

CLIMATE CHANGE AND POPULATION MOVEMENT

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RSIS Centre for Non-Traditional Security Studies Conference on
**Climate Insecurities, Human Security and Social
Resilience**
August 2009

Introduction

- In terms of climate change Bangladesh has been identified as **one of the most vulnerable** countries.
- Aim of the paper is to examine the impact of climate change on population movement from and within Bangladesh.
- It attempts to gauge the extent of loss of livelihood in the affected areas
- It assesses whether securitization of the issue of climate change will produce better outcome in bringing about policy changes of countries that are contributing to climate change.
- It attempts to find ways to make those countries bear some of the costs that are needed to ensure the livelihood rights of those who are suffering.
- Greater resource allocation through securitisation may help to build capacity of the affected people to adapt with climate change.

Theoretical Consideration

- Human Security and Climate Change
- Impact of Climate change on Human Security
- Securitization of Climate Change

Climate Change: Its Causes and Effects

- Natural Causes of Climate Change
- Human Causes of Climate Change
- Effects of Climate Change
 - Sea level rise (Principal focus of the paper)
 - Warm temperature
 - Frequent floods
 - Drought
 - Cyclones and storms

Global Impact of SLR

- Flooding low lands
- Disappearing islands
- Urban flooding
- Disappearing wetlands
- Coastal erosion
- Shortage of water resources
- Disappearing ice packs
- Reduced livestock farming
- Infectious diseases
- Negative impacts on agricultural production
- Imbalanced ecosystem

Climate Change and Bangladesh

- Climatic characteristics of Bangladesh
- Probable environmental effects
 - Flood
 - Drought
 - Cyclone
 - SLR and salinity

Impact of SLR on Bangladesh

- Salinity intrusion
- On fisheries and aquaculture
- Reduced agricultural production
- Inundated landmass and settlement
- Loss of livelihood
- Erosion of protective shield of the Sundarbans
- Increased incidence of infectious disease

Impact on Human Security

- **Food:** Undermining production by inundating lowlands and deltas
- **Clothes:** Reduced buying capacity
- **Housing :** 29,846 sq km area of land will be lost due to 1m SLR and 14.8 m people will be landless (Earth Policy Institute: 40 m will be displaced)
- **Health:** Increased risk of cholera and other infectious diseases
- **Education:** Loss of infrastructure

Source: World Bank

Internal Factor of Climate Change

- Unplanned industrialisation
- Poor industrial waste management
- Unplanned urbanisation
- Massive deforestation
- 'Death' of rivers and water-bodies

Per Capita Greenhouse Gas Emission in 2000

- Bangladesh: 0.9 ton
- India: 1.8 ton
- United States: 22.9
- Australia: 25.9

Increased Migration due to Loss of Livelihood

- Regular and Irregular Migration
- Migration from coastal areas to inland
- Short distance migration across borders
- Long distance migration to other regions

Securitisation of Climate Change

- Strong case in favour of securitisation
- Process of securitisation
- Actors in securitisation
- Medium to be used in securitisation
- Objective of securitisation
- Target audience for securitisation

Conclusion

- SLR is a stark reality for Bangladesh
- Bangladesh's own capacity to deal adverse impacts of SLR is extremely limited
- Need resource allocation and technology transfer from developing countries (E.g., drought and saline tolerant seeds)
- Most adversely affected countries to collaborate to demand compensation from the polluters
- Need effective securitisation of climate change issues