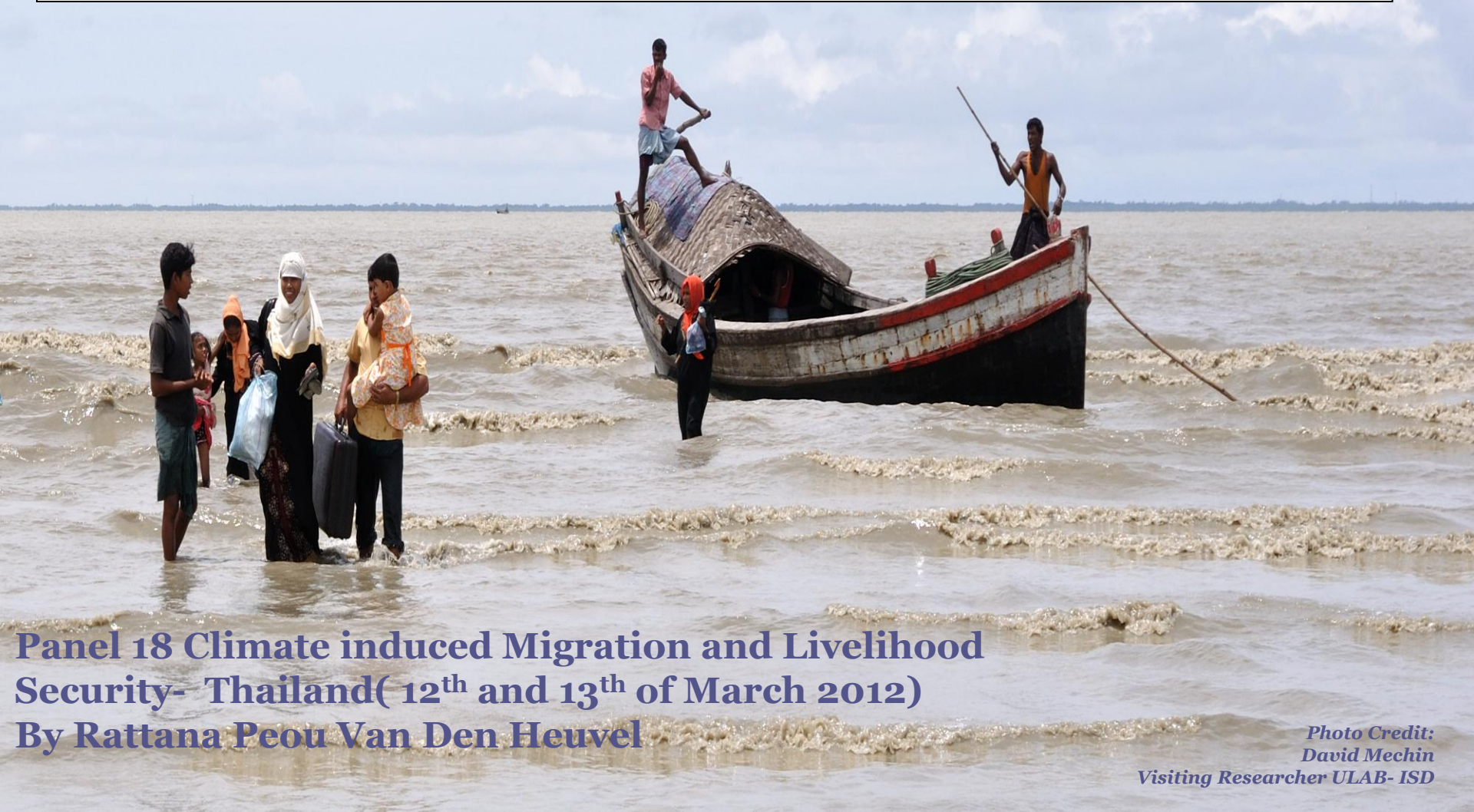


“Many Poverty reduction strategies have potential to address the underlying risk drivers and do recognize disaster impacts as contributing factor to poverty. However, the disaster risk reduction components in such strategy are often limited to preparedness and response aspects. In many countries, poverty reduction and disaster risk reduction are not strongly integrated in terms of policy and planning.”



**Panel 18 Climate induced Migration and Livelihood
Security- Thailand(12th and 13th of March 2012)
By Rattana Peou Van Den Heuvel**

*Photo Credit:
David Mechin
Visiting Researcher ULAB- ISD*



Climate induced Migration, Sustainable Livelihoods and Poverty Reduction Interventions in Bangladesh



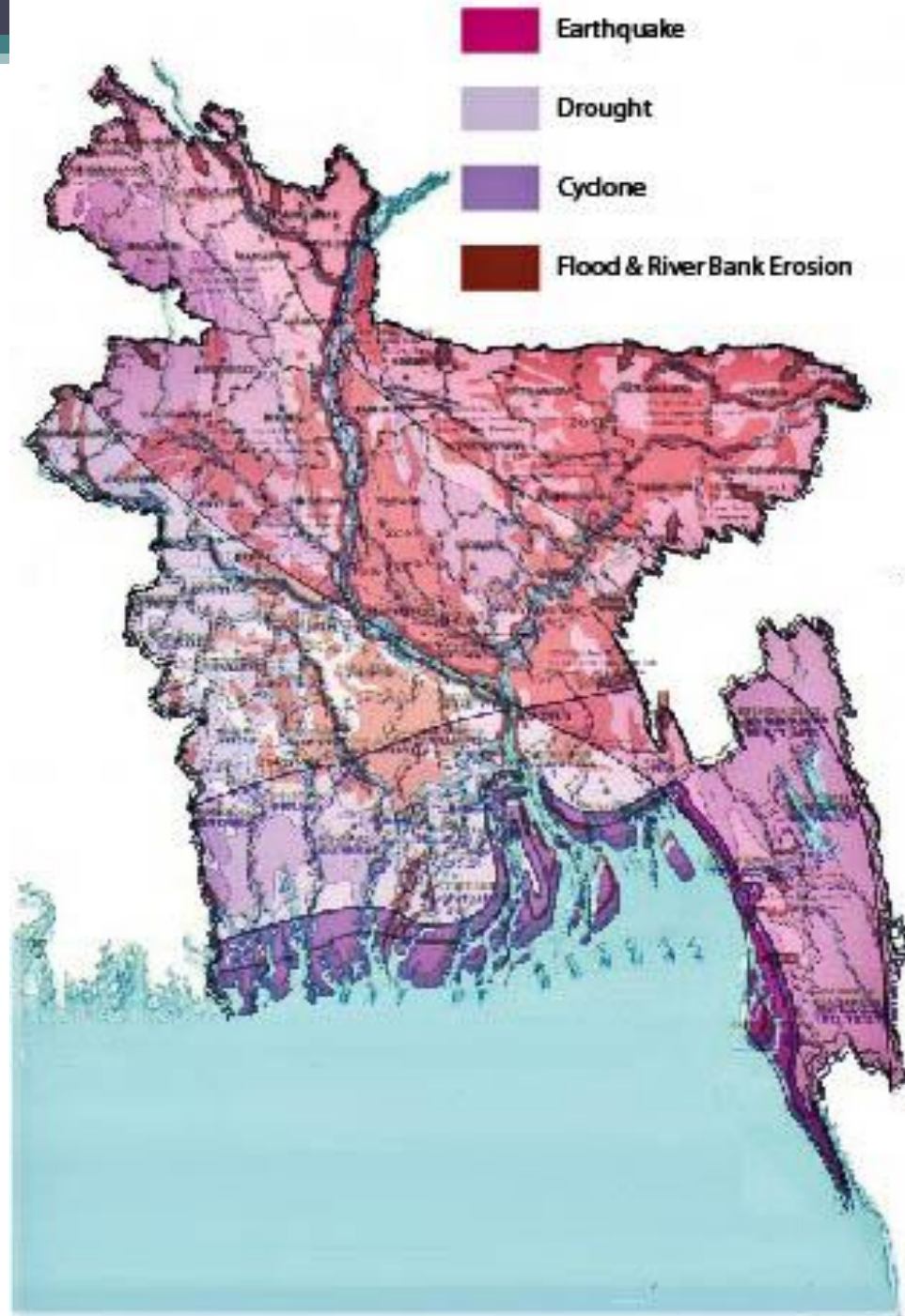
Framing Climate Change and who will need to adapt in Bangladesh

- An average of 6 natural disasters per year hit Bangladesh
- The direct annual cost to the national economy of natural disasters over the last 10 years (damage and production loss) is estimated to be between 0.5% and 1% of GDP
- The loss in Agriculture (GDP) due to climatic factors by official source is at present of -7, 4%/output/year
- The Climate Change Vulnerability Index (CCVI) rates Bangladesh as being at 'extreme risk' (2010)
- 160 millions people with a surface that represents a quarter of France
- 42% of the population is considered to be poor (*1 \$ a day or less*)

Who will move?

- Bangladesh has different disaster prone areas: cyclone, drought, flood, earthquake, riverbank erosion...

All of them!



The risks of environmental determinism model vs better empirical understanding

- Several Predictions with a special focus on urban growth linked to CC. *Dhaka will be the fourth largest megacity in the world by 2025. “Some existing- and widely cited – figures vary by as much as a factor of 40(...) and in reality none of them have a sound basis in empirical data”*
- Both the lack of empirical work and evidence based policy recommendations make it impossible to evaluate the current number of people displaced or forced to migrate because of the effects of climate
- No international consensus on terminology about people who move in response or in preparation to climate related factors.

Complexity of the migrant :Categorization vs Characteristics of Climate Induced Migrant

- Seasonal Migrant vs Long term migrant,
- Internal Migrant; Short distance vs Long Distance
- Migrant and gender
- Decision making process (natural disaster and environmental degradation)

Misconception that the poor is the most likely to move and that it is a failure of adaptation

- When the poor move, evidence suggests that migration can reduce poverty in pure financial terms (DFID, 2007)
- The extreme poor move less or “to low return” destinations, or to high- risk, marginal places nearby (WB, 2008)

CCA, Climate induced migrant and development

- Over the past years, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has invested over \$10 billion to make the country less vulnerable to natural disasters.
- These investments, in many cases supported by development partners, include flood management schemes, coastal polders, cyclone and flood shelters, and the raising of roads and highways above the flood level.
- GoB has developed state-of-the-art warning systems for floods, cyclones and storm surges, and is expanding community-based disaster preparedness.
- Climate resilient varieties of rice and other crops have also been developed.

Replacing the Internal Migration in Bangladesh within the phenomenon of international labor migration

- Higher Visibility of the international migration related to cheap labor mainly in Asia or middle east, case of Lybia
- Low information on the internal dynamic and lack of statistic, common knowledge that after the harvest period man move to ensure the income for two to three months
- Chars and Hoars with a high population dynamics where people can move from 6 to 100 times during their lifetime

International Migration

Total immigrants ^a	1,085,345
Total refugees ^a	26,942
Total emigrants ^a	5,380,200
Skilled emigration rate, tertiary educated ^b	4.3%
Net migration per year ^c	-582,000

Notes: ^a2010; ^b2000; ^c2005-2010

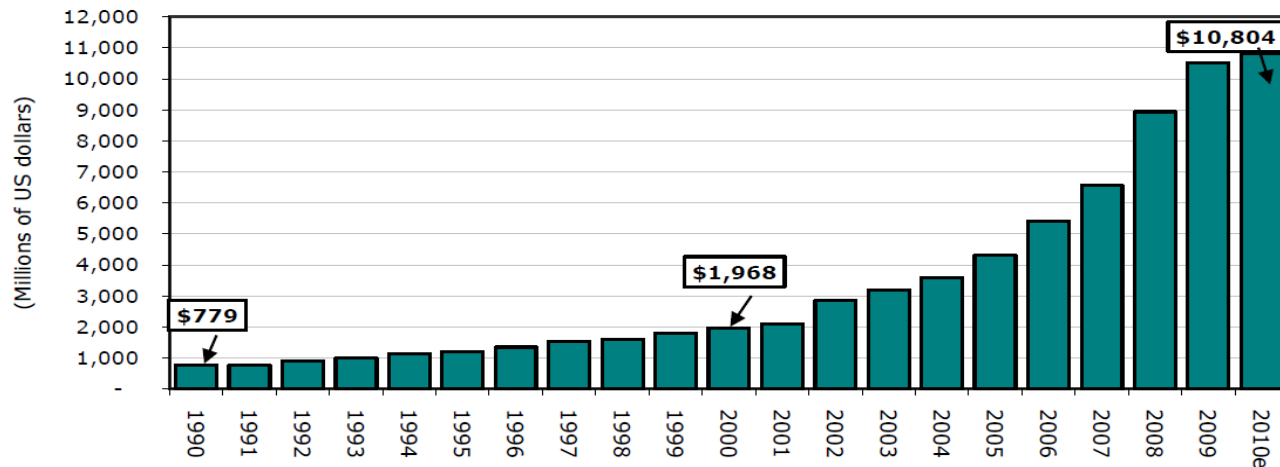
Sources: [International Migrant Stock, 2009](#)

[World Population Prospects, 2010](#)

[Migration and Remittances Factbook, 2011](#)

Framing remittance mechanisms as an CCA Strategy

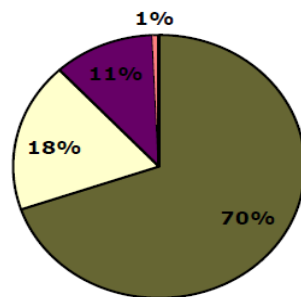
Formal Remittances Inflows



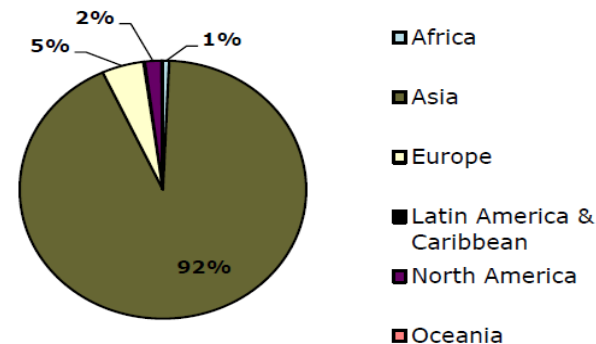
Source: [Remittances data, Development Prospects Group, World Bank, 2011](#)

Remittances and Migration by Continent

Remittances Inflows to Bangladesh
by Continent of Origin



Percent of Bangladeshi Migrants
by Continent of Destination



Notes: Values are not displayed if they are less than 1 percent.

Source: [Human Development Report, 2009](#)

Analyzing Interventions and how Climate Induced Migrant are included into poverty alleviation programs

- Few references on migrant or climate induced migrant into the classical poverty alleviation program (not a category of beneficiaries exp. For legal NGOs)
- Difficulty to integrate human mobility due to set of activities that suggest that people does not move' providing assets e.g livestock, seeds etc...
- Understanding of a new phenomenon rather than an inherent element of development
- Linear graduation model that does not incorporate shock and the capacity to recover from a shock

