



CLIMATE INDUCED INTERNAL MIGRATION, & DISPLACEMENT & NEED FOR A NATIONAL POLICY

Umi Daniel
Director, Migration & Education
Aide et Action Internationale

CLIMATE INDUCED MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT

In 1990, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) noted that the greatest single impact of climate change could be on human migration—with millions of people displaced by shoreline erosion, coastal flooding and agricultural disruption.

The most widely repeated prediction being 200 million forced climate migrants by 2050

In 2019, there were three times more internal displacements caused by disasters than by conflict and violence.

According to estimates by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), there were 24.9 million new displacements due to disasters, most of which were the result of weather-related events

IPCC 2022, warn climate change is irreversible and the impact on vulnerable people is unavoidable?

Replying to a starred question, On 7th February 2022, the minister of MEFCC, ruled out any migration and displacement being triggered due to climate change in India. No established study. Disaster induced displacement are temporary and short term in nature and well taken care by NDMA

CLIMATE AND MOBILITY

impact

Refugees/forced migration/displacement

Trigger

Socio-economic, political and environmental

victims

Men, women, children, youth and vulnerable communities

Hotspots

Underdeveloped, backward, environmentally fragile and conflict ridden regions

Reason

Coping, survival, better opportunity

Destinations

Unmarked, cross border, cities, urban regions

PANDEMIC AND REVERSE MIGRATION

Amid pandemic, 10.4 million people migrated (Displaced?) off to their villages?

Supreme court queried about the numbers of migrant workers and their database?

NDMA-2005 Act along with NDRF/SDRF was executed to provide relief, shelter and transport for migrant workers and reaching out to other vulnerable.

MGNREGA (1.89 cr new job card, 489 cr Person days, 7.5 cr HH, 73,000 cr budget 20-21, 4.29 cr assets geo tagged

MGNREGA 21-22 allocation 1,11,500

NFSA turned as lifeline for migrants (62 MT pre pandemic 93MT after pandemic)

MIGRATION CRISIS & GOVT RESPONSE

One nation One Ration – portability of ration for migrant workers

Free ration of 5 kg is extended till June 2022

E-Shram portal to register informal workers

Draft national policy – NITI Aayog

Occupational safety, health and working condition (Labour code)

GLOBAL INITIATIVES ON CLIMATE MIGRATION & DISPLACEMENT

2015-2030 Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction and the Paris agreement

The Conference of the Parties (COP), at its 21st session in Paris, established the Task Force on Displacement to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to **avert, minimize and address displacement related adverse impacts of climate change.**

IOM initiatives (1) reduce disaster-induced displacement by harnessing the dimensions of mobility in prevention and preparedness, (2) Mitigate the impacts of displacement through risk-informed response (3) Strengthen resilience by building back better in recovery and reconstruction and (4) Expand and strengthen partnerships to support integration of mobility in global risk reduction

CURRENT POLICY REGIME AND ITS LIMITATIONS IN ADDRESSING CLIMATE INDUCED MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Interstate Migrant Workers Act of 1979 – weak law, poor implementation and soon will be replaced by Labour Codes.

The Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act of 1956 – a comprehensive TOP bill awaiting for parliamentary nod.

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 (Also Land Acquisition Act, 2013) – displacement due to development projects, mines and industries – focuses on project displaced people.

The National Disaster Management Act of 2005 – short-term response on rescue, rehab and resettlement

NITI Aayog's draft policy on migrant workers especially focuses on migrant labourers welfare and social protections

NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE POLICY

Study current migration and displacement hotspot vis a vis map out risks, hazards and human vulnerabilities to disaster and climate change.

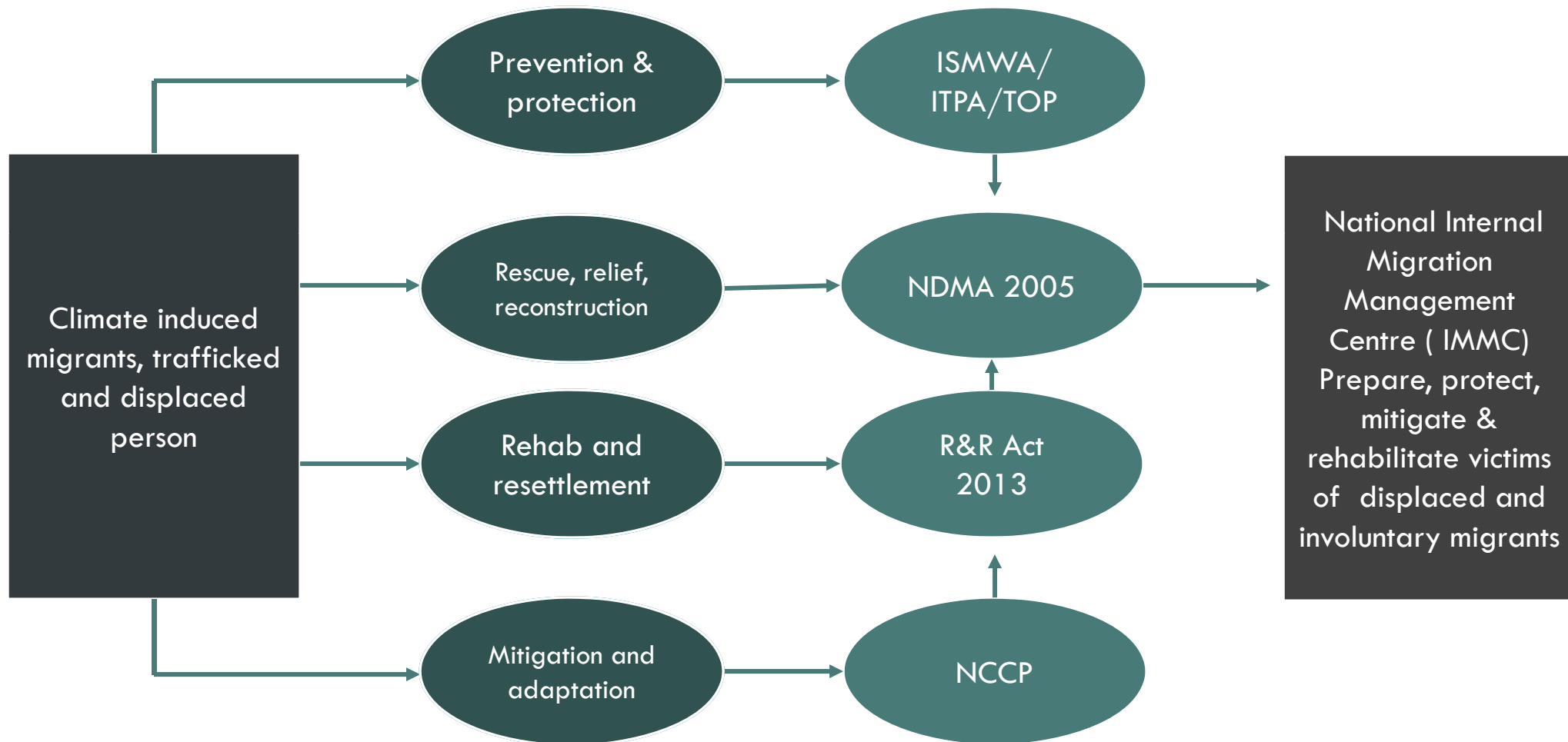
Focus on risk involved development, resilient infrastructure and invest on human resources.

Effective strategy and measures to reduce distress, prevent involuntary and unsafe migration and carry out planned relocation.

Migration receiving urban area's are well equipped to manage and plan inclusive services, economic and social wellbeing and disaster resilience infrastructure for migrants.

Internal migrants access portability of social protection, meaningful rehabilitation, livelihood opportunities and access to citizenship rights.

INSTITUTIONAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK



WHY NDMA?

- Apex statutory body for disaster management
- Technical knowledge and expertise on natural and manmade disaster
- Decentralized structure (NDMA-SDMA-DDMA)
- Can Integrate disaster induced migration/displacement into District Disaster Management plans
- Allocation of resources under SDRF
- Effective coordination and convergence with central and state stakeholders.



THANK YOU