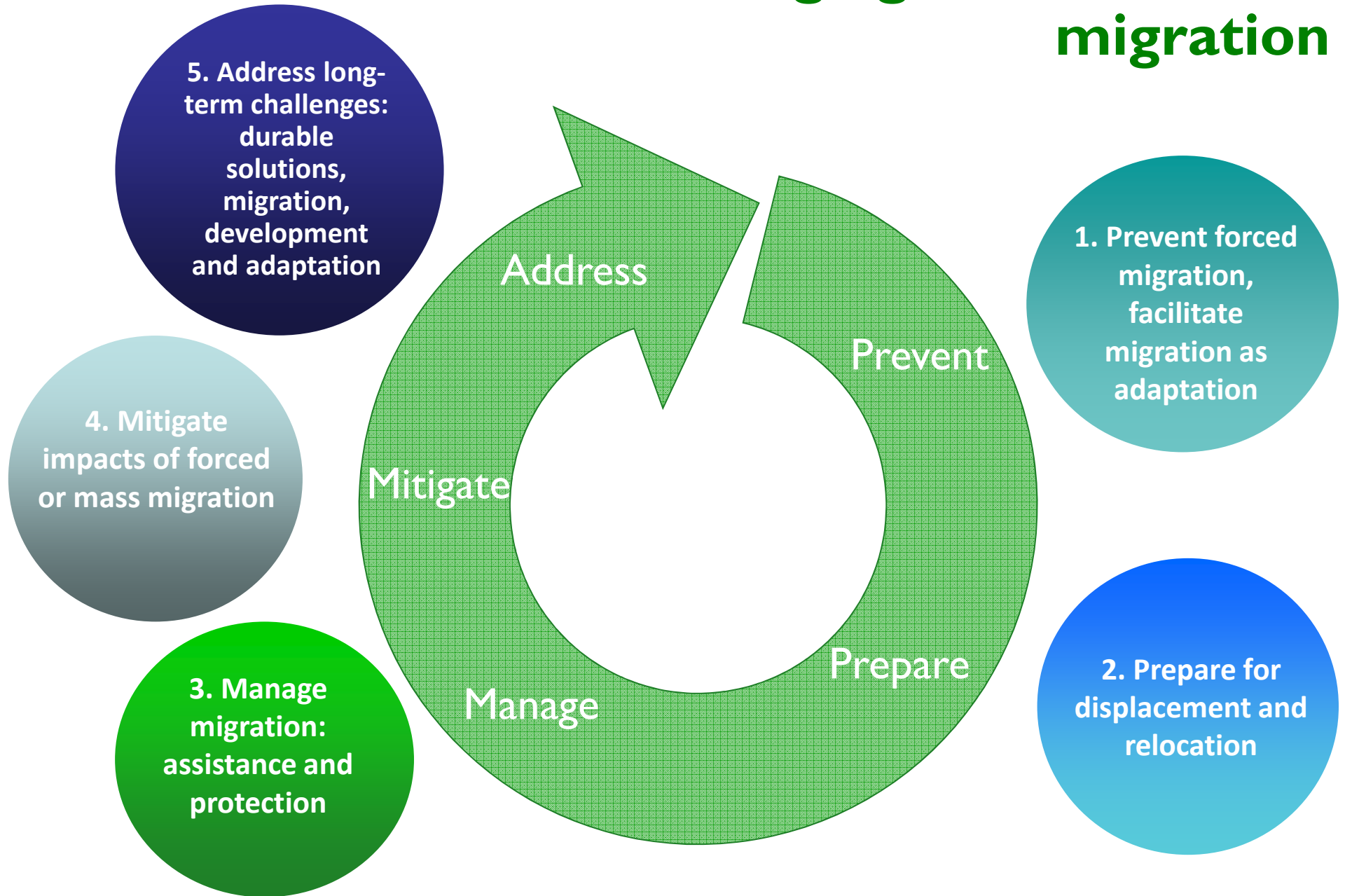


IOM's Experience

IOM's objectives in managing environmental migration

1. To **prevent forced migration** resulting from environmental factors to the extent possible.
2. To **provide assistance and protection to affected populations** where forced migration does occur, and to seek durable solutions to their situation.
3. To **facilitate migration as an adaptation strategy** to climate change.

Managing environmental migration





IOM's Experience

Types of Events	Types of Mobility	Types of Responses
Flood Landslide Mudflow Coastal erosion Land salinization Extreme weather event Sea level rise Glacier melting Drought Altered precipitation pattern Tsunami Seismic activity	Displacement Internal migration Regional migration International migration Return migration Protracted displacement Stranded migrants Relocation /resettlement Rural-Urban migration Integration ↓ Forced or voluntary forms?	Emergency/cluster Disaster risk reduction Adaptation Community stabilization Durable solutions ↓ Policy Research Capacity building Training Operations Advocacy Communication



IOM Experience

- **IOM Development Fund (2001)**

- ✓ Capacity building
- ✓ Pilot projects (Mauritius, Egypt, Senegal, Mali, Kenya etc.)
- ✓ 2012: 6.5 million US\$
- ✓ Objective 10 million US\$



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- **IOM Migration Emergency Fund (2011)**

- ✓ To bridge time gap between emergency and donor funding
- ✓ Objective 30 million US\$



IOM Experience

Policies: a common language?

- **Migration Management**
 - **Bilateral agreements, Regional Consultative Processes (ex. Colombo Process)**
 - **Facilitating labour migration for environmentally degraded areas**
- **Humanitarian and Emergency**
- **Environment/Climate Change**



Sustainable Development



IOM Experience

Emergency responses to natural disasters

- Philippines (2011/2012)
- Pakistan (2008/2011)
- Bangladesh (2009)
- Myanmar (2008)
- Nepal (2008)
- Indonesia (2002-)

Residents of Iligan City in Southern Philippines walk past damaged houses from the flash floods last December 2011. © IOM 2012 (Photo by: Frena Guerrero)



IOM Global Cluster Lead for Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

In 2010 assistance to 4.2 million people out of 43 million displaced by natural disasters



IOM Experience

Adaptation to climate change, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and human mobility

- Cambodia
- Indonesia
- Nepal
- Timor Leste
- Micronesia
- Turkmenistan
- Kyrgyzstan

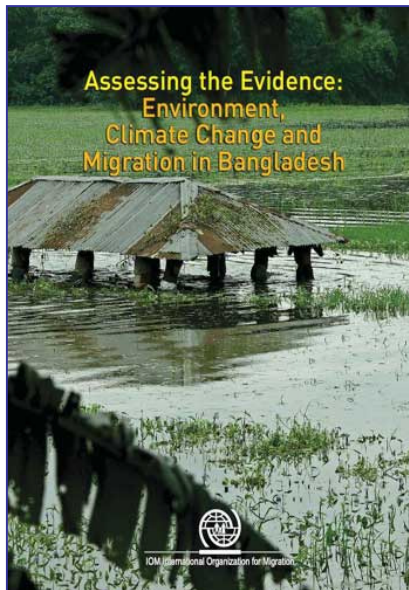


IOM part of the UN strategy for disaster risk reduction



IOM Experience

Migration and Adaptation



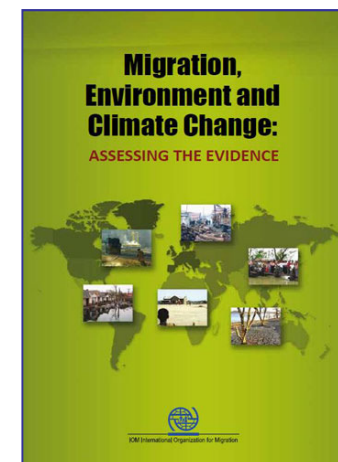
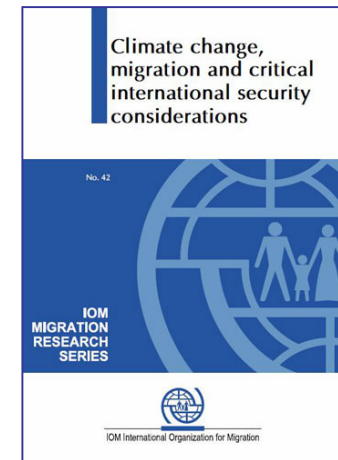
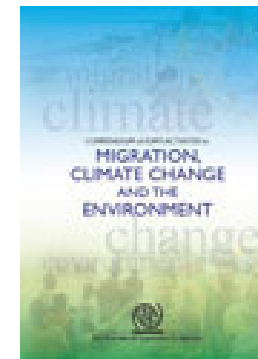
- Bangladesh
 - Papua New Guinea
 - Micronesia
 - Azerbaijan
 - Papua New Guinea
-
- Nepal, Vietnam...



Way Forward

Asia Pacific Migration and Environment Network (APMEN)

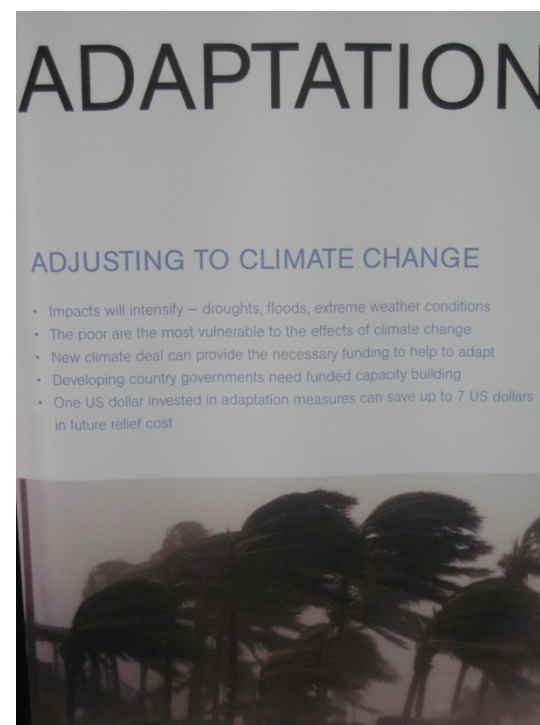
- Addressing the gap in knowledge sharing at regional level
- Website
- Network





Way Forward

- **Handbook on Integrating migration into adaptation strategies and planning**
 - ✓ Practitioners working group
 - ✓ Experts working group
 - ✓ Partners





Thank you!

For further information, please visit:

www.iom.int/envmig