





# SOCIAL CRISIS & MIGRATION

Erazo Reyes, Noyra Gabriela

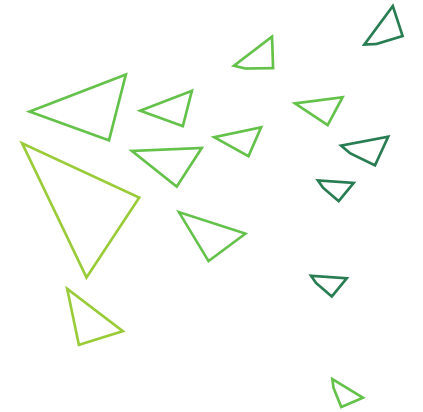
Ifaturoti, Tolulope

Pelexh, Iryna

Maheshwari, Rakeshkumar



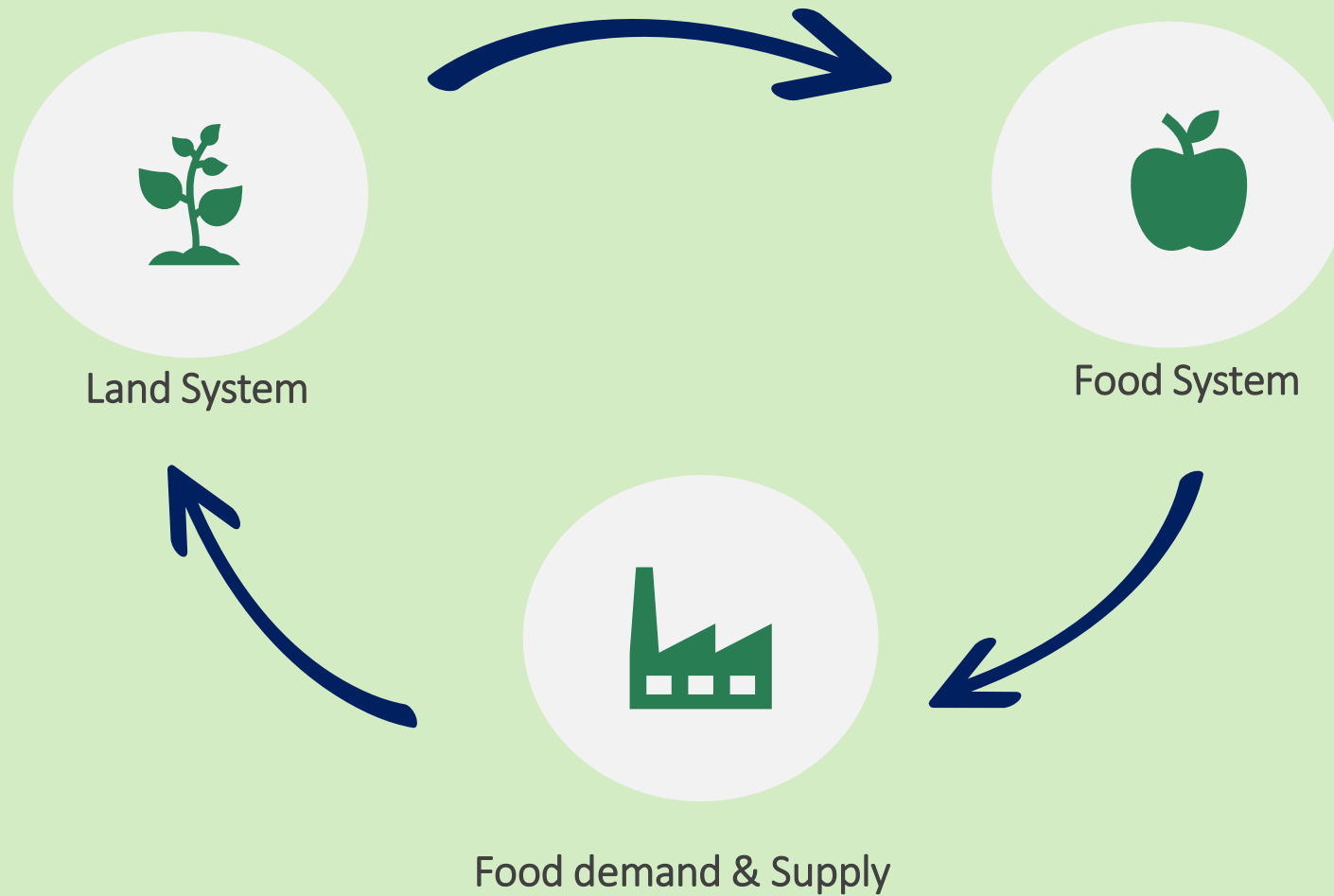
# Introduction



Land, including its water bodies, provides the basis for human livelihoods and well-being through primary productivity, the supply of food, freshwater, and multiple other ecosystem.



# Interrelations





# Climate Change Phenomenon's



## **Land degradation**

Soil erosion, vegetation loss, wildfire



## **Food Security**

Food availability and supply



## **Desertification**

Water scarcity

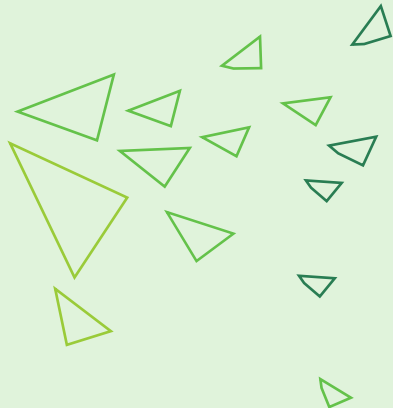
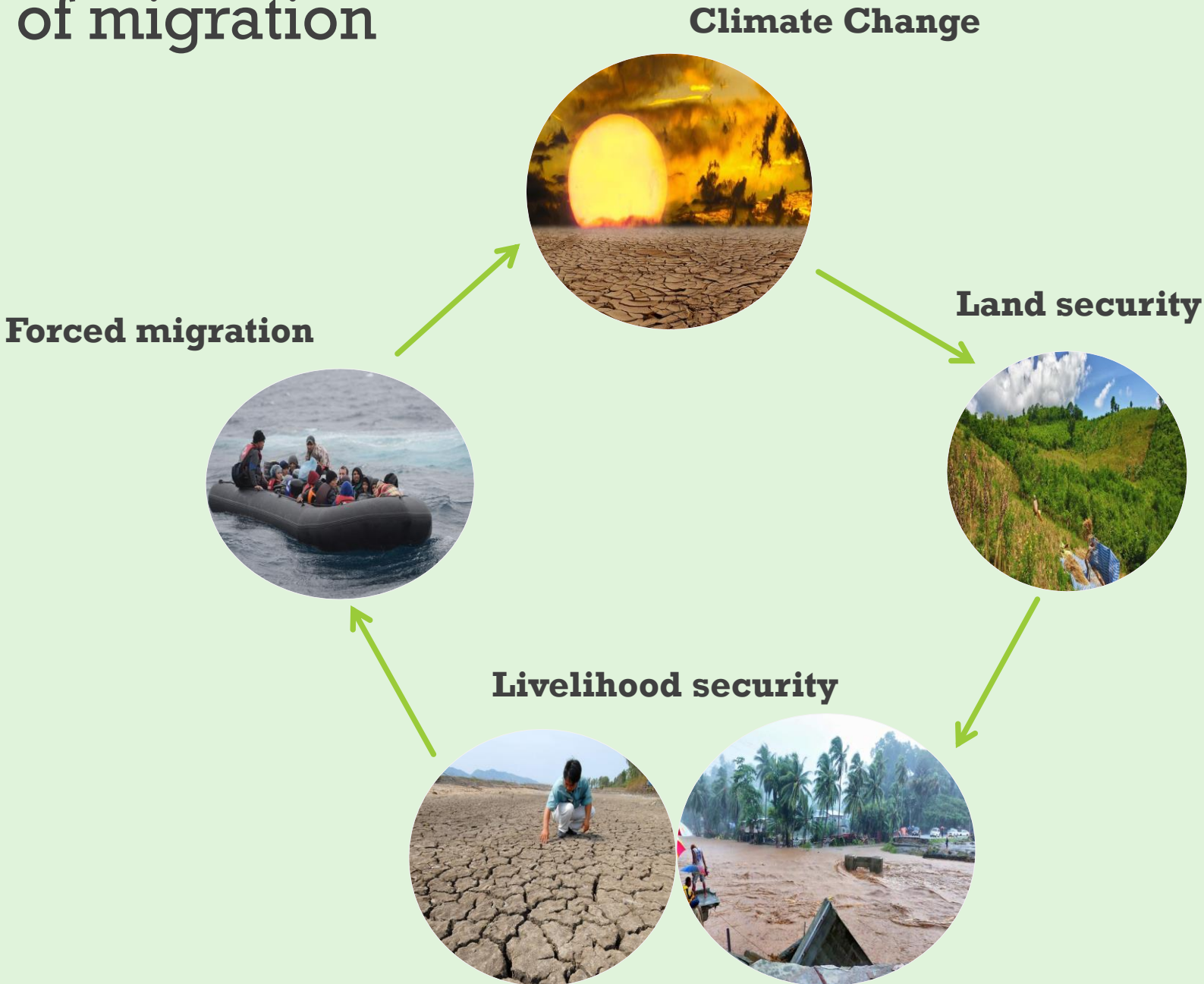


# Migration



# Trends of migration

(Campbell, 2014)



Land degradation





# Indian farmers suicides cases



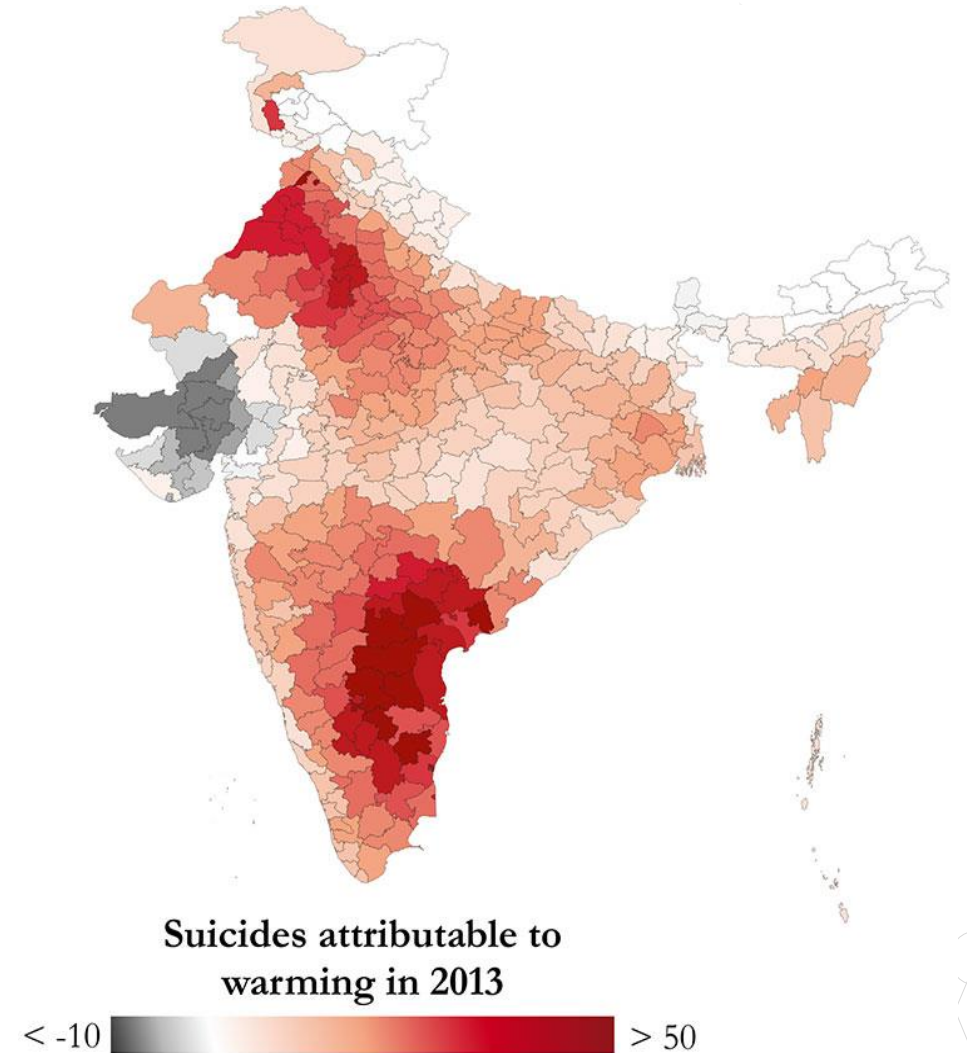
# Climate Change

- Due to El Niño And La-Niña effect India has been facing floods, drought, hurricanes and natural Perils.
- Few Years farmer managed with the ground water, but now ground water source totally exploited and salty water intrusion started so it is useless for the agriculture.
- Soil has been degrading due to devastating effects of intense agricultural practices.



# Reasons

- Unpredictable Weather Condition
- Lack Of Infrastructure for Agriculture
- Higher Cost Of Pesticides & Herbicides
- Continuously and Consecutively Crop failure
- Debt Trap
- Alcohol Addiction
- Mental Health Issues



# Government Policies



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- Subsidies for Seeds, Tractor & other Agricultural equipment
- Cheapest Electricity And Free Water
- No Income Tax
- Special land Ownership protection for Agricultural Land
- Premium Rates for Crop
- Kisan Credit Card (Easy Loan with Minimum Interest rate)
- Subsidies On Fertiliser
- MGNREGA National Rural Guarantee employment skim for minimum 100 Days
- Crop Insurance
- Loan Waiver 2008 INR 600 Billion

# Migration

- High debt convinced farmer to left the farming and start labor work in metro or nearby city
- Slums are full of unskilled labor
- Living conditions are unexplainable
- No Basic facilities ( proper sanitation arrangement )
- Families are separated for financial burden
- Heware Bazzar Example “Model Village”

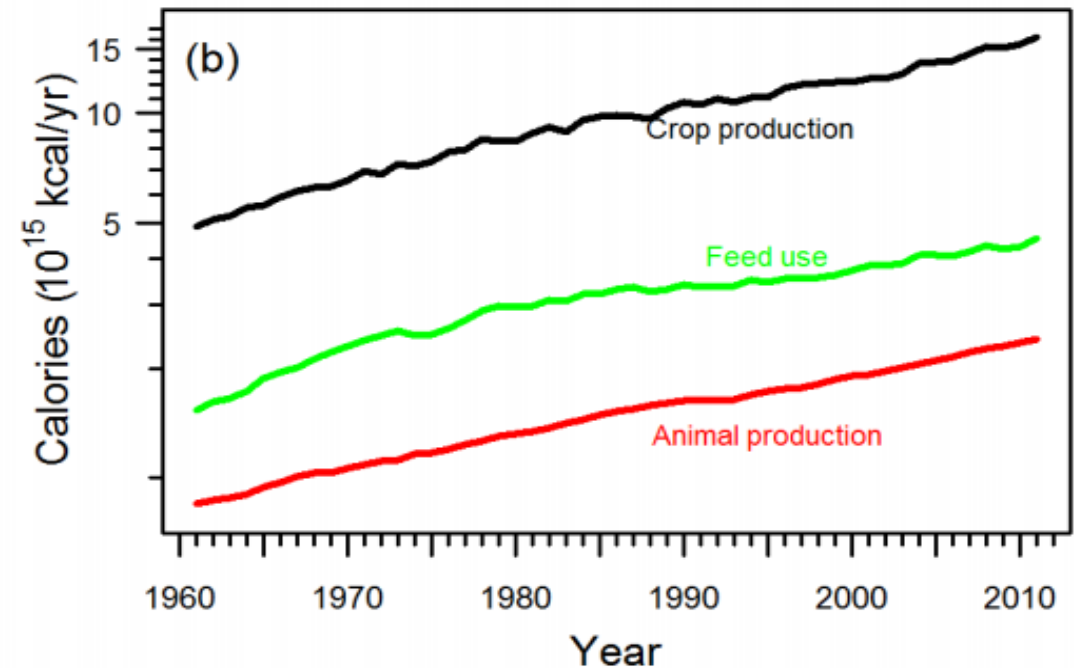
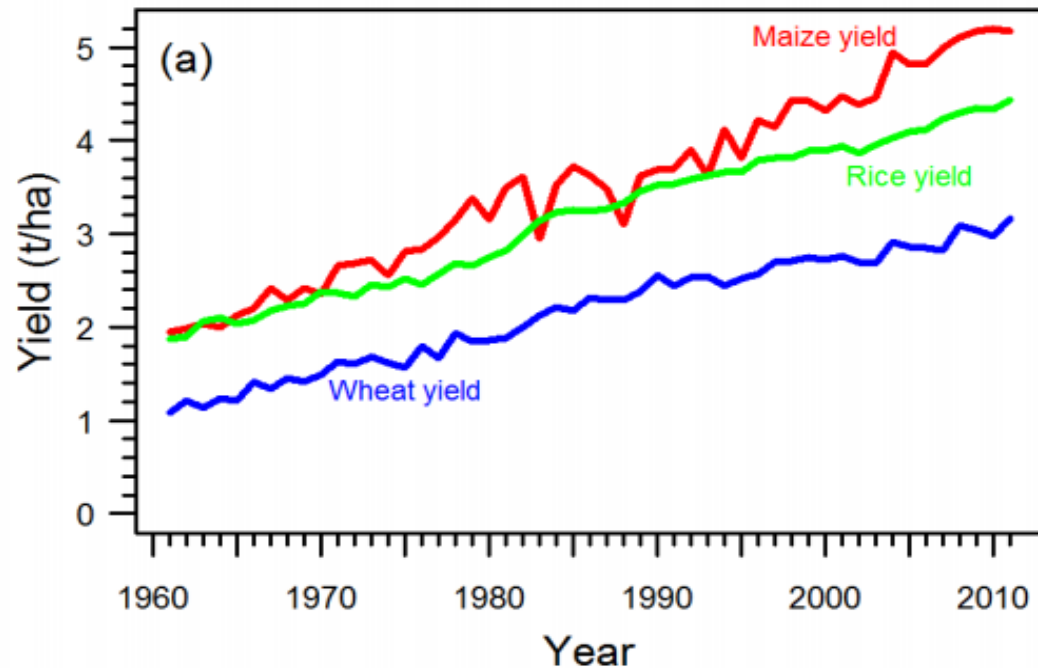
# Food Security



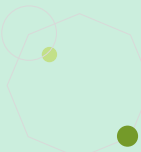
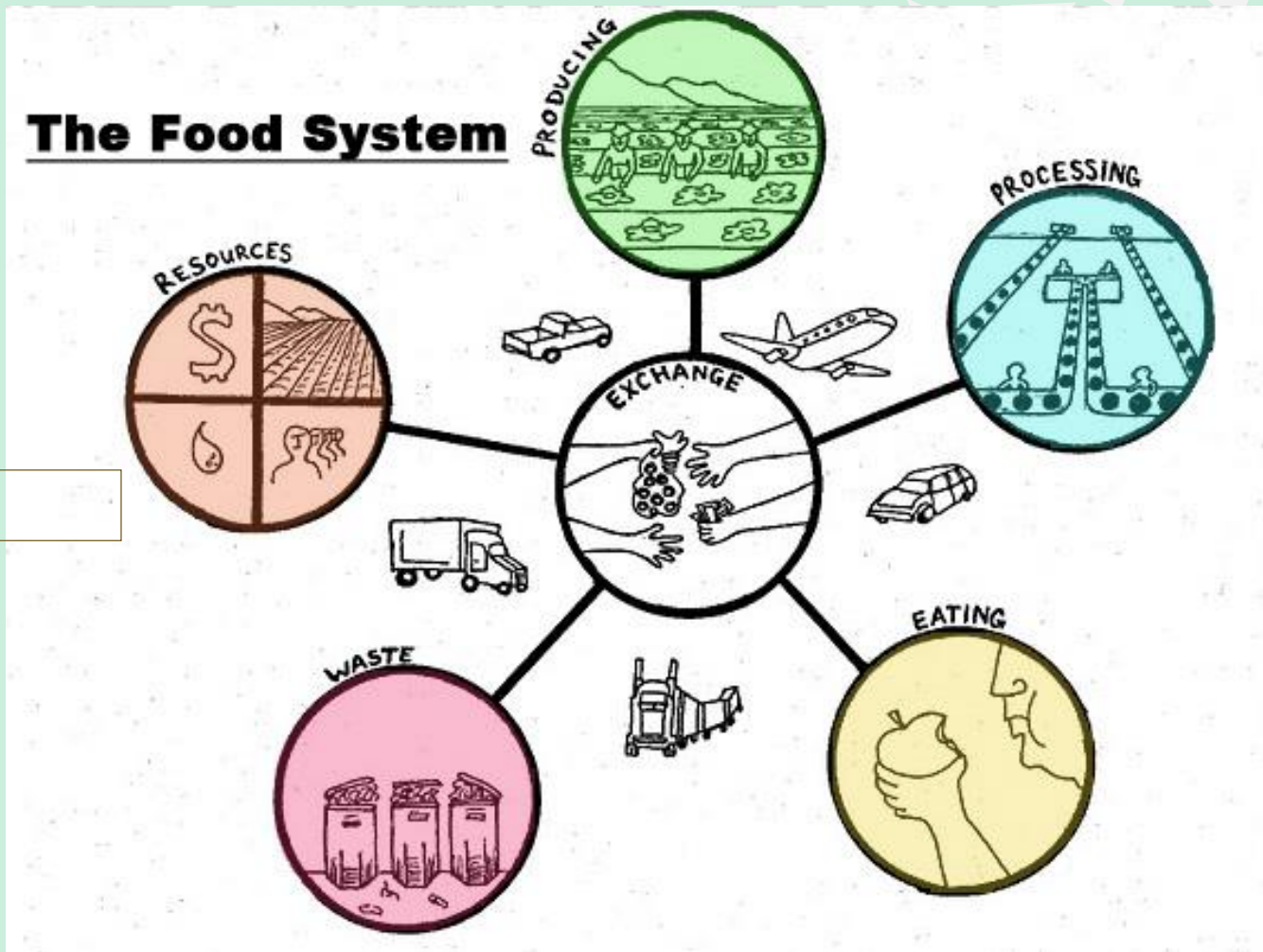
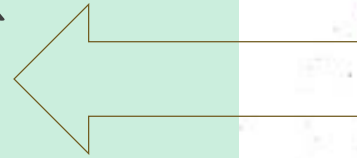
# Food Security

Exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

Agriculture at a global scale since 1960

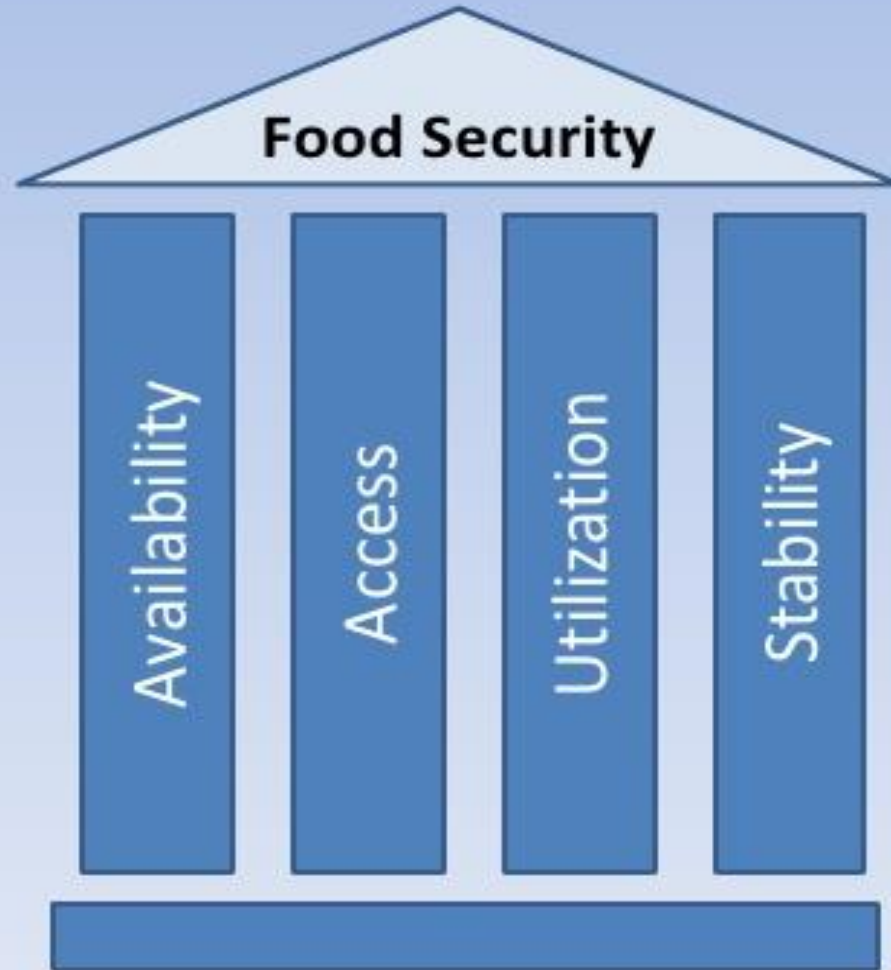


FS feeds majority of our population and gives work to 200 000 000 people.





# Four Pillars of Food Security



# Food availability

VS

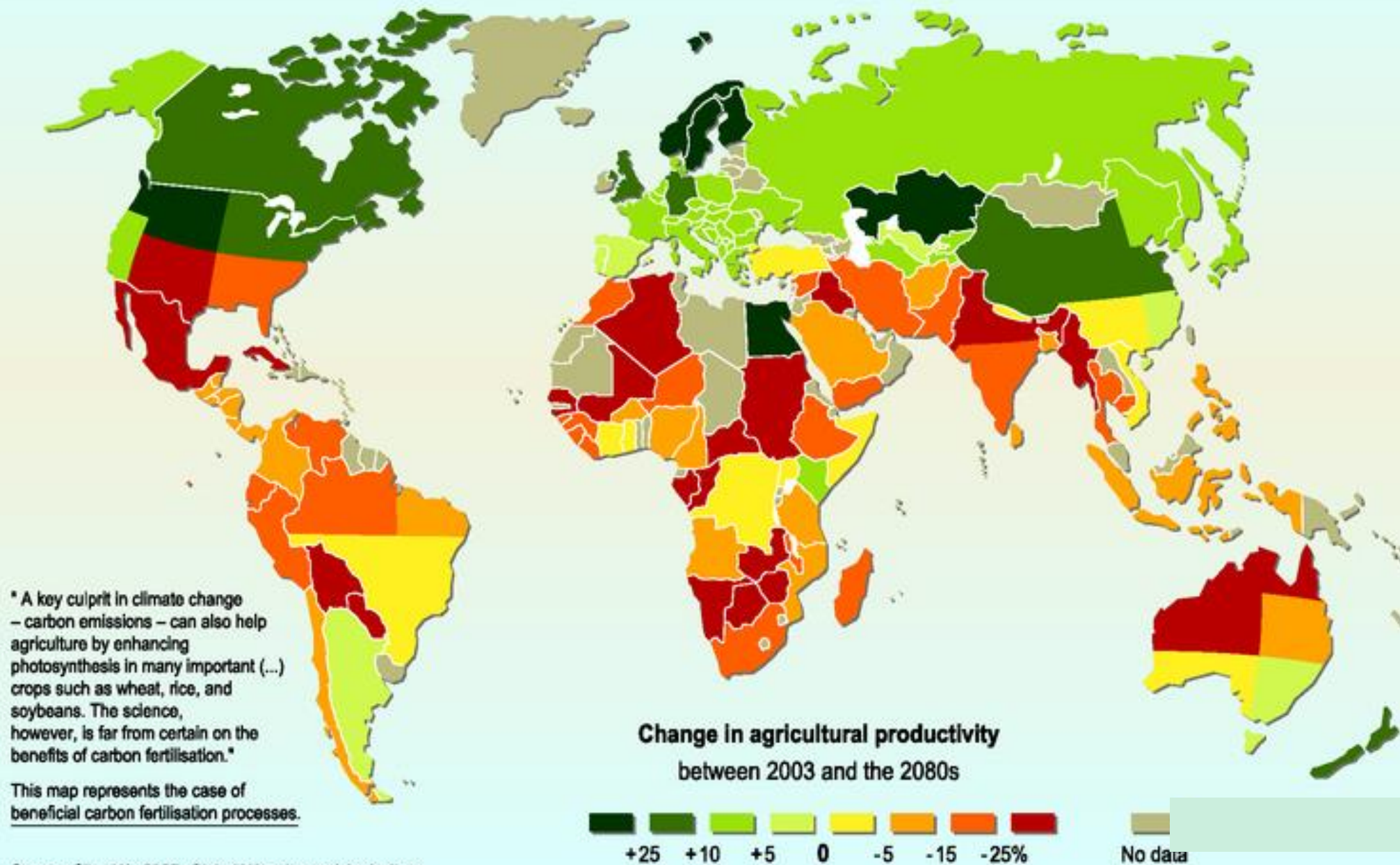


Food productivity

VS



# Projected impact of climate change on agricultural yields



\* A key culprit in climate change – carbon emissions – can also help agriculture by enhancing photosynthesis in many important (...) crops such as wheat, rice, and soybeans. The science, however, is far from certain on the benefits of carbon fertilisation.\*

This map represents the case of beneficial carbon fertilisation processes.

A third dimension – **food utilization** – has become increasingly prominent in food security discussions since the 1990s.

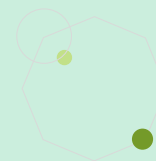
**Utilization** is commonly understood as the way the body makes the most of various nutrients in the food. This food security dimension is determined primarily by people's health status.



Food security was traditionally perceived as consuming sufficient protein and energy (**food quantity**). The importance of micro-nutrients for a balanced and nutritious diet (**food quality**) is now well appreciated.

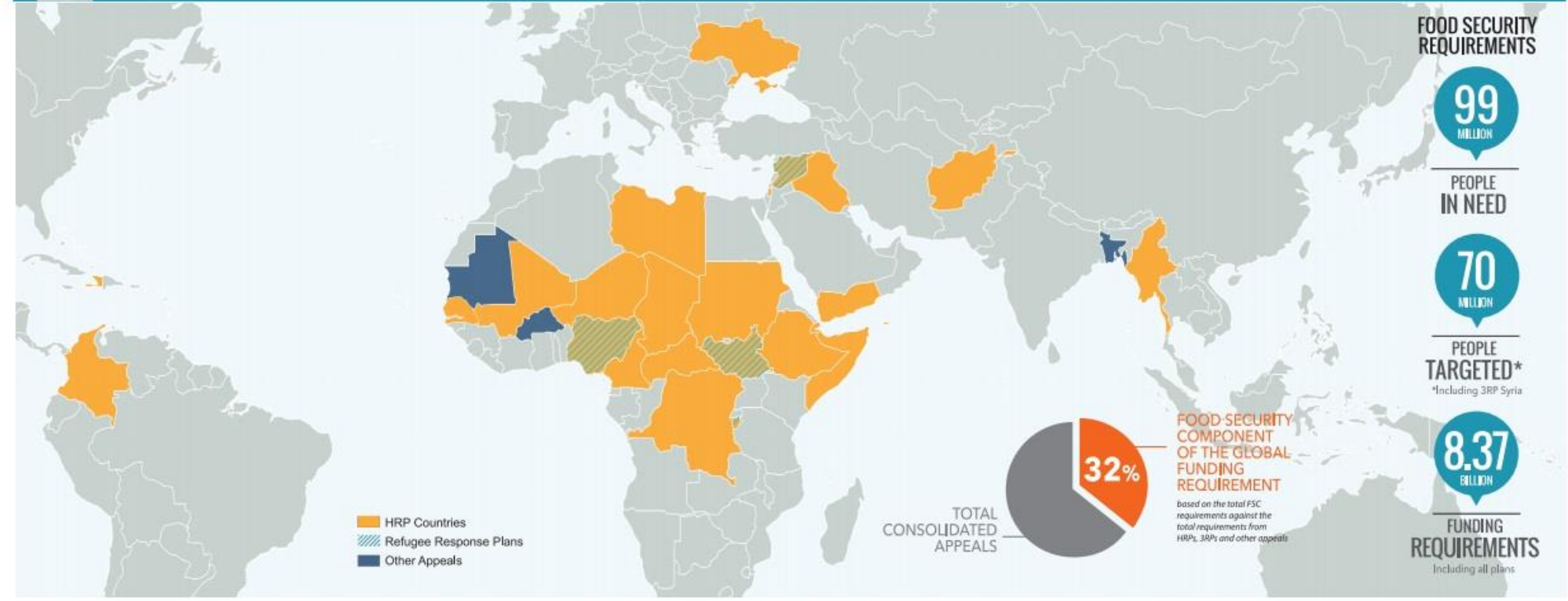
# Food stability

- The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations adds a fourth facet, Food Stability
  - A population, household or individual must have access to adequate food at all times
  - They should not risk losing access to food as a consequence of sudden shocks (e.g. an economic or climatic crisis) or cyclical events (e.g. seasonal food insecurity)
  - The concept of stability can therefore refer to both the availability and access dimensions of food security



# 2018 FOOD SECURITY COMPONENT GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW

February 2018



Country	Total Population	Refugee Population	Funding Requirement (\$M)	Food Security Sector %
<b>AFGHANISTAN</b>	34.3 MIL	1.9 MIL	\$90.5 M	21%
<b>BANGLADESH</b>	162.0 MIL	1.2 MIL	\$78 M	18%
<b>BURKINA FASO*</b>	20.9 MIL	620,394	\$15.5 M	26%
<b>BURUNDI</b>	11.7 MIL	2.6 MIL	\$23.8 M	16%
<b>CAMEROON</b>	25.9 MIL	2.6 MIL	\$65.7 M	22%
<b>CAR</b>	4.6 MIL	1.4 MIL	\$184.6 M	36%
<b>CHAD</b>	14.9 MIL	4 MIL	\$220.5 M	41%
<b>COLOMBIA</b>	49.1 MIL	2.2 MIL	\$35 M	22%
<b>DRC</b>	94.9 MIL	9.9 MIL	\$580.1 M	34%
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>	94.3 MIL	7 MIL	\$123.3 M	12%
<b>HAITI</b>	10.9 MIL	1.3 MIL	\$76.6 M	30%
<b>IRAQ</b>	36.9 MIL	1.9 MIL	\$150 M	27%
<b>LIBYA</b>	6.4 MIL	630,000	\$26 M	8%
<b>MALI</b>	18.9 MIL	4.1 MIL	\$103.4 M	39%
<b>MAURITANIA*</b>	4.2 MIL	602,000	\$58 M	56%
<b>MYANMAR</b>	53.8 MIL	778,815	\$59 M	32%
<b>NIGER</b>	21.1 MIL	1.4 MIL	\$150.3 M	44%
<b>NIGERIA*</b>	187.4 MIL	3.9 MIL	\$435.1 M	41%
<b>OPT</b>	6.9 MIL	1.6 MIL	\$288.9 M	54%
<b>SENEGAL</b>	13.9 MIL	814,000	\$6.7 M	39%
<b>SOMALIA</b>	12.3 MIL	6.2 MIL	\$632 M	45%
<b>SOUTH SUDAN</b>	12.7 MIL	5.7 MIL	\$827.5 M	48%
<b>SUDAN*</b>	40.9 MIL	4.8 MIL	\$200.4 M	26%
<b>SYRIA (WoS)*</b>	18.4 MIL	13.3 MIL	\$1.3 B	38%
<b>UKRAINE</b>	45.9 MIL	1.6 MIL	\$38.4 M	21%
<b>YEMEN</b>	29.3 MIL	17.8 MIL	\$1.27 B	43%
<b>REFUGEE RESPONSE PLANS</b>		434 K*	\$113 M	
<b>NIGERIA</b>		218 M	\$49 M	
<b>SOUTH SUDAN</b>		3.1 M	\$434 M	
<b>SYRIA</b>		6.7 M	\$717 M	
			\$2.62 M	

In 2018, the humanitarian community is collectively targeting 70.1 million people globally with both lifesaving and livelihoods food security assistance. There are thirty consolidated response plans involving FSC partners and national governments, with an overall value of US\$ 8.37 billion for the food security sector alone. In light of limited resources and competing crises, partners are implementing activities tailored contextually, and are ensuring that inter-sectoral collaboration is streamlined particularly with the Nutrition and WASH Clusters. Protracted, conflict related crises in Syria, Yemen, South Sudan, Nigeria and Somalia remain as priorities, in addition to the unfolding crises of the Sahel. Food Security responses account for over 30% of the overall global appeal in 2018.

For more details, please see the OCHA publication: <https://tinyurl.com/yb4ysoyz> and <http://www.fscluster.org>

\*Data from these countries are still pending finalisation

**LEGEND**

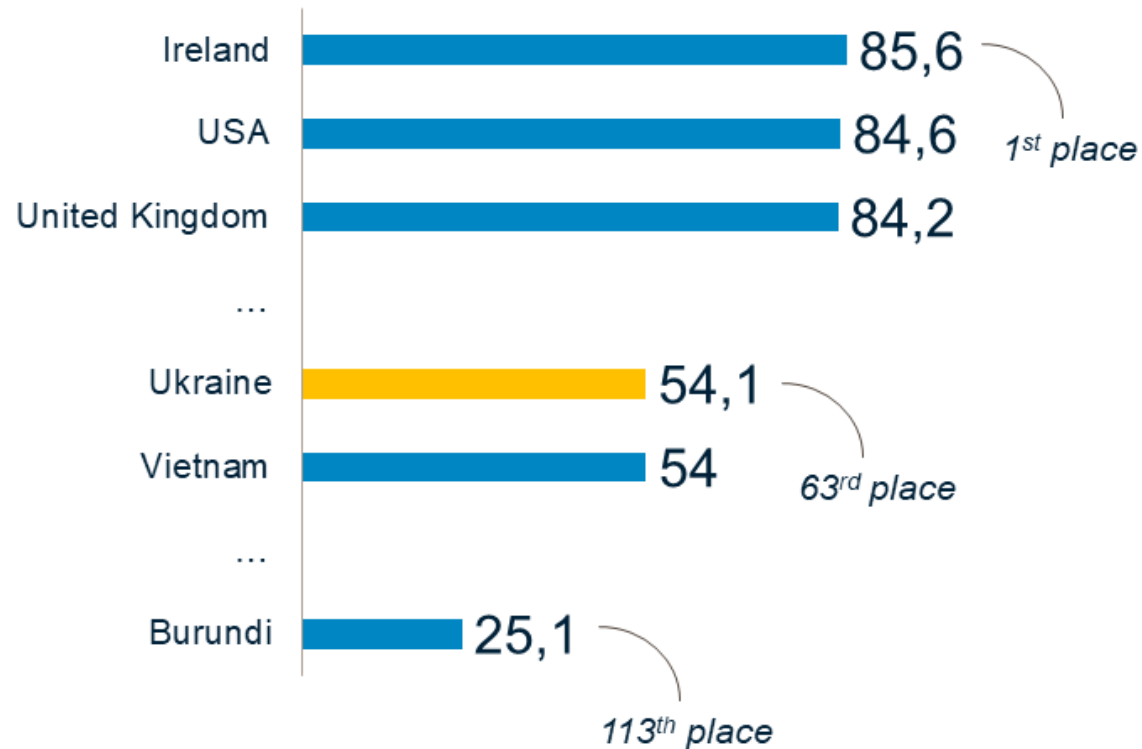
- FS FUNDING REQUIREMENT
- FS PEOPLE IN NEED
- FS PEOPLE TARGETED



Here

# Ukraine is Ranked 63<sup>rd</sup> in the Global Food Security Index

Score



Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit





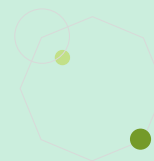
For food security objectives to be realized, **all four dimensions must be fulfilled simultaneously** .



For example, even if people have money (**access** ), if there's no food available in the market (**availability** ), people are at risk of food insecurity.

Furthermore, food security is also about quality, and that your body must be healthy to enable the nutrients to be absorbed (**utilization** ).

These 3 dimensions should be **stable** over time and not be affected negatively by natural, social, economic or political factors.



Food insecurity became a critical 'push' factor driving migration

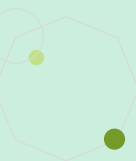
25-30% of total GHG emissions come from food system

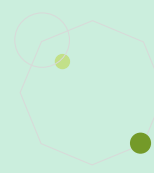
Many species have changed their ranges and abundances.

Since the pre-industrial period land air temperature has increased by 1.53°C

Warming resulted in an increased frequency of extreme events

<https://theyearsproject.com/learn/news/climate-refugees/>





# Desertification



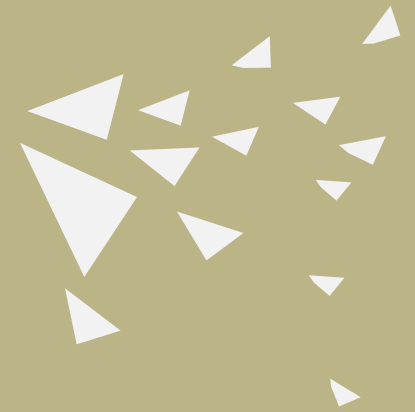


# Desertification; An Overview

- According to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (1994); Desertification is defined as land degradation in arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities.
- Desertification occurs mostly in the dry lands which comprises of arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid area and covers over 40 percent of the world's land including parts of North and southern Africa, Americas, Australia, the Middle East and Central Asia regions with over 2.7 billion people in total. Sadly the effect of desertification is evident mostly in developing countries of Africa and Asia.

# Continuation

- However, overexploitation, inappropriate land use and management and more importantly climate change have led to increased desertification all over the world.
- The result of Desertification is the reduction of sustainability of arid lands decline in the ability of the land to support surrounding population of people and animals, This means Agriculture cannot take place hence, Food often doesn't grow, water can't be collected as water sources dry up with as a result of little or no rainfall and rising weather temperature in the case of lake chad serving countries in sub Saharan Africa, hence, there is crisis in all facets leading to habitat shifts (migration).
- However, scientific findings project that Over 75% of the Earth's land area is already degraded, and over 90% could become degraded by 2050. Land degradation and climate change are estimated to lead to a reduction of global crop yields by about 10% by 2050. Most of this will occur in India, China and sub-Saharan Africa, where land degradation could halve crop production. By 2050, up to 700 million people are estimated to have been displaced due to issues linked to scarce land resources. The figure could reach up to 10 billion by the end of this century.



# Desertification as an Impetus for Social Crisis and Migration

- The increasing level of poverty in the dry lands of sub Saharan Africa where 41% and in Asia where 12% of the total population live in extreme poverty coupled with poor health care services, lack of education, lack of access to water results Social crisis and possible environment induced migration is imminent. Some of these countries are even faced with civil wars which worsens the effect of climate change caused desertification.
- However, most of these communities in the dry lands survive through subsistent farming and agriculture, some are even pastoralists and a number of them are even faced with armed conflict which makes them most vulnerable to the effects of desertification worsened by climate change. Effects like Loss of soil nutrients lower agricultural productivity, brings about crop failure which impairs food security leading to hunger and famine crisis. In addition, erosions and drought puts communities of dry lands into risks of drying water sources of lakes and rivers, resulting into lack of clean water, dusts from sand dunes will cause respiratory diseases posing further health crisis.

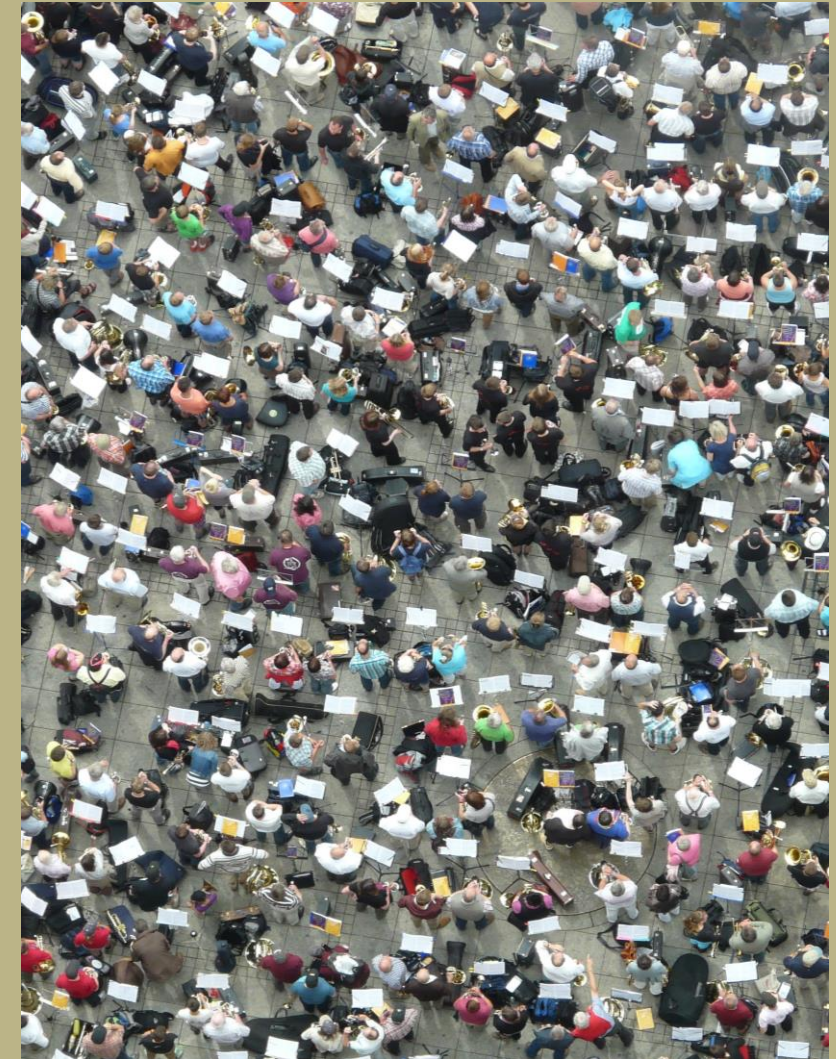


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# Continuation

- In the face of social crisis, communities have over the years adopted coping and adaptive mechanisms and resilience towards these environmental changes, Nevertheless these affected regions have also experienced environmental induced migrations. It is imperative for humans to respond to challenging conditions and crisis threatening their survival, these severe push factors and effects has informed internal and trans-border migration. Most environmental migrants move and settle in urban centers within their home countries, with smaller proportion migrating to neighboring countries and even smaller fraction of people migrate long distances to developed countries to seek favorable work and living conditions.
- The proportion of the global population in urban centers has risen from 10% in 1900 to more than 50% in 2009 and is projected to reach 59% by 2030. It is Important to note that Migration can either be seasonal or permanent and it is widely established that extreme weather events displace populations in the short term because of their loss of place of residence or economic disruption. Only a proportion of displacement leads to more permanent migration.



# Lake Chad region



**NIGER**



6.9m  
people food  
insecure

80%  
in Chad live  
below poverty  
line



**CHAD**

2.5m  
displaced due  
to climate  
change



90% of lake's  
surface lost over  
the last 50 years

25m rely  
on lake's  
resources



80-90%  
depend on the  
primary sector



**NIGERIA**

**CAMEROON**

Source: FAO, Flatiron



# Continuation

- In case of Sub Saharan Africa, the drying up of lake-chad is of significance to the issue of social crisis and migration in the region. Lake Chad is the world's shallowest lake; a great inland body of fresh water shared by Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria. It's critically important, both economically and culturally, for millions of people in one of the world's most impoverished regions.
- Lake Chad has shrunk by 90% since the 1960s, due to climate change, an increase in the population and unplanned irrigation. Its basin covers parts of Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon, and has been a water source for between 20 million and 30 million people.
- But with the desert encroaching further every year, it is getting increasingly difficult for families to make a living through agriculture, fishing and livestock farming. The United Nations projects that 10.7 million people in the Lake Chad basin need humanitarian relief to survive.
- The decreasing water levels of Lake Chad that has occurred since the latter half of the 20th century has led to the increasingly constrained migration and settlement of local groups from Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon, and Chad to the former lake floor. The lake's surface water now exists only in Nigeria and Cameroon, resulting in, for example, armed Udawa nomadic cattle herders from Niger crossing the border in Nigeria to access grazing land.



Thank you