



**CONCLAVE 2021**  
CSE's Annual Green Educator's Network Meet

# The New World (Dis)order

Building a better and greener world in the post-pandemic era



# **The pandemic, natural disasters & migration- Case from Odisha**

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## **Pandemic and its impact**

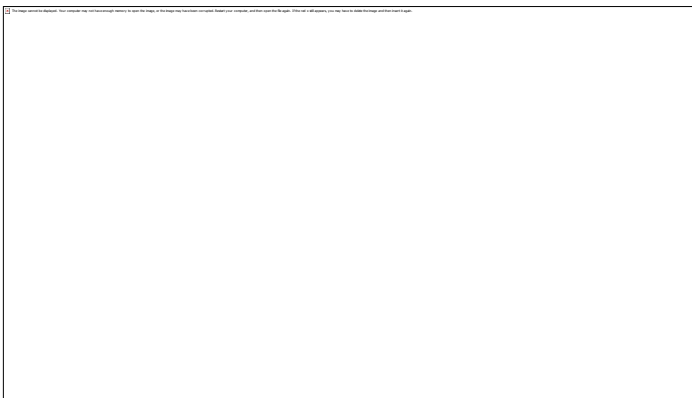
- Over 150 million people could fall into extreme poverty ( World food Programme)
- By 2050 without complete climate and development action 216 million could lead in 6 region to migrate within their countries. 40 million in South Asia ( the World Bank)
- ILO has estimated that full or partial lockdown measures affected almost 2.7 billion workers, representing around 81% of the world's workforce
- Women aged 25-34 globally are 25% more likely then men to live in extreme poverty



# The Pandemic, migrants & the exodus..



- 1.14 crore migrant workers returned to their homes
- 29,415 death & 81,385 accident during march- June 2020
- 11,092 crore released Under NDRF for relief
- 86 lakh new job card under MGNREGA
- Spurring of policies by Govt for migrant workers



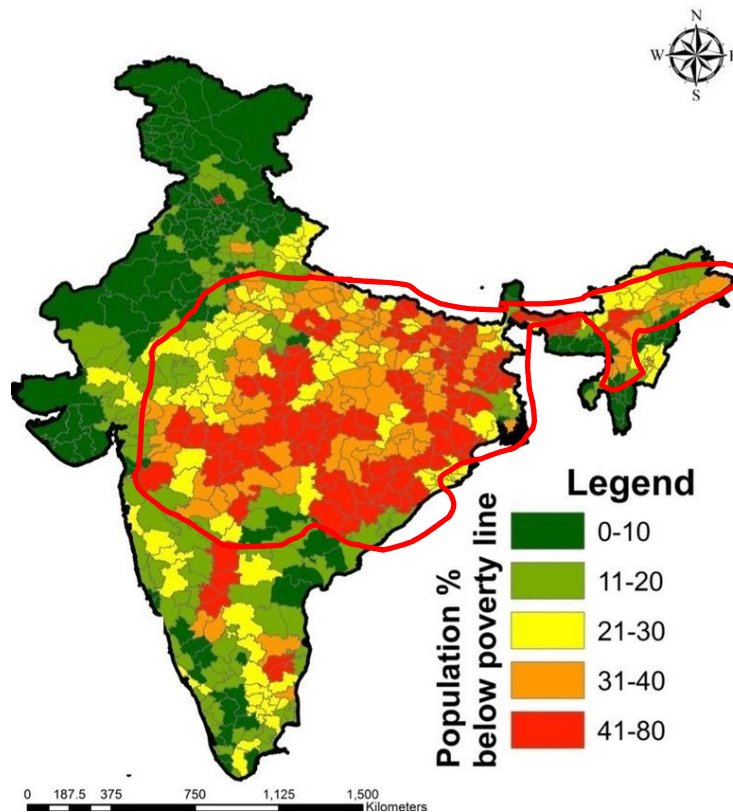
Photographs- courtesy-India today,QZ, Rediffmail, gulfnews



## India's undocumented migrant workers

- 450 million ( Census 2011)
- 9 million annual migration for employment (Economic survey 2017)
- 100 million seasonal migrant workers
- 80-90% tribal migrants( MOTA study 2017 in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh)
- 1.14 crore migrant returnees during Covid19 pandemic (Govt of India)
- Free food grain to 8 crore migrant labourers under ANB
- 1.00 core registration on E-shram portal as on 20<sup>th</sup> September
- Sweeping revision of Labour laws going to impact migrant labourers hugely

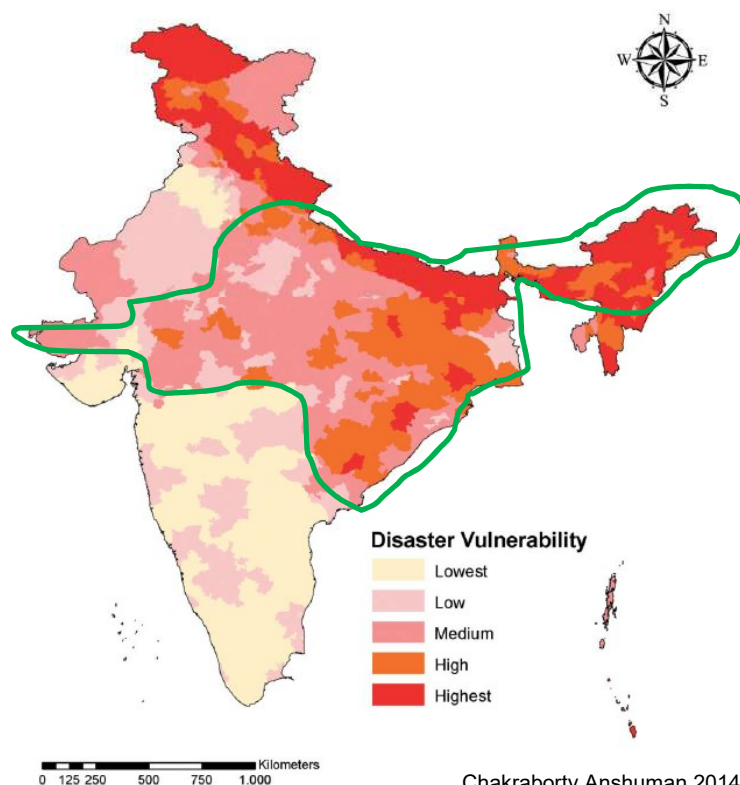
# Poverty vulnerability



States	Poverty
Bihar	52.2
Jharkhand	45.5
MP	40.6
UP	40.4
Odisha	36.5
Chattisgarh	36.3
Assam	35.8
Meghalaya	32.7

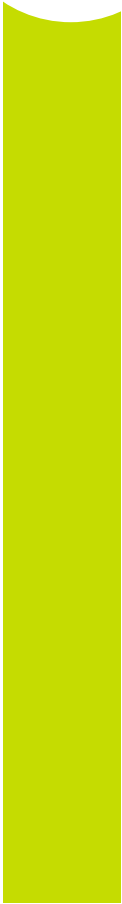
Poverty figures 2015-16

# Disaster vulnerabilities

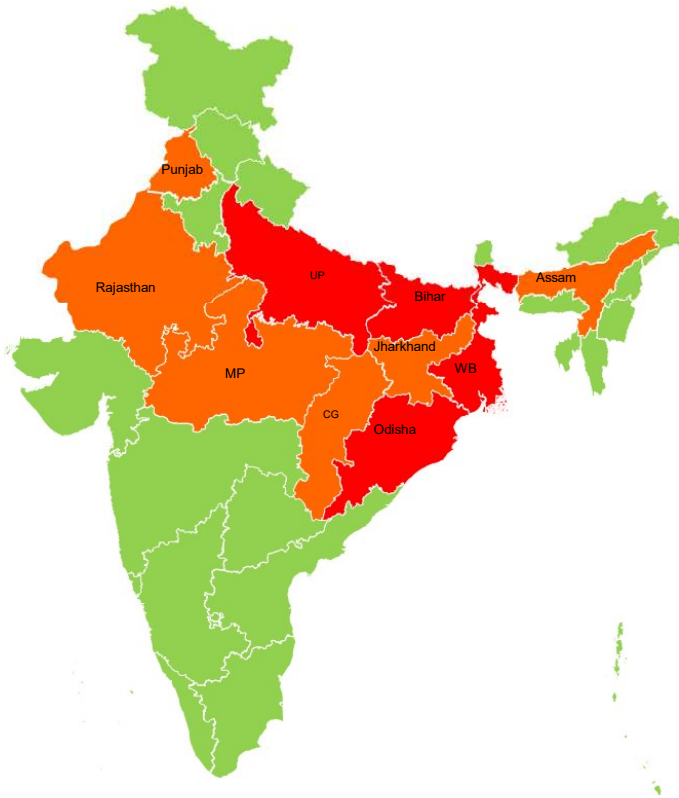


Chakraborty Anshuman 2014

Flood	Cyclone	Sea level rise	Drought
<p>Patiala, Kapurthala, Amritsar, Faridkot, Bhatinda, Monga, Gurdaspur, Sangrur, Hoshiarpur, Mansa, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Birbhum, Nadia, Murshidabad, Bardhaman, North and South Twenty Four Parganas, Banka, Samstipur, Sitamarhi, Araria, Kishanganj, Farukhabad, Hardoi, Gorakhpur, Chandoli, Bareilly, Golaghat, Nalbari</p>	<p>Ganjam, Mayurbhanj, Malkangiri, Kandhamal, Koraput, Visakhapatnam, Baleshwar, Bhadrak, Kendrapara, Jajapur, South Twenty Four Parganas</p>	<p>Kutch, Anand, South Twenty Four Parganas, Howrah, Bhadrak, Kendrapara, Puri, West Godavari, East Godavari, Nagapattinam, Thiruvallur, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram</p>	<p>Kutch, Bid, Satara, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Dharwad, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Bangalore Rural, Ramanathapuram, Phulbani, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia, Allahabad, Nawada, Garhwa, Jhalawar, Rajgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, Betul, Doda, Udhampur</p>



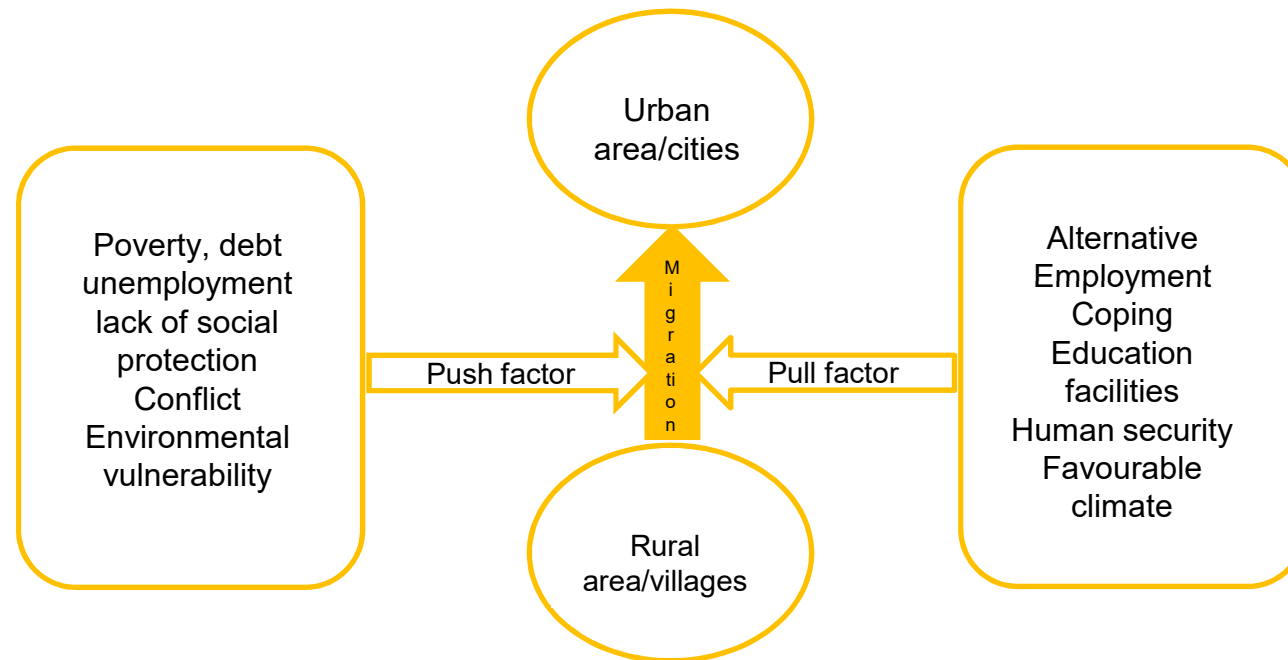
## States received 99% migrant returnees



- States have received 99% (1,10,49,461 out of total 1,14,30,968) migrant returnees
- Except Punjab, all these states are having higher share of poor people in india.
- Many of these states experience increased Incidence of climate events (cyclone, flood, drought)



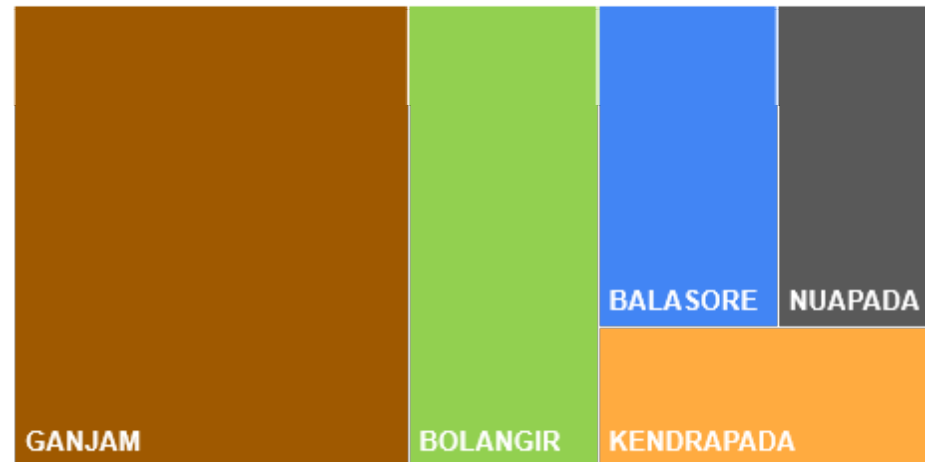
## Migration – factors





# 1 million migrant returned to Odisha during Covid19

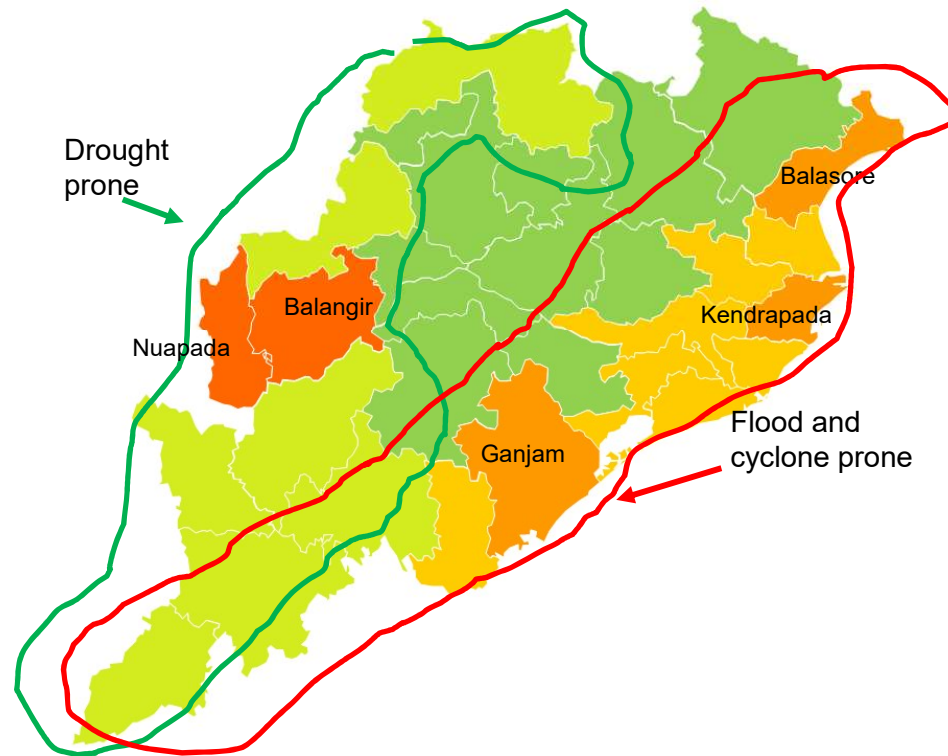
DISTRICTS RECEIVED 50% OF TOTAL MIGRANT  
RETURNEES IN ODISHA



Extract from Ministry of Labour ESI, Govt of Odisha in assembly on 23/02/2021



## Natural disaster a key migration trigger in Odisha



19 years of drought -once in every 5 year. 8 drought years last 20 years.  
Balangir and Nuapada frequently affected by drought

26-35 deadly cyclone events in Bay of Bengal- Last 10 year, 5 deadly cyclone hit Odisha coast

Recurrent and massive floods in coastal region

Sea erosion a huge concern

Emerging Landslide events in southern tribal districts cause of worry



## Odisha migration

- Estimated 2.5 million informal migrant workers- both seasonal and semipermanent nature
- Post covid pandemic and due to current flood and drought, migration is going to increase.
- 4000 crore remittance from semi organised sectors ( construction, power looms, Garment, spinning mills etc
- Debt migrants and human trafficking through middlemen- labour market estimated to be 1000 crore.
- Migrants constitute- ST/SC, landless, small farmers, women, child and adolescents.
- Cropless and crop failure, agriculture debt related vulnerabilities trigger more migration



## Key challenges

- Mapping of climate out migration hotspots
- Migrant workers database and management at panchayat level
- Reduction of distress migration- social protection, employment generation, and investment on agriculture & natural resource based livelihoods
- Disaster risk informed development planning and strategies for both rapid and slow onset disaster.
- Safe, informed, skilled and dignified migration
- Portability of social protection at urban location
- Better migration governance- pro-migrant workers laws and policies



Thank you so very much

