Forced Migration and Resettlement in the Pacific - Development of a Model addressing the Resettlement of Forced Migrants in the Pacific Islands Region from Analysis of the Banaban and Bikinian Cases

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There are currently several potential threats to the long-term habitability of many atolls and islands in the Pacific Islands region, with environmental change appearing the most serious. Minimal attention has been given to the possibility that migrants forced from uninhabitable islands will require resettlement en masse, and assessing past resettlements is crucial to planning for what the future may hold.

Population resettlement is not a new phenomenon in the Pacific Islands region, yet recently it has been neglected by academics. This study builds on past work by Bedford and assesses the current literature in the fields of population resettlement and forced migration, finding that the situation threatening the Pacific Islands is not adequately addressed by any of the planning or analytical tools available. A model based predominantly on the work of Cernea and Muggah was developed by the author to account for this theoretical shortcoming.

The model is used to assess the past cases of resettlement from Banaba and Bikini Atoll, identifying variables which influence the success of resettlement. Conclusions are drawn from the case studies and recommendations for how to avoid negative outcomes in future resettlements are made. This study advances the current literature, provides an in-depth analysis of pressing yet hitherto avoided issues, and can inform both foreign and domestic policy planning in not just Pacific Island states, but receiver states and other potentially effected islands or atolls regardless of region.

Subjects
Banaba
Bikini
Pacific Islands
Climate Change
Global Warming
Forced Migration
Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement: An International Bibliography

Books (103)

Chapters in edited volumes (108)

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Development-Induced Displacement and Human Security: A very short introduction (159)

In recent years we have observed attempts to conceptualize forced migration studies as an autonomous part of migration studies. 2 J. Adair Tobin, The resettlement of the Enewetak people: a study of a displaced community in the Marshall Islands, University of California, 1967. 7. displaced by armed conflicts and natural disasters in Asia. In this case we are talking about the resettlement of people in Europe. The greatest influx of refugees coming from Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Kosovo, Morocco, Algeria, Li. Meanwhile, historical experience, namely the analysis of the strongest periods of economic development of the countries of Europe shows that the massive influx of immigrants has little to do with the periods of rapid economic growth of these countries. The influx of migrants has led to the deterioration of a criminogenic situation in Europe and, accordingly, the response of the local population. In this case we can speak about the damage the human potential of the countries of the European Union. Resettlement may be the only way to reunite refugee families who, as a result of flight from persecution and displacement, find themselves divided by borders or by entire continents. 

Emergency or urgent resettlement may be necessary to ensure the security of refugees who are threatened with refoulement to their country of origin or those...
whose physical safety is seriously threatened in the country where they have sought refuge. In the face of a continued influx of refugees, the use of resettlement has convinced countries of first asylum to keep open their borders, thereby avoiding massive loss of life. In other situations resettlement has played a key role in unlocking the impasses in protracted refugee situations, and opening the possibilities of other durable solutions.