



**ANIL AGARWAL DIALOGUE 2022**

# Migration miasma: The human face of climate change

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# INTRODUCTION

- Migration V Forced Migration
- Factors of Forced Migration- Man Made and Natural
- Consequences of forced migration
- Socio Economic Vulnerabilities – the human face

# Forced Migration

- Planned migration is beneficial
- Forced migration is vicious- housing, education, employment, loans, agrarian societies
- Climate change refugees/ Internally displaced people/stateless- who are living in the hotspots of climate change – are the worst affected
- Droughts, Floods, Earthquakes etc – affect both life and property
- Loss of Livelihood- still an unattended agenda- e.g. Orissa
- Men move in search of greener pastures

# The Human Face

**Vulnerabilities-** describes the characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard. There are many aspects of vulnerability, arising from various physical, social, economic, and environmental factors.

Age

Gender

Geographical location

Economic status

Educational Status etc.

# Research Projects

- Ph.D. Journey
- ICSSR IMPRESS PROJECTS
- GENDER AND DROUGHT IN BUNDELKHAND
- NATURAL DISASTERS AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING
- Both projects establish the human face of migration
- Bundelkhand is suffering from drought since a decade
- Agriculture is no more a viable source of income
- Women are left behind to take care of land, old and children
- Bina Agarwal- no right in land and only access to land- cannot make important decisions w.r.t. land
- Local Debts and day to day errands are to be taken care of by women
- With no training in market they often depend on external male help to sell the produce and are never sure of the real profit margins
- Human trafficking- sex slavery, forced labour- breeding ground for crime – people are duped on false promises of marriage, jobs etc.

# Covid 19 and Migrants

- Although not a climate change problem but exposed the Ugly face of migration problem
- Statelessness
- Who is responsible
- The agents of unorganised economy with no security net
- Housing , education, food etc.- no rights – Hohfeldian analysis- no duty no right
- Problematic face of federalism – within country there was no accountability

# Way ahead

- Disaster management V DRR
- Prevent, Plan and Prepare
- Law needs to grounded in rule of law – environmental rule of law- UNEP
- **Law needs to take into account vulnerabilities** - The Sendai Framework focuses on the adoption of measures which address the three dimensions of disaster risk (exposure to hazards, vulnerability and capacity, and hazard's characteristics) in order to prevent the creation of new risk, reduce existing risk and increase resilience.
- **Proper training of authorities is required**
- **Who is liable for loss, trauma???**