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Research Article

Planned Resettlement of Environmental Migrants in the Context of Disasters and the Adverse Effects of Climate Change

Jyan Bahil Jadaan*[1], Qayssar Abbas Hasan [2]

[1] Al-Qadisiyah University, College of Biotechnology, Iraq. Email: jyan.baheel@qu.edu.iq
[2] Ministry of Interior, Department of International Cooperation, Iraq. Email: qassar.hasan@gmail.com

*Correspondence: jyan.baheel@qu.edu.iq

Abstract: The increasing climate effects change have significantly exacerbated environmental displacement which highlights the urgent need for sustainable and well-planned resettlement strategies for environmental migrants. This study examines the concept of "planned resettlement" within the context of natural disasters and climate-related environmental challenges adopting a theoretical approach to climate-induced migration which distinguishes it from economic migration while it addresses the multifaceted social, economic, and environmental challenges displacing populations encounter. The article initially tests international legal and political frameworks which govern environmental migrants, with great attention to policy gaps and challenges. It shows the role of organisations in supporting displaced populations and facilitating their resettlement. The examination of sustainable planning models in resettlement processes is the focus of the study which draws insights from countries successfully used such initiatives, with a strong focus on achieving stability and socio-economic integration. In addition, the research examines the obstacles hindering effective resettlement- environmental, social, and economic challenges, and suggests innovative approaches to sustainability. There is an emphasis on the responsibility of governments, civil society, and international organisations in formulating policies mitigating the susceptibilities of populations which face climate-induced displacement. The work examines the necessity of proactive planning and policy development for fostering resilient communities for environmental migrants. The study recommends the nexus between climate change and migration, thus broadening understanding of sustainable resettlement as a response to contemporary environmental issues.

Keywords: Environmental Migration, Climate Change, Planned Resettlement, Natural Disasters, Sustainable Development.

1. Introduction

Climate change is the most pressing global challenge which exerts profound effects not only on the natural environment on the stability and livelihoods of human societies [1]. The expanding frequency and intensity of climate-induced events, floods, storms, droughts, and rising sea levels caused substantial economic losses and the displacement of millions worldwide. Those impacted, are often regarded as environmental migrants, encounter distinct challenges differentiating them from economic or political refugees [2].

More of the current international migration frameworks are required for addressing the specific needs of environmental migrants leaving them no comprehensive legal protections or structured support mechanisms. Moreover, current global migration policies use reactive rather than proactive approaches underscoring the critical need to sustainable and forward-looking resettlement strategies [3]. In instances, the environmental migrants can strain host communities with insufficient resources or infrastructure for the successful accommodation. Despite the successful examples of successful initiatives exist—such Fiji's community-based coastal resettlement programmes—these show the promise of sustainable practices and the ongoing gaps demanding attention and intervention.

This study addresses a critical gap in global efforts for understanding and implementing proactive resettlement policies for environmental migrants. Although climate-induced migration is a pressing global issue, the directed toward developing sustainable long-term solutions has not been addressed sufficiently. The increasing frequency and intensity of extreme climate events shows the urgency of this challenge projected to displace millions more in the next decades [1]. The concept of "planned resettlement" is the central focus involving the strategic, organised, and safe relocation of environmental migrants and at-risk populations emphasising the establishment of stable, well-integrated communities that provide essential social services and security for the affected. Different from reactive and ad hoc relocations are usually seen during disasters, planned resettlement uses a comprehensive framework incorporating economic, social, physical, and environmental dimensions for fostering

resilience and creating functional, sustainable communities [4; 5].

This study test current international policies and frameworks that govern environmentally induced migration and highlighted successful planned relocation. By a comprehensive review study and an analysis of key challenges—legal constraints, resource limitations, and social integration issues—the study showed practical recommendations to policymakers, governments, and organisations. These recommendations emphasise the development of sustainable resettlement strategies addressing climate change and susceptibility, focusing on supporting the livelihoods of migrants. The current work uses holistic approach to regional relocation which involves lessons from development-induced displacement rather than only dealing with climate and disaster-triggered displacement which can work as emergency responses. The exploration of innovative strategies and best practices are insightful to effectively addressing the complex challenges of climate-induced migration and foster long-term resilience in affected communities.

1.1. The Problem of Research

The intensifying climate change effects significantly rose environmental migrants displaced due to the lack of natural floods, droughts, and rising sea levels [1]. Those affected leave their homes because of the increasingly inhospitable living conditions. Yet, existing migration and resettlement policies are usually reactive and inadequately address the long-term issues of environmental migration, faced by host communities [6].

Although their numbers grow, environmental migrants are underrepresented and insufficiently supported in international and national policy frameworks facing critical challenges, legal recognition lack, limited access to infrastructure, and difficulties with socio-economic integration in new locations. The structured support lack systems make these issues, creating significant burdens for both migrants and host communities [7]. Key issues- insufficient funding and political commitment for resettlement initiatives, resource constraints of host communities, and the scalable and replicable models for sustainable relocation lack [7; 8]. Overcoming

challenges needs comprehensive and proactive policy interventions prioritising the well-being of environmental migrants and the host community's resilience.

The problem addressed in this study is developing comprehensive, sustainable, and proactive methodology for the planned resettlement of environmental migrants. Because there is no strategic planning in managing environmental migration, there are a range of social, economic, and legal challenges for migrants, causing resource strains, social tensions, and economic issues on the host parties. For bridging the gap, the study tests sustainable planning models and provides policy recommendations to foster stable, integrated, and resilient communities for environmental migrants. The emphasis on proactive and well-structured resettlement strategies, helps in seeking to offer practical insights addressing the multifaceted challenges by environmental displacement.

1.2. Significance of the Research

This research is significantly related to the broader discourse on global climate change and migration. The most vulnerable populations—needy communities in regions highly susceptible to climate-induced disasters—the greatest risks. So, the work highlights the significance of planned and sustainable resettlement approaches beyond reactive responses to provide long-term, resilient solutions. The advocation for structured resettlement strategies makes the research address the inadequacies of current immigration policies, often failing to adequately support environmental migrants. It shows valuable insights for policymakers, governments, and international organisations on best practices and innovative strategies to integrate environmental migrants into socio-economically and legally supportive communities. The current article stresses on the minimisation of potential resource conflicts in host communities and fostering social integration for stability. Moreover, ongoing discourse is a contribution to on sustainable migration and climate adaptation providing critical insights informing visionary policy development to safeguard human rights, promoting social cohesion, and ensure environmental sustainability reacting to the evolving challenges of climate change.

This study is important as there is a global urgency for addressing climate-induced displacement. The most vulnerable—poor and underprivileged communities in regions are often impacted by climate-related disasters—at big risk. This article reveals the need for structured and sustainable relocation strategies beyond reactive emergency toward long-term, resilient solutions. It breaks the current impasse of current immigration policies which has inadequate provisions for environmental migrants. Using a comprehensive framework, the research is valuable reference for policymakers, governments, and international organisations with insights into best practices and innovative strategies for the sustainable resettlement into socio-economically and supportive communities. In addition, it centers on the reduction significance of potential resource conflicts in host communities promoting social integration to foster long-term stability.

This study broadens discourse on sustainable migration and climate change adaptation providing critical insights informing developing effective policies to safeguarding human rights, promoting social cohesion, and ensuring environmental sustainability in response to the issues by climate-induced displacement. Also, the research undertakes a comprehensive review of existing international and national policies on environmental migration which identifies key gaps and shortcomings in protecting and supporting of environmental migrants. It also assesses sustainable and planned resettlement strategies which draws on successful case studies and models used in different countries. So, the study suggests practical recommendations for replicable and scalable solutions for enhancing resilience and stability for migrants and hosting communities.

This study identifies the specific challenges linked to using successful planned resettlement for environmental migrants. It investigates the legal, social, economic, and environmental barriers which affects the displaced and the hosts. The aim is to develop practical policy recommendations for governments, policymakers, and organisations for designing and implementing effective and sustainable resettlement strategies to foster social integration, ensure economic stability, and enhancing environmental resilience for displaced populations. A comprehensive role understanding of planned resettlement in addressing climate-induced forced migration helps to contribute to long-term stability and cohesion to migrants and host communities.

2. Research Methodology

The current work uses qualitative research methods to examine the multifaceted phenomenon of environmental migration and exploring sustainable resettlement strategies for individuals displaced by environmental factors, particularly those affected. The chosen methodology provides in-depth insights into the policies, challenges, and best practices linked to the planned resettlement of environmental migrants. So, the study captures a comprehensive understanding of the key issues which surrounds the relocation and integration of displaced populations.

2.1. Literature Review

2.1.1. Climate Change and Environmental Migration

Climate change is as the primary catalyst for environmental displacement worldwide, with phenomena-rising sea levels, hurricanes, and droughts driving the forced migration of affected populations [9]. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), climate change exacerbates migration challenges, in particular for populations living in high-risk areas [10]. Continuous research on climate-induced migration continuously develop a conceptual framework viewing environmental migration as an adaptive and reactive response to changing climatic conditions, by 'push' factors- highly uninhabitable environments [11].

2.1.2. Concept and Definitions of Environmental Migration

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has made environmental migration refer to the movement of individuals between regions because of the environmental degradation undermining their livelihoods and well-being. Yet, no universally accepted definition of environmental migration leads to varied legal interpretations and policy responses [12]. Research shows the complexities of assigning a legal status to environmental migrants and distinguishing them from economic migrants or political refugees. There is no a clear legal framework placing environmental migrants in a vulnerable position, with no sufficient protections under existing international law [13].

2.1.3. Resettlement Policies and Challenges

Planned resettlement for environmental migrants is highly seen as a sustainable solution for addressing the movement of populations and the direct result of climate change. Countries like Bangladesh and the Philippines have used resettlement programs for communities which rising sea levels and flooding are affected by [14]. Yet, studies show many challenges on these programs, funding, social integration, and the infrastructure needed in the new resettlement areas [15]. The successes and limitations of community-based resettlement strategies shows the significance of comprehensive planning for ensuring long-term stability by case studies see Table1.

Table 1: Resettlement Policies and Challenges

Country	Resettlement Strategy	Challenges Faced
Bangladesh	River Erosion Resettlement Program	Funding, Resource Allocation, and Infrastructure
Fiji	Community-Based Coastal Resettlement	Social Integration, Land Ownership Issues
Philippines	Flood-Prone Community Relocation	Job Creation, Maintaining Community Cohesion

2.1.4. International Policy Frameworks

The international response to environmental migration has emerged as lukewarm or only marginally supportive. Yet, the 2015 Paris Agreement shows the climate resilience significance, it provides no specific directives regarding climate-induced migration [16]. Yet the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM) shows the climate migration lacking enforceable mechanisms to address it [17] pointing to a critical omission in global policy frameworks with no binding international agreements advocating for the rights and protecting environmental migrants [18].

2.1.5. Gaps and Future Research Directions

The literature on environmental migration is expanding with persistent significant gaps, in particular the long-term effects of planned resettlement on both migrants and host communities. More research is required for exploring the social, economic, and psychological results for relocated populations comparing different resettlement models for identifying the most effective ones [19]. In addition, scholars have focused

legal reforms strengthening protections for environmental migrants in existing international law see Table 2 [20].
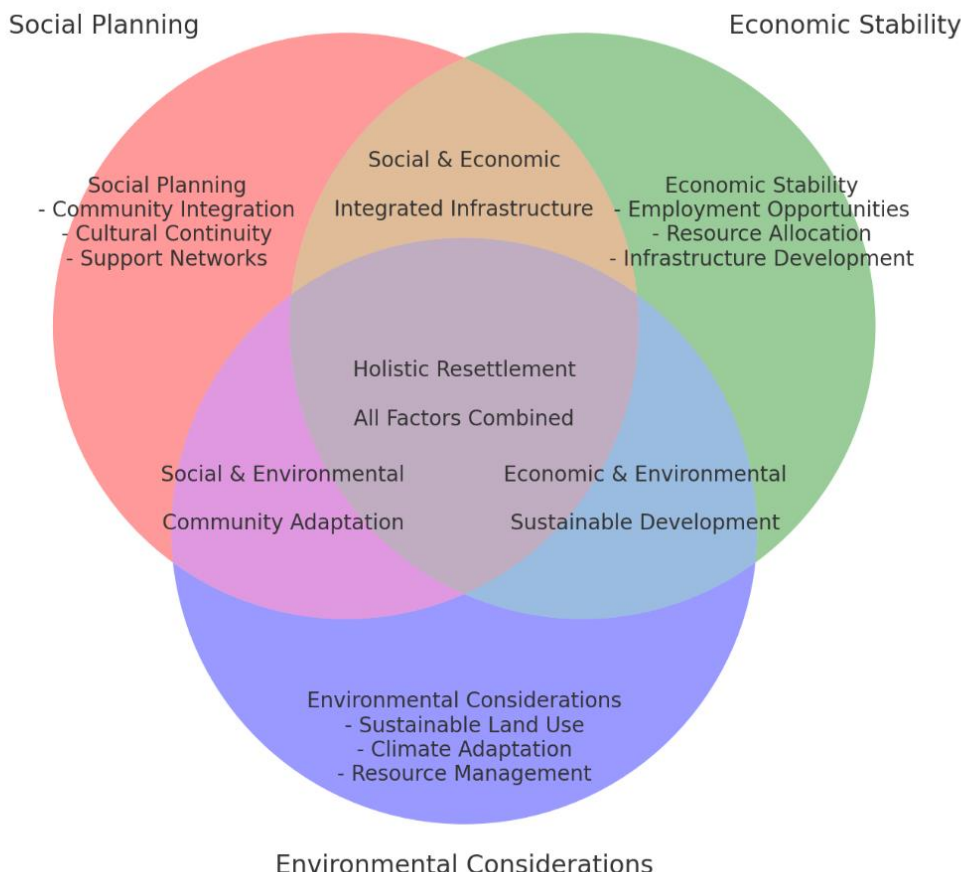
Table 2: Gaps and Future Directions

Key Gaps in Literature	Proposed Future Research
Long-Term Impacts on Resettled Populations	Evaluation of Social, Economic, and Psychological Outcomes
Legal and Policy Limitations for Environmental Migrants	Exploration of International Legal Protections for Migrants
Sustainability of Current Resettlement Strategies	Comparative Analysis of Different Resettlement Models

2.1.6. Theoretical Frameworks

Environmental migration research draws upon many theoretical frameworks for better understanding the nature of the migration phenomenon and the factors which influence it. The most prominent theories are the push-pull model highlighting migration resulting in two opposing forces: push and pull factors [21; 22]. Push factors are adverse environmental conditions, droughts, floods, and rising sea levels, compeling individuals to leave their places of origin. Yet, pull factors are the attractive conditions of potential destination areas, better living opportunities, safety, and access to resources [22]. This model can be considered a framework which helps to understand migration as a decision-making between negative pressures in one area and positive in another.

The adaptation theory adds to understanding viewing migration as an adaptive measure for climate change [23]. Not only a pure reactive reaction for immediate environmental threats, migration, it is a proactive strategy to deal with the changing conditions. According adaptation theory, migration is not only a survival mechanism but a deliberate strategy enhances resilience and secures long-term stability to displaced individuals [23]. In these perspectives (see Figure .1) through, this study examines how planned relocation act as an adaptive response to climate-related migration.

Figure 1: Conceptual Model of Planned Resettlement for Environmental Migrants, Adapted from Nishimura [18].

2.2. Case Study Analysis

Many planned resettlement strategies have been used across different countries, each presents a unique challenge and success. The examination of these cases shows valuable insights gained into the common obstacles and contribute factors affecting the effectiveness of resettlement. In this work, five countries are geographically, socio-economically, and environmentally diverse: Bangladesh, Fiji, the Philippines, Vietnam, and the United States (Academy) selected for their geographic diversity, relevance to climate-induced migration, and the different degrees of success in their planned resettlement initiatives.

2.2.1. Bangladesh: Riverbank Erosion and Planned Relocation

Riverbank erosion, displacing thousands of people each year affects Bangladesh frequently. In reaction, the government has used many resettlement programmes to relocate affected populations to safer areas, the Guchchhogram (Cluster Village). Rrosion affects Project and disaster resilience initiatives for communities [24]. Yet, these efforts face challenges, limited resources and inadequate infrastructure in the relocation areas. Thus, relocated families usually experience economic difficulties and poor living conditions [25].

2.2.2. Fiji: Community Relocation in Response to Sea-Level Rise

A notable example of the effect of rising sea levels is the increasing threat to coastal communities in Fiji, implementing government-led relocation programmes. One feature case is the Vunidogoloa village among the first to undergo inland relocation which achieves significant community consensus and support [26] underscoring the importance of community involvement and the need for cultural sensitivity in resettling. Yet, it shows the challenges of securing sufficient land to relocate and ensure the economic livelihoods of displaced populations following resettlement [27].

2.2.3. Philippines: Relocation Due to Flooding in Low-Lying Areas

In the Philippines, relocation programmes have been used to communities in flood-prone areas, in Metro Manila, for reducing susceptibility to flooding by the movement of the people to safer locations. Yet, these efforts have shown significant economic challenges for the relocated often facing limited job opportunities and insufficient infrastructure in their new surroundings [28]. This situation reiterates the

critical need for comprehensive for ensuring the economic sustainability of resettled communities.

2.2.4. Vietnam: Mekong Delta Resettlement

In Vietnam's Mekong Delta, resettlement programmes have relocated communities for bigger ground for protecting from flooding and other climate-related hazards [29]. Yet, these efforts have shown safety from immediate environmental risks and the adjustment has usually proven challenges for the relocated populations. A key issue is the need for access to essential resources-clean water, education, healthcare, and secure livelihoods [29]. This situation highlights the incorporating economic significance of social support into resettlement planning for ensuring its long-term success.

2.2.5. United States: Post-Hurricane Resettlement in Louisiana

The Isle de Jean Charles resettlement project in Louisiana relocates a Native American community caused by rising sea levels and the frequent hurricanes. Also according to the Funded by the federal government, the programme significantly emphasized preserving cultural heritage yet it ensures safe living conditions for the impacted populations see Table 3 [30]. Yet, the delays and logistical challenges have shown the complexities of the relocation of indigenous peoples, in particular in terms of respecting their cultural links to their ancestral lands.

Table 3: Case Study Analysis Summary

Country	Primary Cause of Displacement	Challenges Faced	Key Success Factors
Bangladesh	Riverbank Erosion	Limited Resources, Poor Infrastructure	Government Initiative, Community Support
Fiji	Sea-Level Rise	Land Scarcity, Economic Challenges	Community Engagement, Cultural Sensitivity
Philippines	Flooding	Economic Hardships, Insufficient Infrastructure	Risk Reduction, Government Coordination
Vietnam	Flooding in Mekong Delta	Adaptation Difficulties, Livelihood Issues	Reduced Flood Risk, Government Programs
United States	Hurricanes, Sea-Level Rise	Delays, Cultural Preservation Challenges	Federal Funding, Cultural Preservation

2.3. Document Analysis

This work tests the existing legal and policy frameworks which concern environmental migration which focuses on policy documents, international agreements, and national resettlement plans however, lacking uniformity and reveal significant gaps in the provision of comprehensive support to environmental migrants. The evaluation of major international agreements and selected national policies makes this work identify areas requiring improvement to ensure adequate protection for displaced populations. This details a review of existing provisions for pinpointing the necessary changes to better support and safeguard environmental migrants.

2.3.1. International Agreements on Environmental Migration

The earliest international agreements acknowledge climate change from a migration is the 2015 Paris Agreement emphasizing parties should respect, promote, and consider their obligations related to human rights when dealing climate changes (Section 2.2). Yet, the Paris Agreement lacks legally binds provisions and places the responsibility on individual states for addressing environmental migration in their own national contexts [31]. In the same way, the GCM acknowledges migration by environmental factors but not establishing any binding commitments.

Yet, the GCM is intended to an international framework lacking provisions effectively protecting environmentally induced migrants [17].

2.3.2. National Resettlement Policies and Gaps

Even though countries have used national policies for addressing climate-induced displacement, these policies show no coherence nor sufficient funding. In Bangladesh, for instance, the Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan has provisions to relocate populations from flood-prone areas. Yet, limited resources and challenges in use meaningfully prevent supporting large-scale resettlement efforts efficiently [24]. Fiji presents a case where a government policy on displacement and relocation due to sea level rise and coastal erosion has been developed. The policy emphasizes community participation and cultural preservation, offering a positive example of addressing both social and environmental needs. Nonetheless, challenges such as limited geographic scope and insufficient funding hinder the ability to scale these efforts nationwide [26]. In USA, climate migration through initiatives like the Isle de Jean Charles Resettlement Project, funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is proved see Table 4. This project resettles a community susceptible to sinking and hurricanes. Although the federally funded efforts to show how important are such programs, the complexities in relocating indigenous communities, delays and logistical issues, show the challenges in balancing cultural links to relocation [30].

Table 4: Document Analysis Summary

Document/Policy	Scope	Strengths	Limitations
Paris Agreement 2015	International	Recognizes Climate Displacement	Non-Binding, Lacks Enforcement
Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (2018)	International	Promotes Coordinated Approach	No Enforceable Provisions
Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan	National (Bangladesh)	Comprehensive Approach to Climate Adaptation	Limited Funding, Resource Constraints
Fiji's National Policy on Relocation and Displacement	National (Fiji)	Community Involvement, Cultural Preservation	Limited Scale, Funding Challenges
Isle de Jean Charles Resettlement Project (USA)	National (UN)	Federal Funding, Focus on Cultural Preservation	Delays, Complex Logistics

2.3.3. Gaps in Protections for Environmental Migrants

Despite the different frameworks addressing environmental migration, big gaps on protections for environmental migrants remain:
- Lack of Legal Status: Many environmental migrants are not recognised as refugees and, as a result, do not have access to the protections or guarantees afforded under international law. This leaves them vulnerable and without a clear legal status.
- Funding Constraints: Financial limitations pose a major obstacle to the implementation of effective resettlement programmes, especially in countries such as Bangladesh and Fiji, where political will is insufficient to secure adequate funding for large-scale resettlement efforts [14].
- Enforceability: Agreements-the Paris Agreement and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) has no enforceability clauses with no clear mechanism for holding parties accountable or ensuring commitments. This makes the potential for meaningful action weak [31].
- Cultural Considerations: Although policies preserve cultural identities, practical security concerns undermine the successful use of culturally sensitive relocation programmes. The balancing cultural preservation challenges with security have been shown in examples like the Isle de Jean Charles resettlement project in the United States see Figure 2 [30].
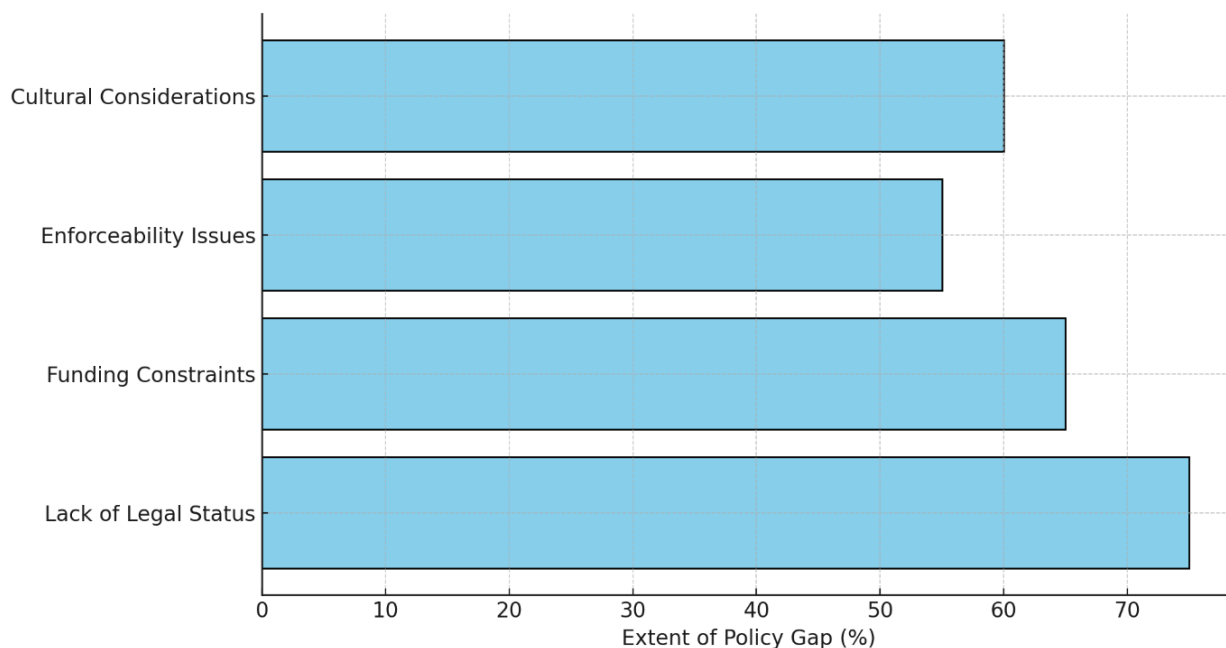
Figure 2: Key Gaps in Policy Protections for Environmental Migrants

3. Experimental Framework of the Research

This section shows the research design, sample selection, data collection instruments, research procedures, and methods of statistical analysis for investigating the feasibility of sustainable resettlement strategies for environmental migrants.

3.1. Research Design

The study used mixed-methods experimental design which integrates quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews for capturing a comprehensive range of information on resettlement outcomes. According to this approach, the analysis of in-depth statistical data from the surveys is possible, while offering opportunities for exploring the personal experiences and perspectives of participants on the relocation. The quantitative and qualitative data offer a nuanced discussion of the factors either facilitating or hindering the success of resettlement initiatives [32].

3.2. Sample Selection

The study sample was 200 environmental migrants relocating through organised resettlement programs in Bangladesh, Fiji, and the Philippines. These regions were selected because of their prior experience in using national resettlement policies, regional similarities, and the prevalence of climate-induced population displacements [25]. The sample reflects a balanced demographic- sexes, age groups, and family structures, to capture attitudes towards the results of resettlement. Respondents were selected by a purposive sampling technique from communities relocated win the past five years which allows exploring immediate and long-term effects of displacement see Table 5.

Table 5: Sample Distribution

Country	Sample Size	Gender Distribution	Age Distribution
Bangladesh	80	40 Males, 40 Females	20-60 Years
Fiji	60	30 Males, 30 Females	20-60 Years
Philippines	60	30 Males, 30 Females	20-60 Years

3.3. Research Tools

The data was collected by two primary tools:
1. Survey Questionnaire: The questionnaire collected quantitative data on the beneficiaries' socio-economic conditions, access to resources, and satisfaction with the relocation outcomes. Likert-type items measured social integration, economic stability, and adaptation to new environments [33].

2. Depth Interviews: Semi-structured interviews were qualitatively insightful to the respondents' resettlement experiences and perceptions. The interviews studied challenges faced during and following relocation, social interactions with the new community, and cultural adjustments for a more detailed understanding of individual experiences not captured through surveys alone [34].

3.4. Research Procedures

The data collection invloved three stages:
1. Survey Distribution: Surveys were distributed to respondents by local representatives in each country. Respondents filled them independently, with the representatives for aiding or clarification when needed.
2. Conducting Interviews: After completing the surveys, about 20 respondents from each country were invited for face-to-face interviews recorded and subsequently transcribed for qualitative analysis.
3. Data Verification: Verification ensured the accuracy and consistency of the data. Any incomplete or inconsistent responses were flagged to further reviews for maintaining the data quality.

3.5. Statistical Analysis

Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for analysing the data collected from the surveys for showing patterns in social, economic, and environmental outcomes of resettlement:
- Descriptive Statistics: Frequencies, means, and standard deviations showed the demographic variables and survey responses for providing a general overview of resettlement experiences and participant characteristics.
- Comparative Analysis: ANOVA tests were compared resettlement outcomes across different countries and demographic groups which examined the variance in social integration and economic stability across regions and age groups, as in Field see Figure .3.
- Qualitative Data Analysis: The interview transcriptions were tested by thematic coding. The key themes are economic challenges, social cohesion, and environmental adaptations. This analysis contextualised the quantitative data and provided deeper insight into the resettlement process, see Table 6 as [35].

Table 6: Statistical Tests Summary

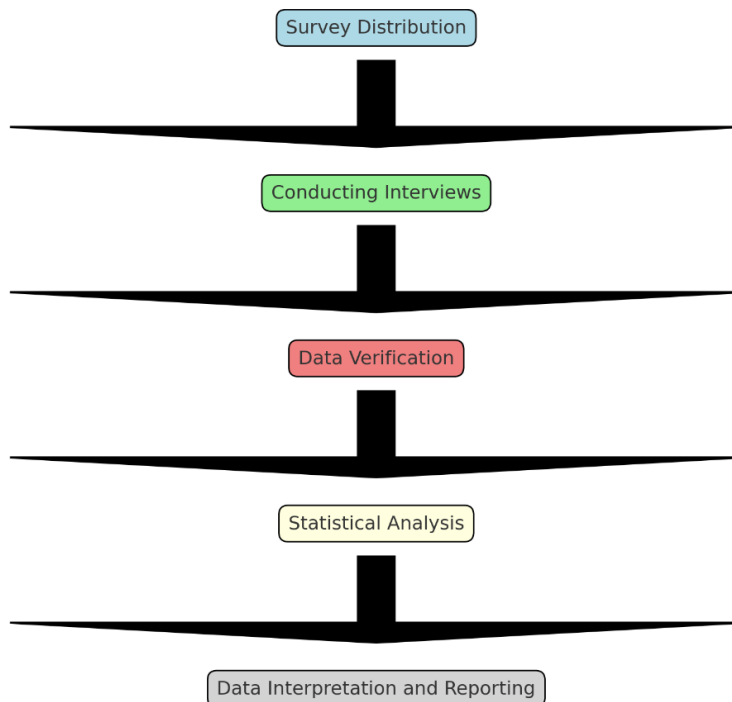| Statistical Test	Purpose
Descriptive Statistics	Overview of Participant Characteristics
ANOVA	Comparison Across Groups (Countries, Age, etc.)
Thematic Coding	Identification of Recurring Qualitative Themes

Figure 3: Data Collection and Analysis Process

4. Findings and Discussion

This section is the main findings, offering recommendations according to these findings, and summarises the contribution of the study. This study conducted a review of the success factors and challenges related to planned resettlement for environmental migrants. According to these, recommendations for policymakers, governments, and organisations, providing guidance on how to develop effective and sustainable resettlement programmes are set to environmental migrants.

4.1. Findings

The survey response analysis and interview show many key themes and insights across the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of resettlement:

- Social Interaction: the study reports high local participation, and social support improved the integration. Respondents from Fiji and the Philippines, in which resettlement was conducted by active community involvement expressing higher satisfaction with social cohesion and community relations.

- Economic Stability: Economic challenges, unemployment and resources, were a concern in all case studies. In Bangladesh and the Philippines, unemployment in resettled areas caused economic difficulties for migrants underscoring the significance proper economic planning in resettlement initiatives.

- Cultural Preservation: In cases like Fiji and the United States (Isle de Jean Charles), in which indigenous populations were relocated, persevering cultural heritage showed extra challenges. Successful programs used cultural elements into resettlement plans, improving community acceptance and satisfaction.

- Environmental Adaptation: Resettlement efforts effectively affect land management and climate-resilient infrastructure which mitigates the vulnerability to climate-induced disasters. Yet, limited funding hindered the used these strategies, as in Bangladesh. see Table 7

Table 7: Summary of Key Findings

Category	Findings
Social Integration	Higher satisfaction in communities with local engagement and support
Economic Stability	Economic challenges due to limited job opportunities, especially in Bangladesh and Philippines
Cultural Preservation	Importance of preserving cultural heritage for indigenous groups, such as in Fiji
Environmental Adaptation	Benefits from climate-resilient infrastructure, limited by funding constraints

4.2. Discussion

The findings show complex, interwoven social, economic, cultural, and environmental factors in resettlement. This shows what is needed integrated planning. Social interaction is critical for a successful integration, with greater community producing better results. This is in line with [36] which fosters community participation in social cohesion and acceptance. Economic stability consistently was a challenge, with unemployment and resources hindering resettled population. Also, according to [37], inadequate economic planning worsen livelihoods and heightened poverty.

Cultural sensitivity, the heritage of indigenous populations, was another factor. Programs for effective treatment produced higher level of satisfaction confirming [38] on the cultural consideration significance during resettlement for survival and well-being. At the end, the environmental dimension showed climate-resilient infrastructure importance in the mitigation of vulnerabilities to climate-related risks. [39] stated that resource limitations often project such infrastructure use making protecting communities difficult from climatic threats. In conclusion, the study showed successful resettlement programs adopted a holistic approach to address the interconnected social, economic, cultural, and environmental needs of displaced populations for ensuring everlasting success and sustainability.

5. Implications Recommendations And Conclusion

5.1. Implications of study

This paper is a contribution to the theoretical understanding of environmental migration, in climate-induced displacement. The refinement of the existing frameworks- push-pull and adaptation theories- highlights planned resettlement as a form of proactive adaptation to climate change critiquing international policies- the Paris Agreement, by the identification of the gaps in legally binding commitments for protecting environmental migrants. The comparative analysis of resettlement models explains efficiency of strategies and suggests a more in-depth comparative evaluation to more effective discourses on sustainable migration.

Practically, the paper recommends policymakers, governments, and organizations to plan resettlement policies for environmental migrants. According to the findings, community involvement and long-term integration in the success of resettlement programs are important. Developing job creation initiatives, partnerships with businesses, and culturally sensitive housing solutions to address economic and social challenges faced by migrants are recommended. Also, climate-resilient infrastructure creation, for environmentally sustainable solutions, is crucial to mitigate the long-term risk of displacement.

5.2. Recommendations

In the light of findings, the following ensures the success and sustainability of resettlement for environmental migrants:

1. Empower Community Participation: Engaging community members in the planning stages of resettlement is important. This ensures that new resettlement overcome the social, economic, and cultural needs of the migrants foster better integration and satisfaction. Community-led planning enhances the responsiveness of resettlement programs and the local ownership [31].

2. Implement Economic Support Programs: To overcome the economic challenges faced by relocated populations, establish job creation initiatives, vocational training, and access to financial resources are required. Partnering with local businesses and corporations increase employment and sustainable livelihoods for long-term success [40].

3. Incorporate Cultural Sensitivity in Planning: For indigenous and culturally distinct groups, the prioritisation of cultural preservation in resettlement programs is essential such designing culturally appropriate housing, preserving traditional practices, and supporting community cultural centres. These create identity and belonging, helping successful integration [39].

4. Focus on Climate-Resilient Infrastructure: A key to the sustainability of resettlement programs is investment in climate-resilient infrastructure developing robust housing, water management systems, and green energy solutions for reducing the environmental impact of the relocation. International partnerships and funding may help initiatives, especially in resource-constrained developing world [39].

5. Strengthen International Policy Frameworks: There is no enough current international legal frameworks for environmental migrants and there is a need for legally binding commitments. Improved international cooperation and policy reforms offer legal protection and support for the displaced by climate change giving them the rights and assistance they deserve [41].

5.3. Conclusion

This research offers valuable insights into the complex dynamics of planned relocation for eco-migrants. The examination of case studies from diverse geographical and socio-economic contexts shows factors for successful and sustainable resettlement. The key issues shown—such as economic instability, social integration, and preservation of culture—show the need for comprehensive planning and international collaboration. The findings and recommendations are insightful to policymakers, governments, and relevant organizations in designing resettlement programs effectively addressing the needs of displaced populations promoting environmental sustainability. This work helps in the body of knowledge on environmentally induced migration which emphasizes the proactive significance, culturally sensitive, and sustainable resettlement strategies to respond to global climate change. More studies are required for exploring the socio-economic effects of resettlement on livelihoods, to develop standardized frameworks that can be applied globally.

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