TransRe: Building Resilience to Climate Change through Migration and Translocality

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TRANS RE ENVIRONMENT · MIGRATION · RESILIENCE

Background **Migration and Climate Change**

Migration and Climate Change

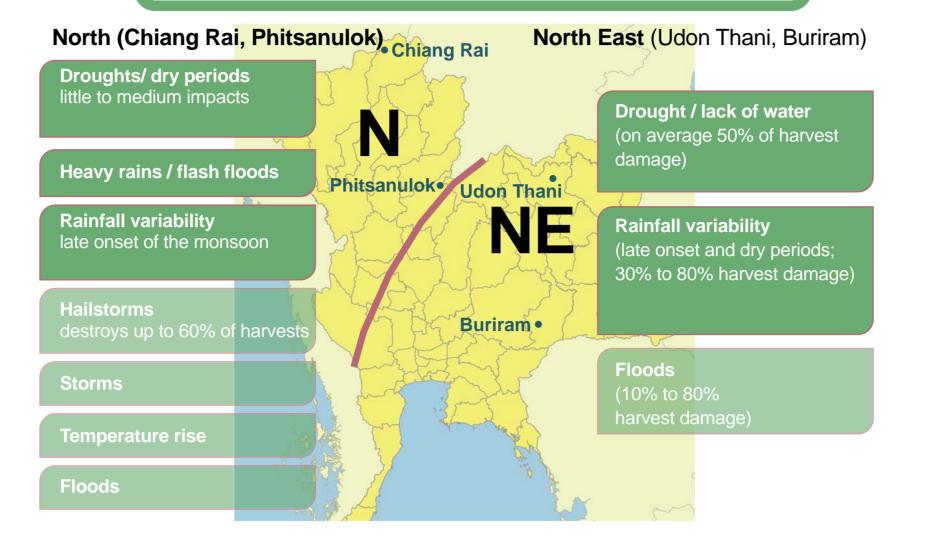
Climate change and migration are drawing in-

creasing interest from researchers, policy makers and the general public.

One-sided focus on climate change as a push

- factor contributing to migration and on resulting conflicts and humanitarian crises.
- The potential of migration for social resilience against environmental risks is neglected

Environmental risks to agriculture, and migration at the four research sites



Conceptual Approach Translocality and Resilience

Translocality

An actor-oriented perspective on spatial inter-connections and their social production.

Translocal approach captures the situated-ness during and after mobility and the simultaneous pluri-local embeddedness.

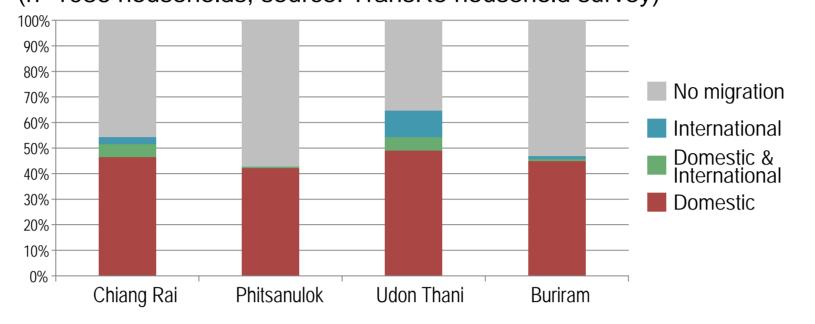
Social Resilience

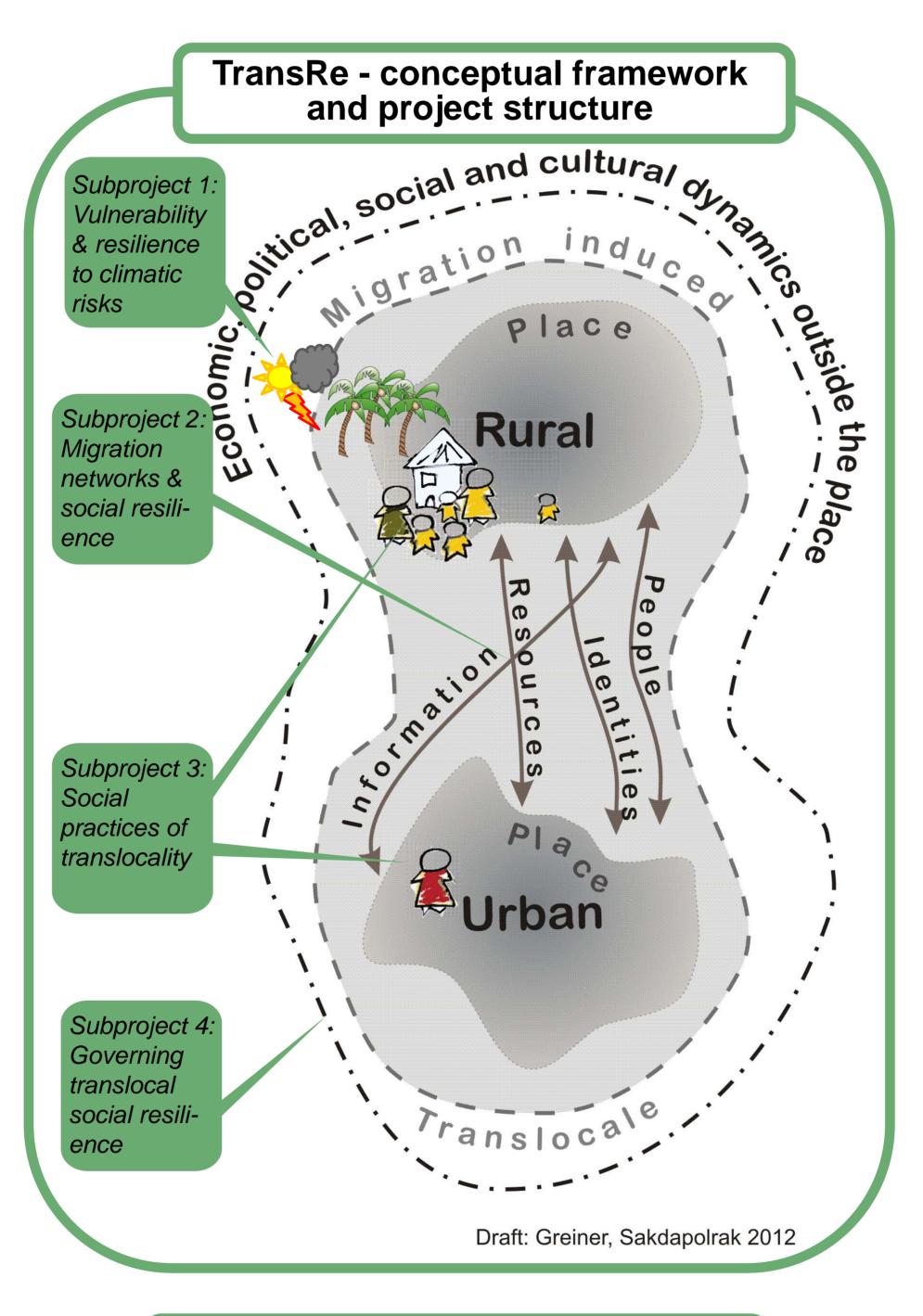
Migration and Climate Change in Thailand

- Rural livelihoods are exposed to various cli-
- mate change related risks
- Internal and international migration (e.g. Sin-
- gapore, Germany) is a driver of rural change
- Evidence of feed-back effects of migration on social resilience



Domestic and international migration Households with actual (May 2015) domestic and international migrants (n=1086 households, source: TransRe household survey)





Ability to respond to climatic risks and sustain livelihoods and well-being.

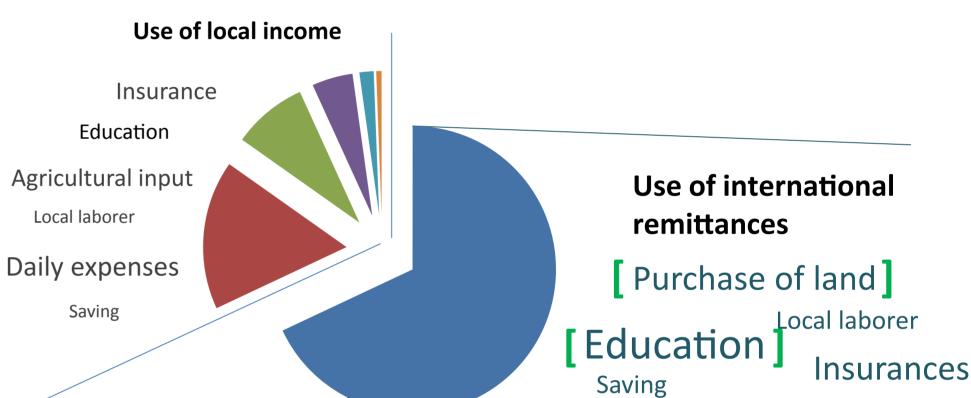
3 capacities of social resilience: coping, adaptive and transformative capacities.

Translocal social resilience

Social resilience against environmental risks; resulting from the multiple, translocal embed-

ding of actors, the associated translocal structrures and social practices.

> Importance of international remittances for household income



Agriculture in Thailand is highly dependent on sufficient rainfall and thus vulnerable to climate risks. (Image: Pauma

Methods Mixed Methods, case studies

Qualitative and Quantitative, transdisciplinary

Multi-method research design: combination of

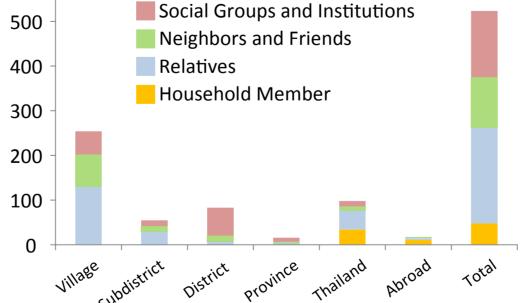
quantitative (panel survey) and qualitative (multi-sited ethnography, PRA) methods.

Comparative & multi-sited: Data gathering in 4 places of origin with different vulnerability profiles and places of destination (urban areas, Singapore & Germany) of migrants.

Action research: Research is carried out in close collaboration with practitioners and

Social support networks

Distribution of support networks by actor type and location



Data from ego-centered network analysis of households in 3 villages in 3 study sites (Buriram, Udon Thani, Phitsanulok) N_{HH}=39, N_{Alteri}=542 (excluding household

		Saving
Income source	Car	r & Motorbikes
International Remittanc		Agricultural machines
م 👝 Farm income (incl. cro	ps	Agricultural machines
န္မီ 📕 & livestock		New house
& livestock Scale business Scale from regular jo	iall	NEW HOUSE
ည္ 🔤 scale business		Agricultural input
ల్లో 📕 Salary from regular jo)	
Eease income		Daily expenses
O Daily labour		\backslash

(source of data: TransRe Project / University of Bonn, S. A. Peth)

mment: this figure is an aggregated depiction based on a self-assessment of HHs with international igrants. It only represents the perceived proportions of the different sources of income

Results Major messages

Migration - international, but especially dome-

- stic is an important strategy to diversify risks and increase income.
- Geographical and sectoral diversification of
 - income reduces household risks.

Remittances contribute to adaptive and

coping capacity (eg investments in agriculture and non-agriculture income, education, etc).

The contribution of translocality to resilience

- policy makers. Activities include pilot projects and toolkit development.
- Combination of dissemination modes, larger outreach: scientific publications & presenta- \square tions, working & position papers, blog, facebook, youtube.

members in the village)

Support network by households' land ownership

	Size of network	Share of translocal ties	Importance of translocal ties
No land			
Small land	-	-	++
Medium land	+	+	+
Large land	++	++	-

(Source: TransRe Project / University of Bonn, T. Rockenbauch)

is socially differentiated (e.g. by wealth and income, education).

Resilience through translocality Migration and

- translocality are not yet considered in interna-
- tional, national or local adaptation policies, but there is considerable interest.

GEFÖRDERT VOM



Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung



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