

Searches on Climig

The plus sign (+) in front of a word will return references containing that word. The minus sign (-) in front of a word, used in combination with another search term, will return references that do not contain that word. Parentheses () can be used to group search terms together. An asterisk (*) is used to search for a partial term in references. Double quotes (" ") will return references that contain the exact phrase quoted. More examples:

+Drought

+type5 +SLR

+Mexico -type6

+Asia +gender +flood

+"Latin America" +type1 +type2

+USA +type3 +hurricane +trapped

+Bangladesh +type6 +flood +perception

Conclusion

The Climig projet aims to be the most exhaustive bibliography on the topic of Migration and Climate Change. It is continuously updated with new papers so stay tuned and access the world's newest publications. We hope that this project will be a useful tool for scientists all around the world working on the issue of migration, climate change and the environment. Please feel free to contact us (climig@unine.ch).

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Please visit our website at:

[https://www.unine.ch/geographie/
Migration_and_Climate_Change](https://www.unine.ch/geographie/Migration_and_Climate_Change)



Climig database

Migration, Climate Change
and the Environment

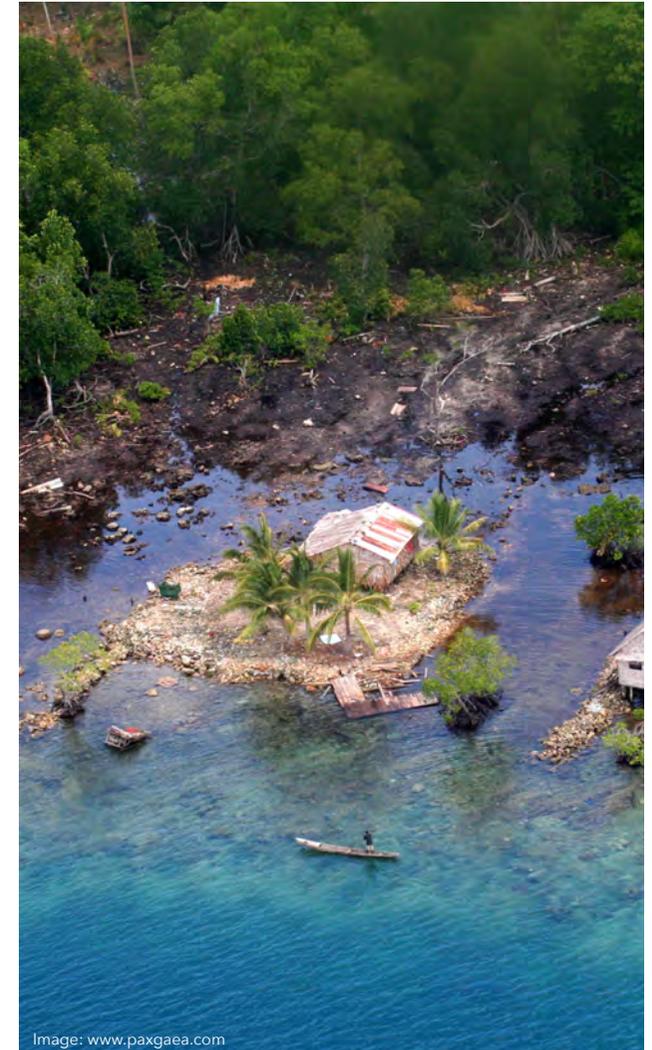


Image: www.paxgaea.com

Introduction

The Climig database project assigns its own keywords on the basis of a uniform "manmade" procedure for each publication.

Four families of keywords are used:

- **Area** identifies the geographic areas of the studies on the basis of UN definitions.
- **Type** identifies the kind of case study and its methodology.
- **Environmental hazard** identifies the types of environmental perturbation studied.
- **Focus** relates to the specific approach of the paper, which may be focused on gender issues, on legal issues, etc.

Area

Continents, countries, regions or even cities are designated in the keywords field. Moreover, Foresight's (2011) vulnerable ecoregions are also identified (drylands, mountain and low-elevation coastal zones). User is then able to look for papers related to a whole continent, to a specific country or to particular regions or cities.

Climig searches examples:

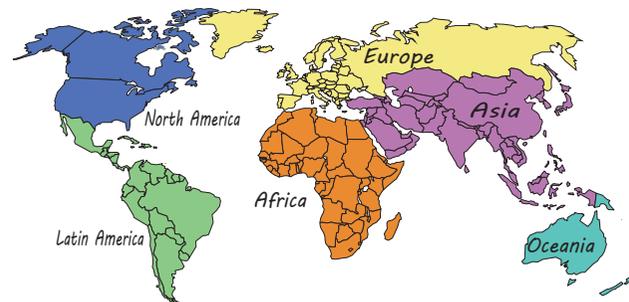
"North America", "Latin America", Africa, Europe, Asia, Oceania USA, Mexico, Bangladesh, China, "New Orleans", Dakar, etc. Mountain, LECZ, arctic, urban, etc.

Type

Overview is used for synthesis on the topic. **Law** is related to papers dealing with legal issues and/or policies.

For empirical studies, Climig contains the keyword **type**:

- Type1: Ecological models based on area characteristics (spatial analysis)
- Type2: Multilevel analysis based on area and individual characteristics
- Type3: Analysis of individual data based on large sample surveys (>100)
- Type4: Historical analogues
- Type5: Indexes of vulnerability, hotspots identification, scenarios, regional case studies, etc
- Type6: Qualitative field case studies using ethnographic methods and small sample questionnaires



Environmental hazard

- Flood: flooding, flash flood, rainfall variability, ...
- Hurricane: typhoon, cyclone, storm, ...
- SLR: sea level rise, slr, coastal erosion, ...
- Drought: desertification, heat waves, dry, rainfall variability, land degradation, ...

Images: guardian.co.uk, redorbit.com, zoomedia.ca, tapeciarnia.pl



Focus

- DRR / EWS: disaster risk reduction / early-warning system in environmental migration
- Gender: studies dealing environmental migration with a special focus on gender issues
- Migadapt: migration as an adaptation response, as a strategy to cope with environmental degradations
- Perception: representations and perceptions of actors on climate change
- Statelessness: climate change induced statelessness
- Trapped: studies dealing with immobility and trapped populations
- Conflict: studies linking environmental migrations and conflicts