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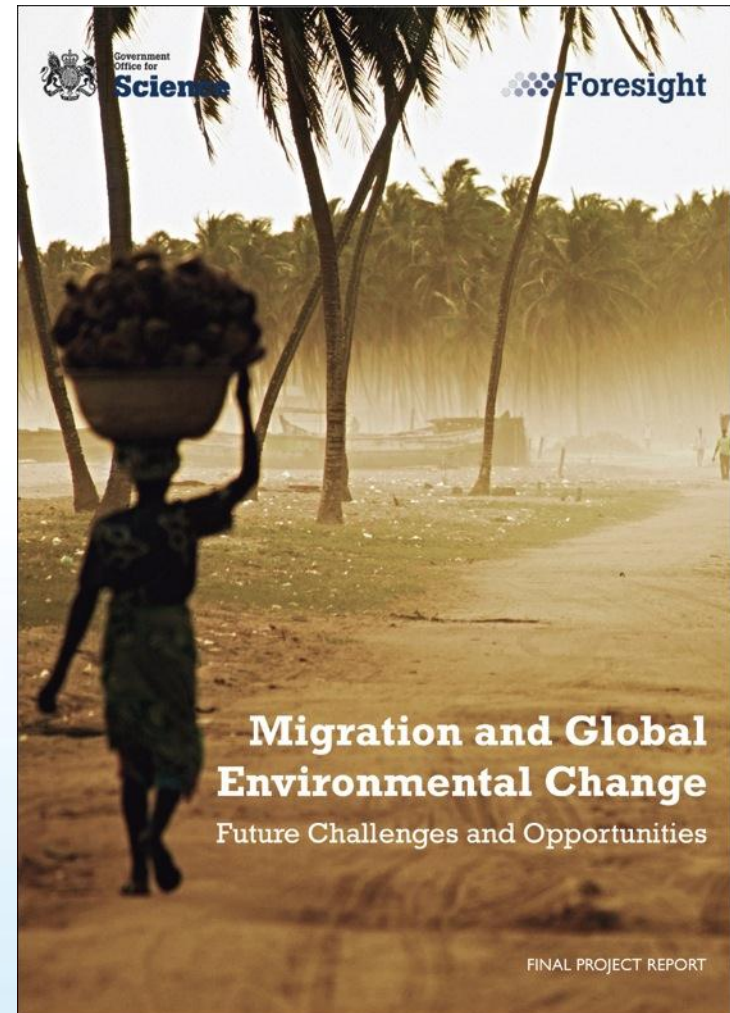
 **Foresight**

Migration and Global Environmental Change

GFMD - Migration in cities: challenges and opportunities

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www.bis.gov.uk/foresight



Structure of presentation

A

Overall findings

B

What does this mean for GFMD?

C

Ghana workshop



A. What has been said before?

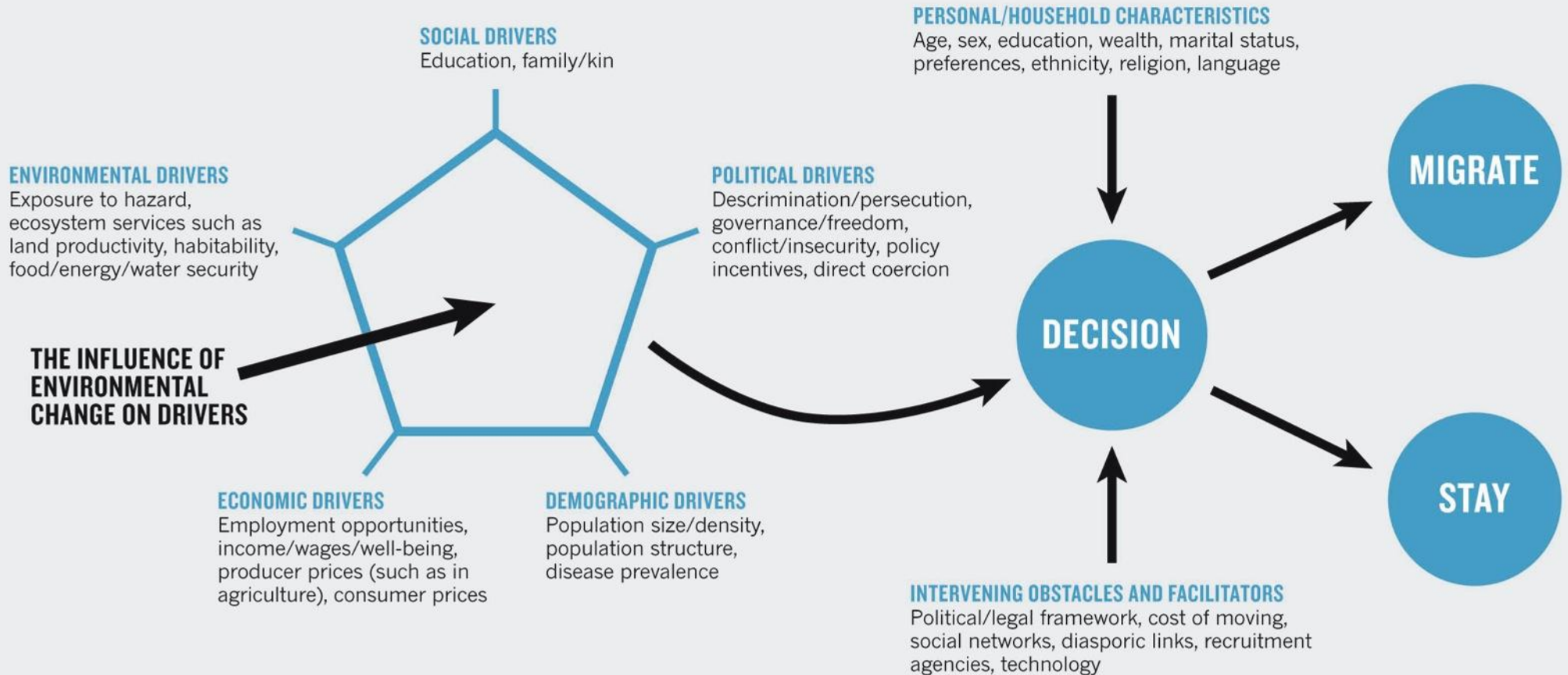
Previous assumptions on migration / climate change

- Focus on causal relationship:
 - Climate change → migration?
- Political, controversial issue:
 - 'Climate refugees'
- Assumed policy space =
 - Borders
 - Security
 - Home affairs

A. Overall findings: complex causal relationships

THE DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

Many factors influence whether a person or family will migrate. Their effects are closely intertwined, so it makes little sense to consider any of them in isolation.



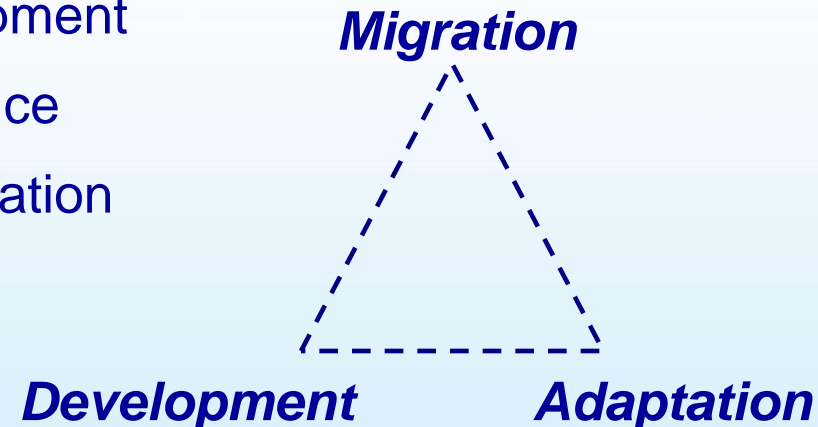
A. Overall findings: refocusing of issue

Previous assumptions on migration / climate change

- Focus on causal relationship:
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More recent analysis (inc. Foresight, ADB, etc)

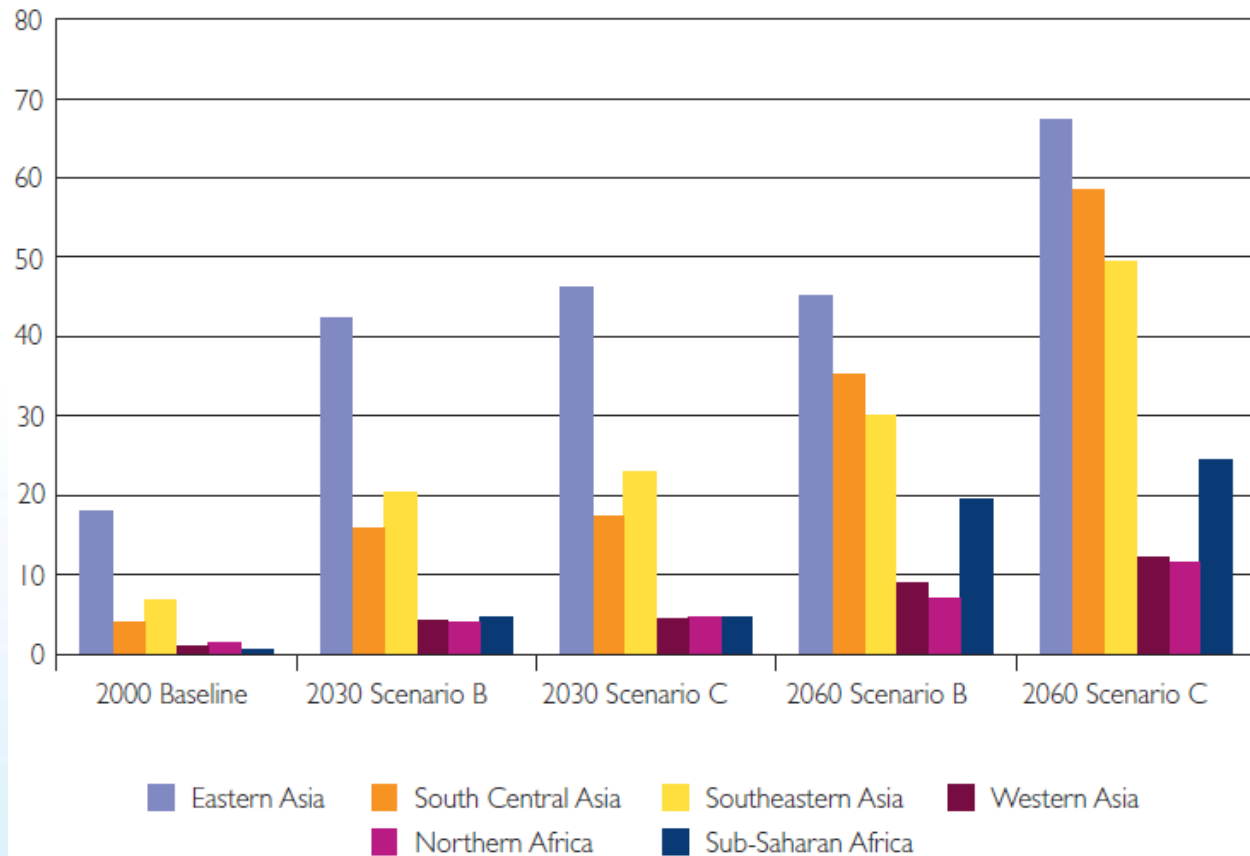
- Migration and environmental change =
 - two key trends for 21st century
- **Key message:** need to understand impacts of both trends on development
- Most relevant policy areas =
 - Development
 - Resilience
 - Urbanisation



B. What does this mean for GFMD? Q1. Cities

- **Q1:** “Do cities face particular migration and development dynamics & challenges?”
- Large numbers migrating for social / economic reasons...
... **towards** (increasing) environmental risks
 - E.g. mega cities in low-lying deltas;
 - E.g. water-stressed cities
- Important implications for **development – and GFMD!**

People living in urban coastal flood zones in 2060 (pop. millions)



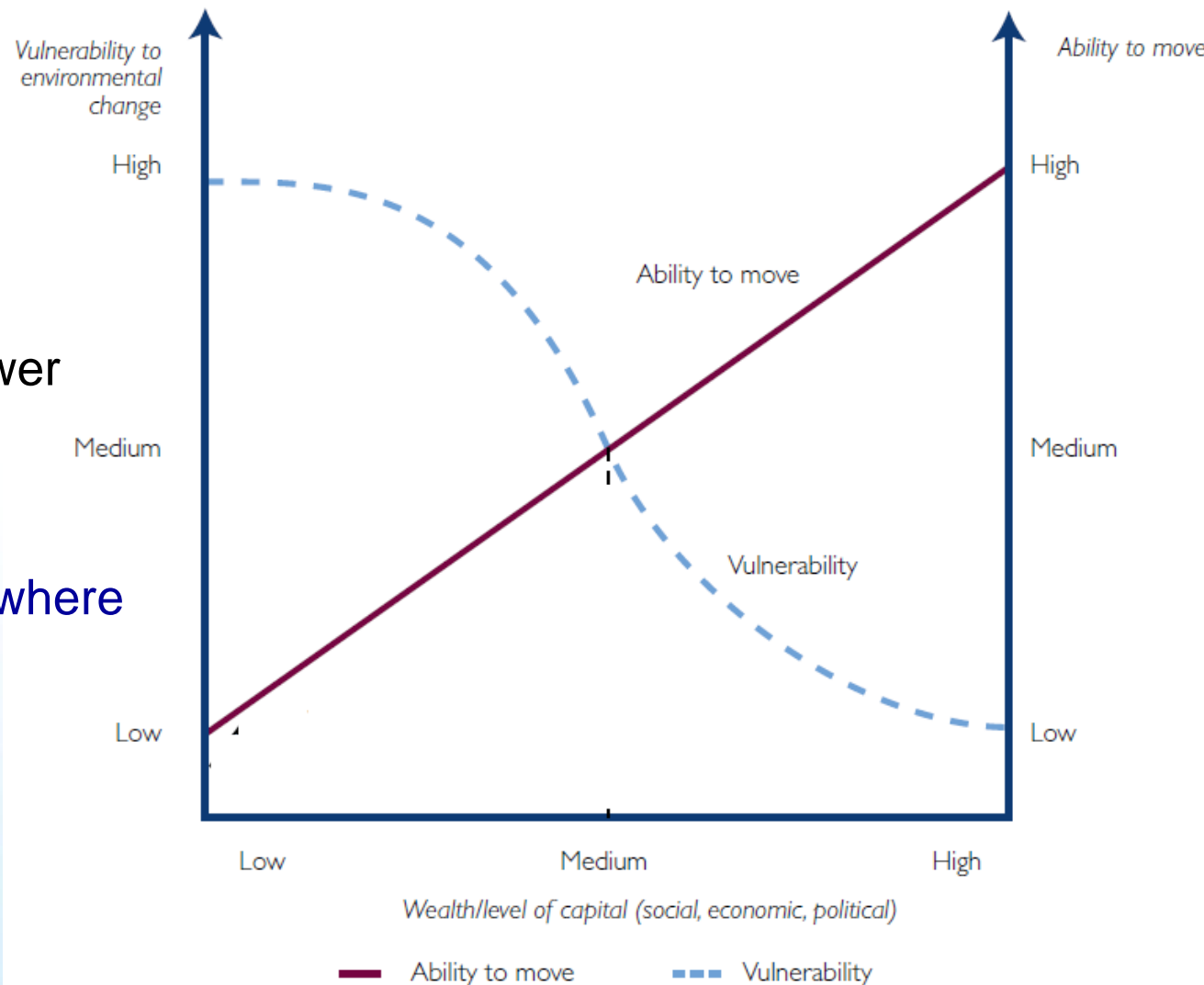
ry note: Scenario B is lowest and Scenario C is highest, therefore representing the full range from these scenarios.

B. What does this mean for GFMD? Q4. Vulnerable groups

- **Q4:** “interests of vulnerable groups, inc. women, young, children, elderly”.

- Those with low capitals (inc. women, young, elderly) = fewer options for safe migration

- Most vulnerable to **environmental change** where they migrate (e.g. cities)



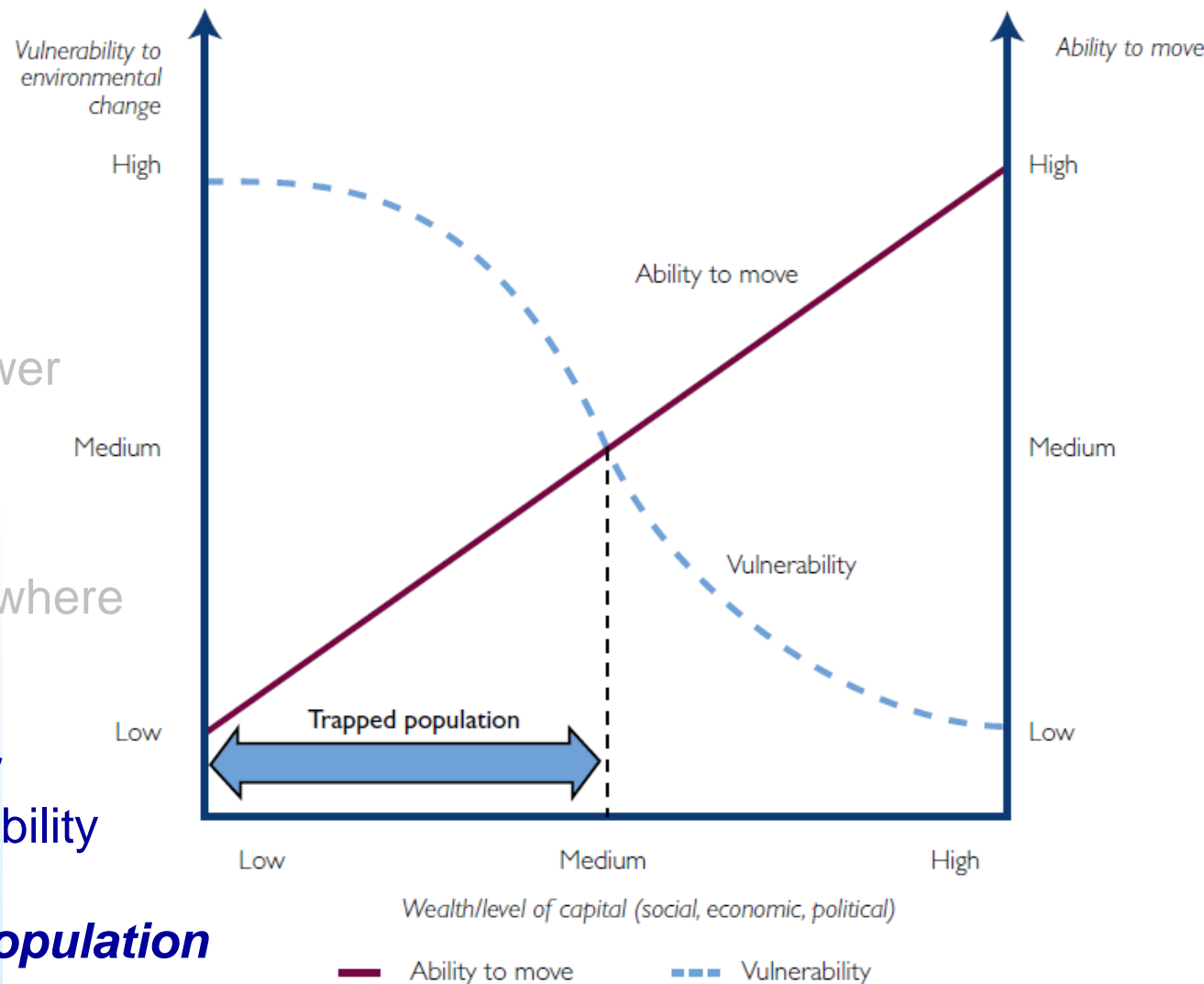
B. What does this mean for GFMD? Q4. Vulnerable groups

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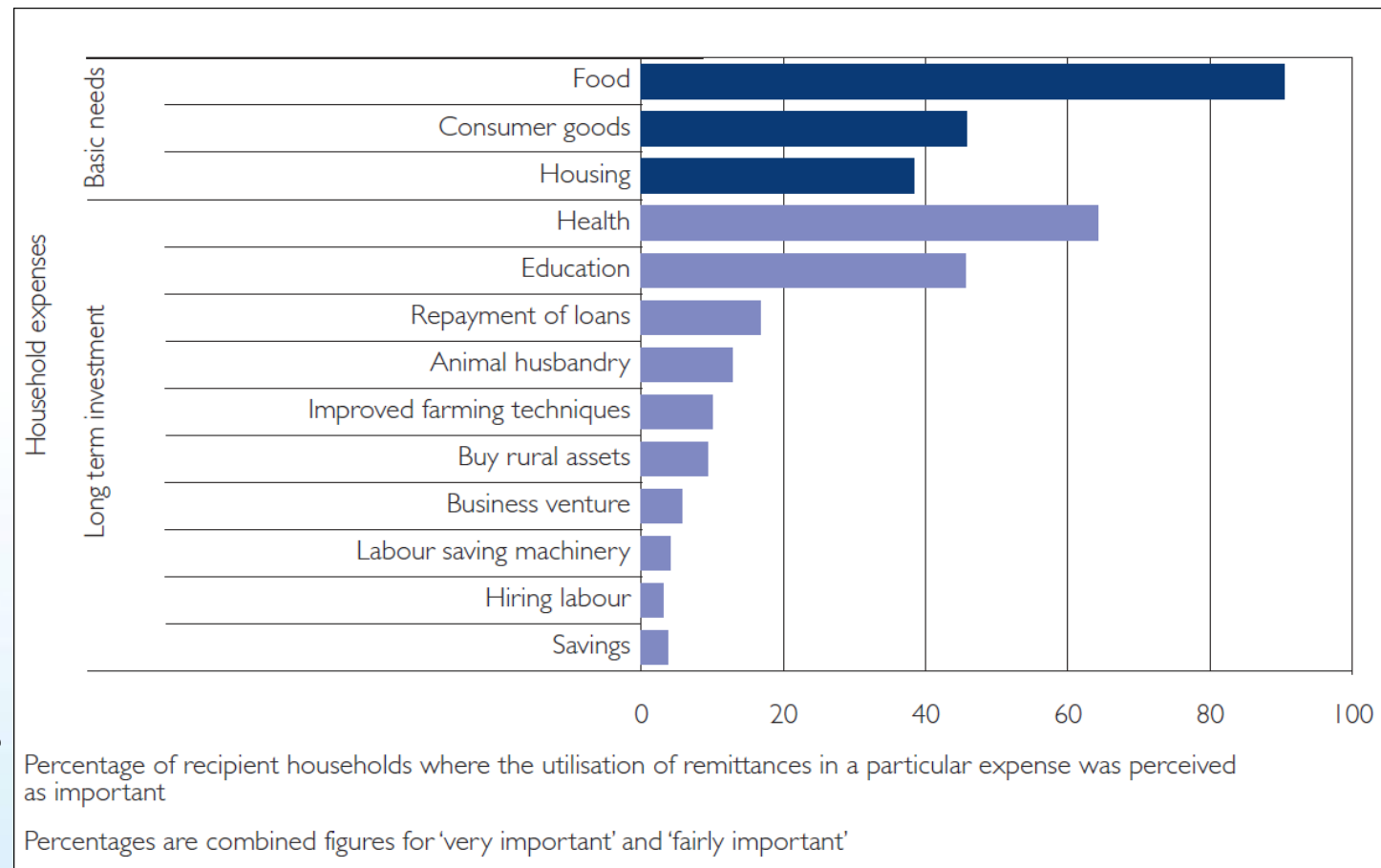
- Most vulnerable to **environmental change** where they migrate (e.g. cities)

- Env. change may **further erode** capital, reducing ability to migrate yet increasing vulnerability – **trapped population**



B. What does this mean for GFMD? Q5? – rural-urban links

- Increased awareness now of importance of **remittances** for development, growth
- **Context of cities:** remittances from city migrants impact on **rural** poverty reduction
- Context of increasing **environmental stress** on rural livelihoods
- **Remittances boost resilience** to future environmental change – important for GFMD?

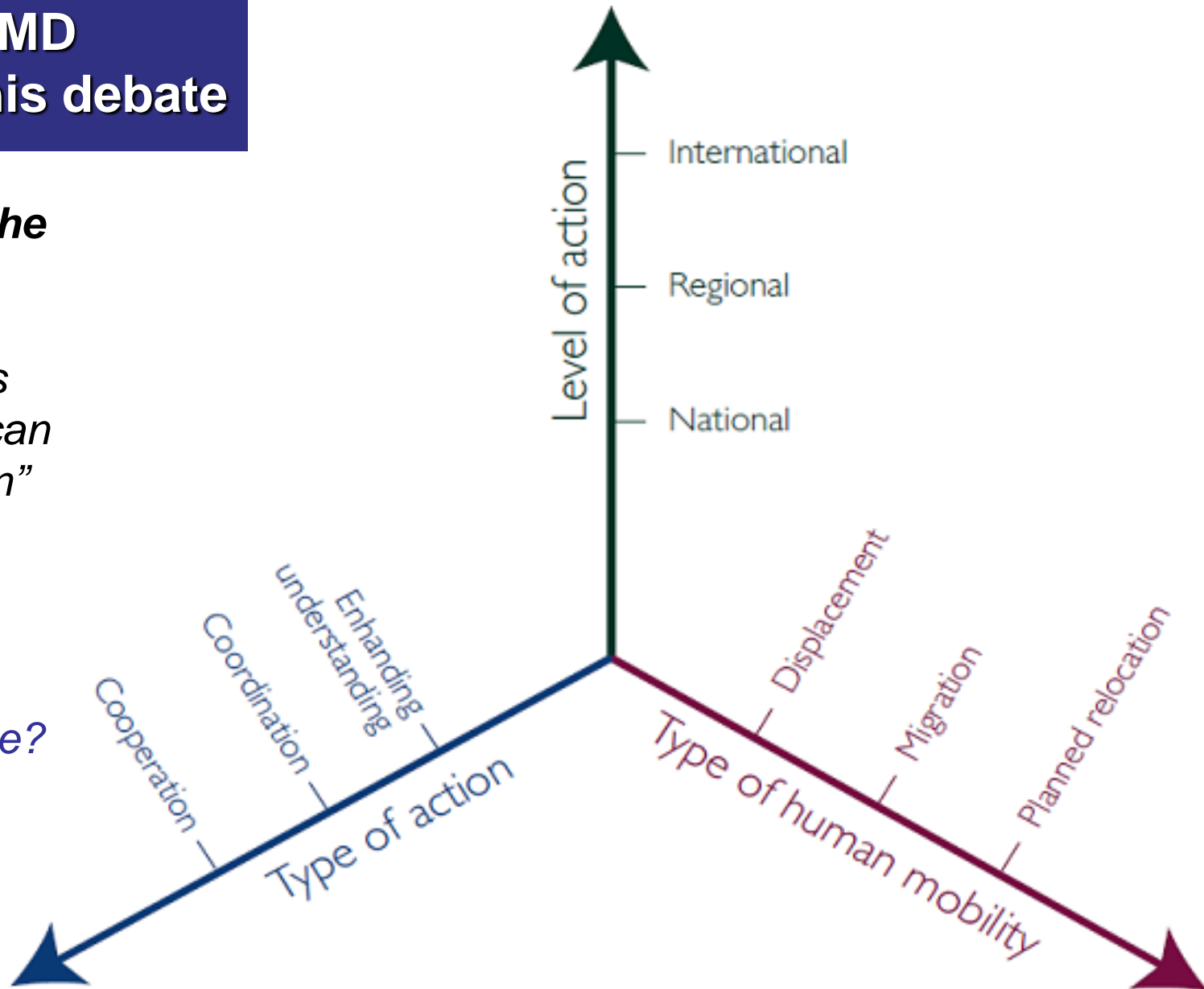


Conclusion: GFMD needs to own this debate

Paragraph 14(f) of the UNFCCC Cancun Adaptation Framework:

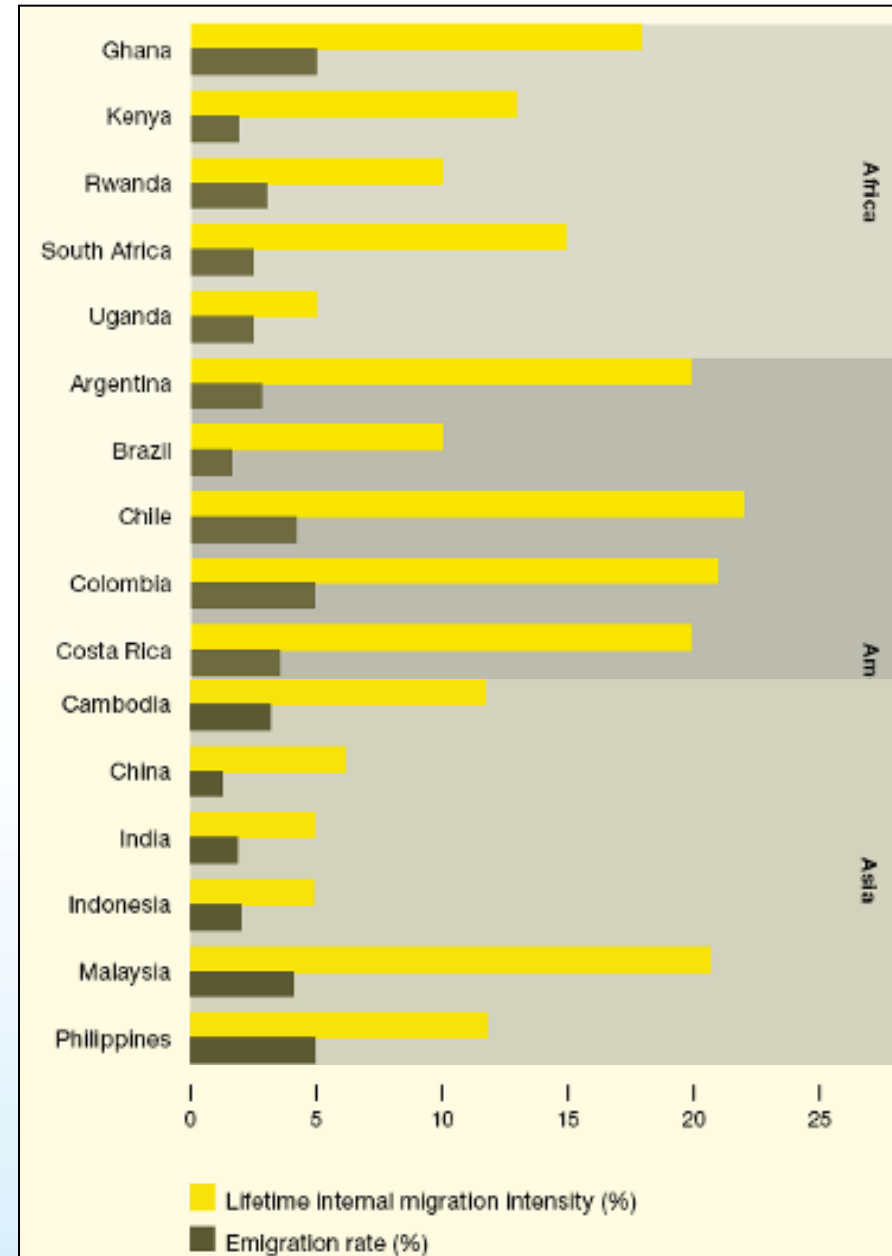
projects related to migration can qualify for “adaptation” funding...

- *What kind of migration?*
- *Prevent? Encourage?*
- *Benefits for development?*



C. Ghana workshop

- Foresight: 'follow up' stage of report
- Workshop co-organised Ghana NDPC, Ministry of Environment, DFID Ghana, Foresight;
- Key insights from Ghana workshop relevant for GFMD. E.g. importance of **internal migration** (see graph)
 - Ghana remittances in '05/'06:
Internal = US\$324m
International = US\$283m
 - Internal remittances are effective at reaching poorer people



C. Ghana workshop: relevance to GFMD Q2

- **Q2:** “Which areas of city planning need to be most responsive to migration and its impacts on urban development?”
- **Urban spatial planning:** for future population trends *and* climate trends (e.g. people living in urban floodzones, location of future population centres)
- **Migrants rights: improving security of tenure** – endogenous slum upgrading to counter environmental risk
- **Migrants rights: portable social protection is essential** in context of social and health impacts of climate change (also gender relevance - *kaya-yei* etc)



Summary of presentation

- **Summary:** Niche issue? *Or two key strategic trends for development*
- **Q1:** Links between environment and migration in *low-lying urban areas and water stressed cities*
- **Q4:** certain groups particular vulnerable to environment as migrants – but also as *trapped populations*
- **Q5?** Benefits of remittances from rural-urban migration *especially for rural resilience to environmental change*
- **Q2:** Ghana workshop highlighted policy priorities:
 - Spatial planning to account for env. & migrants
 - Land tenure & portable social protection

