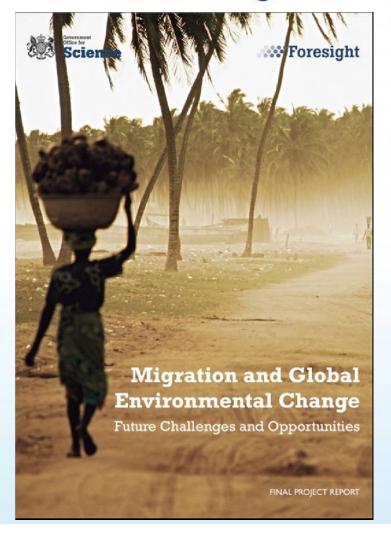


Integrating Migration into Adaptation Strategies-Issues from the Foresight Report

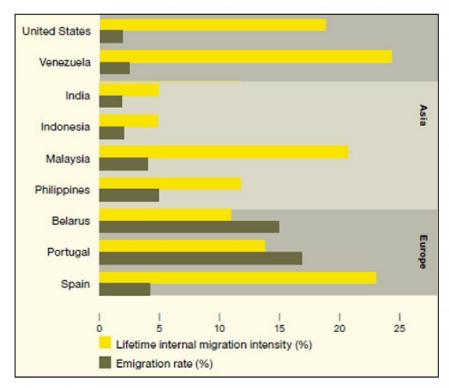
Professor David Thomas University of Oxford, on behalf of Foresight Lead Expert Group www.bis.gov.uk/foresight

****Foresight



Scope of the Project

- A global perspective
- Importance of *internal* migration
- Analysis of 3 key ecological regions
- Environmental change considered, not just climate change
- 2030-60 time horizon



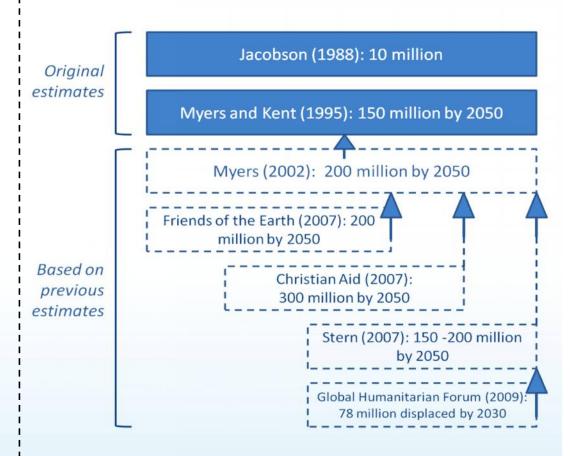


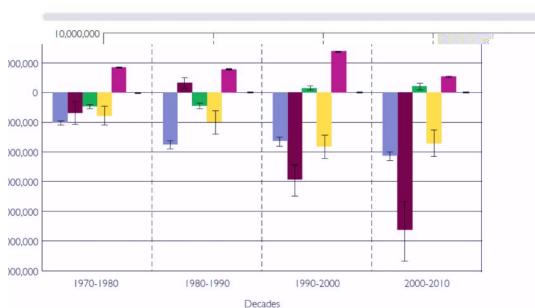
Migration: Failure or opportunity?

Migration often viewed as result of *failure* of development & climate change policies.

Migration 'driven' by environmental change is only a small part of the story.

Analysis of data, literature, new shows multiple dimensions of migration-env. change relationships.





Net migration, drylands, 1970-2010



= 95% confidence intervals based on 13 imputation runs for rates of natural increase

Latin America Europe

Northern America and the Caribbean

Oceania

Net migration, mountain zones, 1970-2010



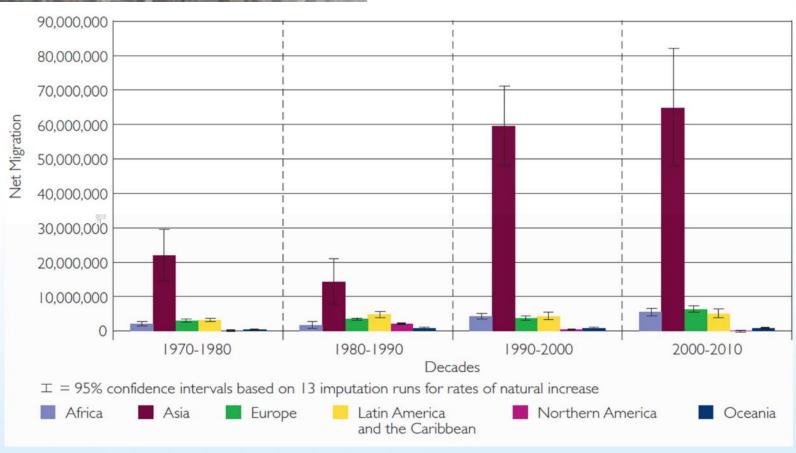


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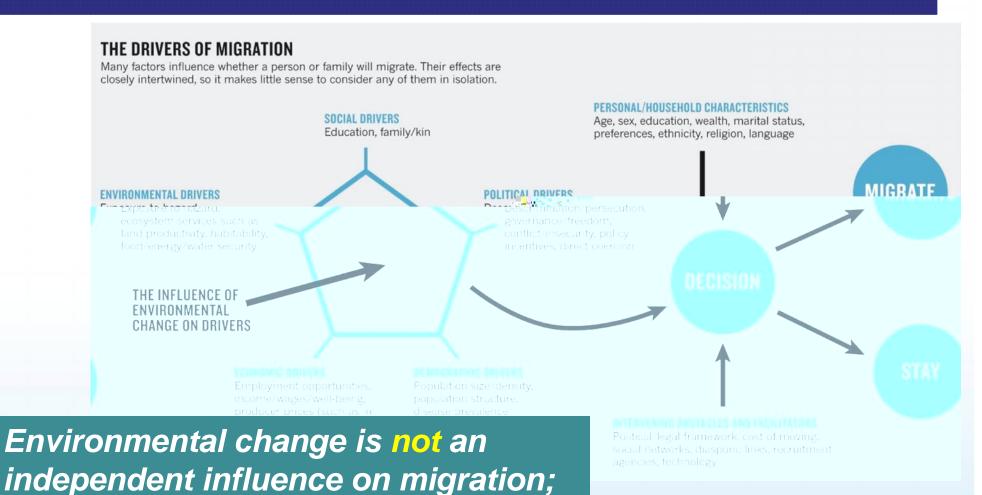


Net migration, coastal areas, 1970-2010

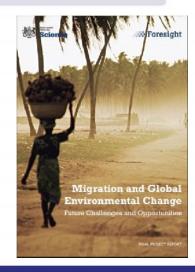


Drivers of Migration & Environmental Change

it impacts on all drivers of migration.







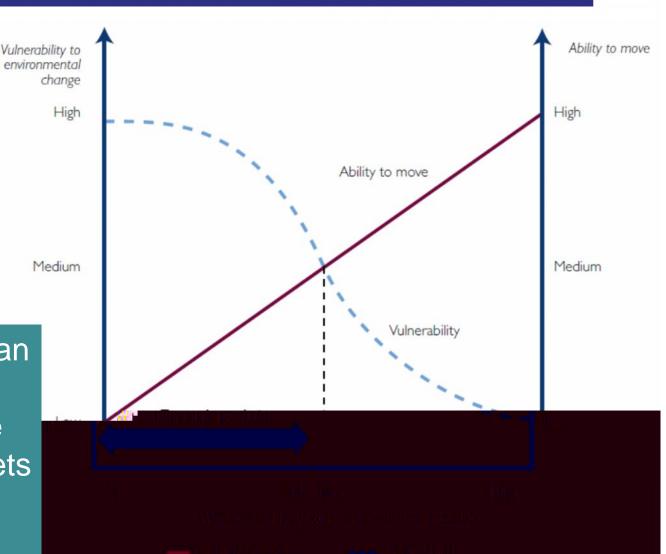
Report's three key conclusions

1. Environmental change can trap people

"Poor people are the most vulnerable and will be the worst hit by the impacts of climate change. This becomes a global responsibility..."

Rajendra Pachauri, IPCC Chairman

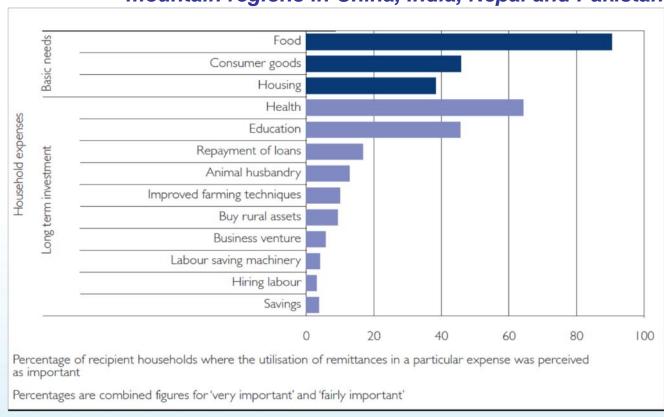
Environmental change can reduce the ability to migrate, as it erodes the financial or physical assets and capital required to finance migration



2. Migration is already part of adaptation

- Livelihoods: comprise social, financial & other forms of capital.
- Migration often involves part of a household, sending remittances home
- Migration / remittances can build capital
- A sustainable livelihood is better able to cope with & recover from stress and shocks

Perceived importance of remittance utilization for different household expenses across case studies in mountain regions in China, India, Nepal and Pakistan

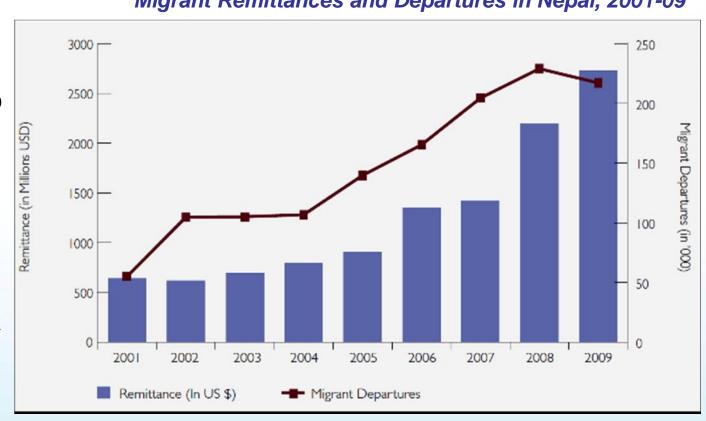


Source: Banerjee et al. (2011)

The Importance of Remittances

Migrant Remittances and Departures in Nepal, 2001-09

- 2009: international remittances = US\$307bn, compared to **US\$120 ODA**
- Africa: remittances quadrupled to US\$40bn between 1990-2010
- Remittances account for 28% of Tonga's GDP, 22% of Samoa's



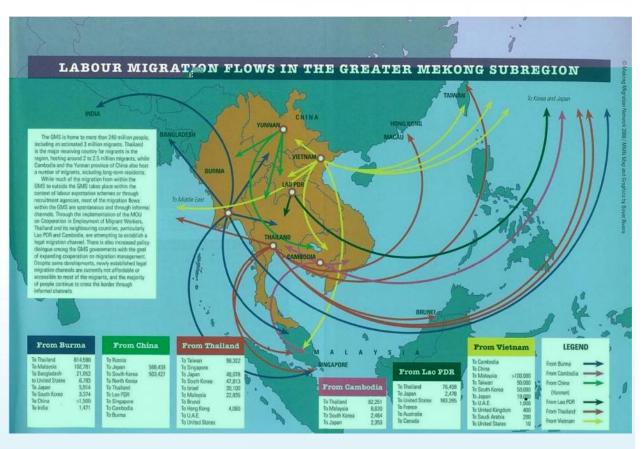
Source: World Bank (2011), Ratha (2011)

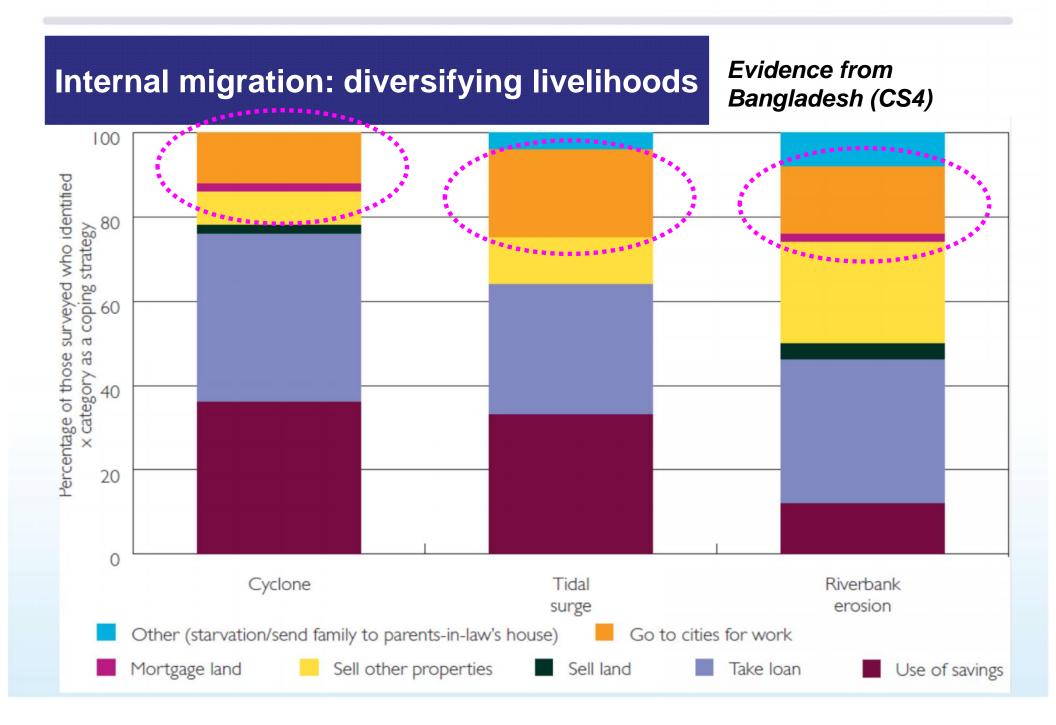
Source: World Bank (2009a)

2. Migration is already part of adaptation

- Migration is an integral part of development.
- Migration and remittances can help build the capital of livelihoods, and can buffer against environmental change impacts.
- Migration contributes towards adaptation

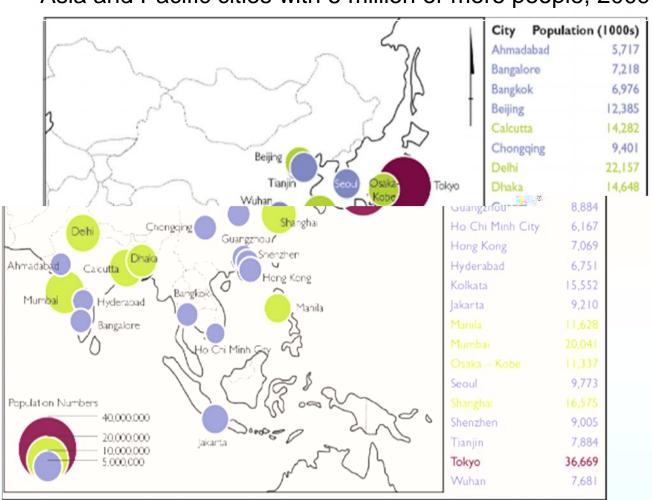






3. A lot of migration occurs to areas of environmental risk

Asia and Pacific cities with 5 million or more people, 2009



Source: UNDESA Population Division (2009a)

3. A lot of migration occurs to areas of environmental risk

70

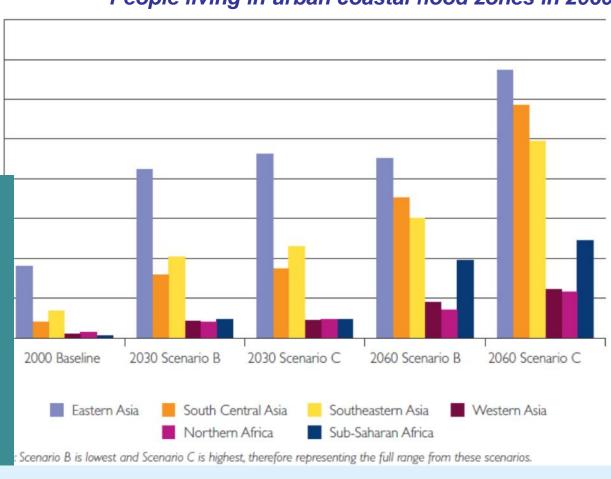
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People living in urban coastal flood zones in 2060

- South Central Asia
 - 4.1 million in 2000
 - 17 million in 2030 (high)
 - 59 million in 2060 (high)

Foresight report suggests 192 mil. extra people will be living in vulnerable urban coastal floodplains in Africa and especially Asia by 2060.



Concluding points

- 3 important issues relating to migration, development & environmental change:
 - Those who are trapped;
 - Those moving away from env threats,
 - Those who move towards env. dangers.

In some important contexts, Migration is already part of adaptation

