PANTEION UNIVERSITY OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES
EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

COST ACTION IS 1101
"Climate Change and Migration: Knowledge, Law and Policy, and Theory"

26 April 2013, Athens, Greece

WORKSHOP

Climate Change, Migration and the Urban Environment: Policy, Governance, Theory

PANTEION UNIVERSITY OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES
DESKOI Building
Main Conference Room

FINAL REPORT

COST ACTION IS 1101 ATHENS WORKSHOP SUMMARY

on Climate Change, Migration and the Urban Environment:

Policy, Governance, Theory

Athens 26/04/2013,

Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences –

The European Centre for Environmental Research & Training, EKePEK.

1. Introduction

According to the World Disasters Report 2012 of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, *which focuses on forced migration and displacement*, "the drivers that force people to migrate are complex and overlapping (Long and Crisp 2010). Rapid and slow-onset hazards, conflict and generalized violence can all drive migration from rural to urban areas, between and within urban areas. A combination of factors including economic pressure, may also force people to migrate.

In cities the displaced people hope to find increased security, more economic opportunity, greater access to services, anonymity, proximity to power brokers and sometimes greater access to assistance…. The urban displaced, however, are not all from rural areas. They may have fled one urban area for another, within or outside their country…. Disasters may also cause widespread destruction of buildings, creating displaced populations within a city…. The complex character of urban displacement drivers' means that people arrive with very different assets, vulnerabilities, expectations and aspirations…

Urban displacement presents both risks and opportunities…. Vulnerability is frequently a consequence of unplanned urban development itself, resulting in poor provision of infrastructure and services… Longstanding residents also suffer the consequences of poor urban governance and they are confronted in

slums with the same threats to their health, prospects for education and physical safety, and competition over land and resources…. The influx of displaced populations may compound the problems and risks that residents already experience". In some cases *climate change causes new challenges and problems (e.g. rising sea levels) whereas in other cases it will simply 'turn on the volume' of already existing phenomena such as drought, famine, flooding, etc.*

"In some instances, municipal authorities feel overwhelmed by 'normal' rural–urban migration, and consider the displaced an additional burden on overstretched resources and infrastructure. They may also be prejudiced against displaced populations due to ethnicity, political affiliation or perceived security threats… However, the settlement of displaced populations in urban areas can also bring economic benefits. For example, in many cities across the world, displaced populations are making a significant (though unquantifiable) contribution to the urban economy.

They contribute by providing skilled and unskilled labor, paying rents, creating new enterprises and spending remittances received from abroad… While urban refugees have never been completely absent or ignored, camp-based provision has been the mainstream traditional humanitarian response for several decades. The lack of support to displaced populations in urban areas creates chronic vulnerabilities or leaves acute needs unaddressed".

2. The workshop's concept

Climate change is routinely said to be one of the most significant global phenomena in the early twenty-first century. As such, it represents a new and emerging set of challenges for urban governance and urban planning, a point now widely discussed by both scholars and policymakers.

A workshop sponsored by COST Action IS1101 Climate change and migration, took place in Athens 26/04/2013, in Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences - the European Centre for Environmental Research & Training, EKePEK.

The purpose of this workshop was to focus debates about climate change and urbanism squarely on questions connected with migration. To date, most research addressing the intersections of climate change, migration and urbanism derives primarily from non-academic contexts such as third sector and international organizations.

The aim of this workshop was, thus, to widen the breadth of participation in this emerging field to include scholars working in the areas of urbanism and climate change. In this way, the workshop aimed to catalyze academic research at the interface of climate change and urbanism with a particular emphasis on migration and adaption. It was also designed as an agenda-setting workshop.

For that purpose a conceptual model approach was proposed in a way to provide a first causal chain approach with the aim of linking scenarios to impacts as follows:

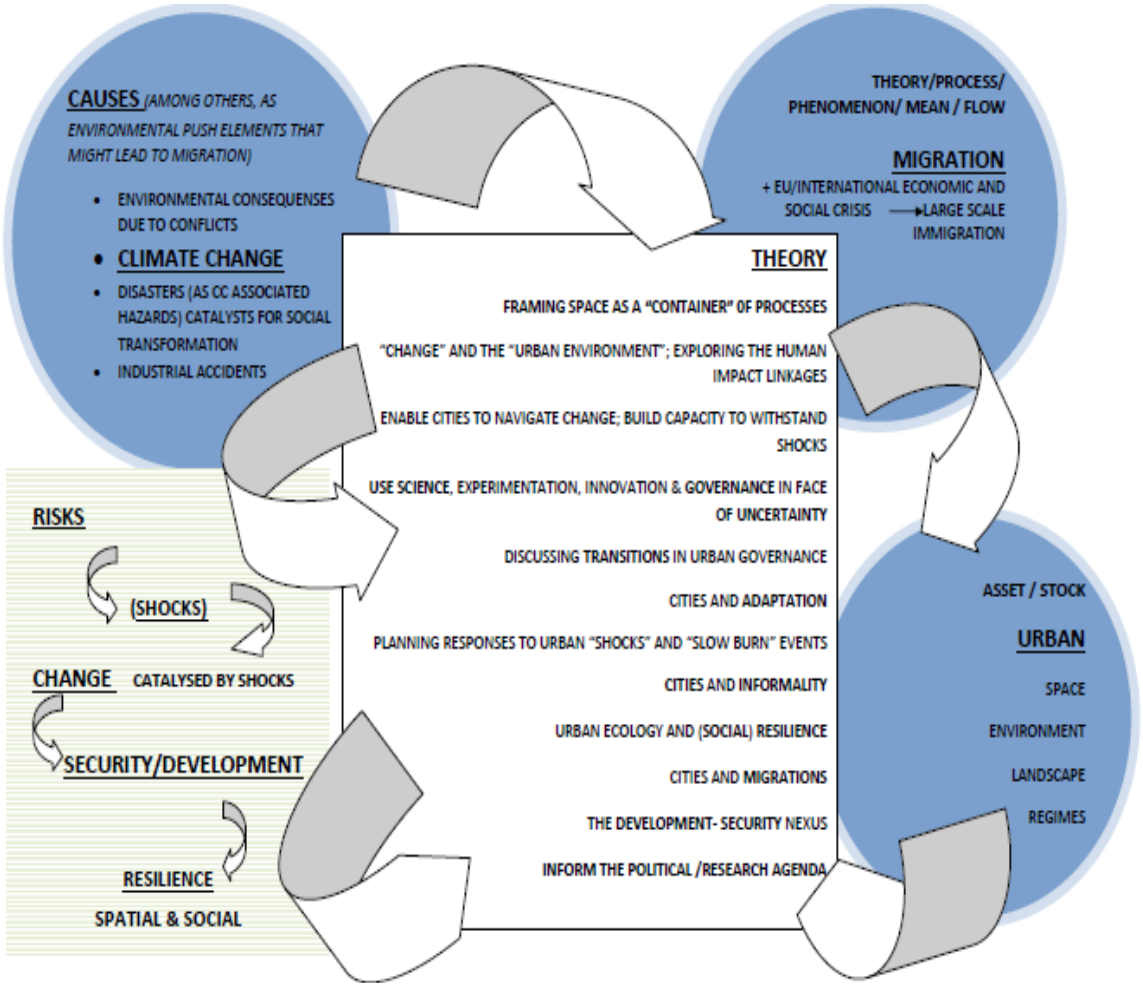

Figure 1: *Conceptual model approach*, from the presentation "Introductory Note: Climate Change Migration and the Urban Environment: An Agenda Setting Workshop", April 2013, *Dr. Ioulia Moraitou COST IS 1101 MC Core Group Member, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, EKEPEK, Athens Greece.*

Topics which the workshop focused on included but were not limited to:

- cities and climate change
- urban transitions
- urban resilience (including social resilience)
- urban adaption
- urban disaster risk reduction
- economics of urban hazards/risk
- global governance and urban risk
- post-disaster migration and the city
- urbanisation and human displacement
- urbanism, migration and human security
- urban areas on islands

3. <u>The Agenda</u> *(see also **ANNEX 2** and **ANNEX 3**)*

The Workshop's agenda started by an introductory note and built up in the following four sessions:

Introductory Note: Climate Change Migration and the Urban Environment: An Agenda Setting Workshop: by Prof. A. Baldwin, Chairman of the COST Action IS 1101 Durham University UK & Dr. Ioulia Moraitou COST IS 1101 MC Core Group Member, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, EKEPEK, Athens Greece.

Session 1: ***Climate Change, Migration and the Cities: The Environmental Challenge***

"Urbanization, internal migration and flooding: the vulnerability of migrants in Da Nang City, Vietnam", *Dr. Alexandra Winkels, Institute of Continuing Education, University of Cambridge, UK*.

"Contributions from SIDS for researching climate change, migration, and urbanism", *Dr. Ilan Kelman, CICERO, Norway*

"Social, Economic and Demographic Characteristics of the Households affected by Climate Extremes in the Becva River Basin, Czech Republic", *Robert Stojanov, Dmytro Vikhrov, Barbora Duží and Jiří Jakubínský, Department of Adaptation Strategies Research, Global Change Research Centre, The Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic.*

"Climate-Water-Migration Nexus: Scenarios for North Africa and Central Asia", *Jon Marco Church, Ph.D. , Assistant Professor of Regional Development,* **Sustainability and Politics, University of Reims, International Research Center on** *Sustainability (IRCS), France*

"Meet Dhaka! Introducing the challenges of the least livable city in the world and the opportunities carried by a managed urban planning" *Rathana peou van den Heuvel, Ph.D Regional Scenarios consultant for CGIAR- CRP7 of the Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCFAS) Visiting Professor ULAB, Visiting researcher BCAS, Dhaka, Bangladesh.*

Session 2: ***Climate Change, Migration and the Cities: The Territorial Challenge***

"Urban Adaptations to Climate Change: the potential of 'community resilience' in deprived and transient city districts", *Dr Amanda Smith, Nottingham Trent University, UK.*

"Industrial Development Induced Displacement: Some emerging issues (Empirical Evidences from Hajira Village of South Gujarat)", *Ankit Patel, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, India.*

"Green Walls as Elements of Green infrastructure Applications for Urban Rehabilitation and City Resilience", *Dr. Thomas Panagopoulos, University of Algarve, Campus de Gambels, 8005-139, Faro, Portugal.*

"Natural Resources and Livelihood Migration: Research Examples from South Africa and Mexico", *Professor Lori Hunter, Colorado University USA (presentation via skype)*

Session 3: ***Climate Change, Migration and the cities: The Human Rights Challenge***

15.15-15.35: "Urban integration, adaptation and human rights in the context of environmentally induced migration to Bangladeshi slums", *Pauline Brücker & Marie-Pierre Arseneault, Sciences Po, Paris, France.*

15.35-16.05: "Climate Change and Migration: Emerging humanitarian challenges for European states, cities and for civil society", *Bernhard Schneider Head of the Division for Legal Affairs and Migration of the Austrian Red Cross.*

Session 4: ***Workshop Synthesis & Concluding Remarks: Conclusions, next steps, recommendations***

Session Chaired by: *Dr. Francois Gemenne, COST IS 1101 MC Core Group Member, Sciences PO, Paris, FR.*

Workshop Synthesis & Concluding Remarks: Next steps, Recommendations

4. The conclusions

10 key priorities were underlined by the participants following the presentations and discussions held during the workshop. For them it is priority to further work focusing at:

- Linking with urban policies and local authorities and DRR, migration, environment and human rights; responding to the need of data missing so as to help resolve the challenge of downscaling models to the national/regional level
- Questioning the current trend of urbanization whether or not migrants live better in cities or in rural areas (acknowledging the false expectations and fantasies but also the lack of motivations, with the aim at reversing this trend; analyse some of the pull-factors such as perceptions of the health systems in place and the employment / housing conditions)
- Contacting research agents in the destination areas, in the cities (looking at the place of origin of migrants, researching the history of migrations and their historic-spatial representations and compiling quantitative data to conduct research in all urban areas, including the traditionally less affluent locations such as slums-favellas)
- Envisioning geographical planning of the economy (cities as new factories of new production places, fostering urban planning and investigating city relocation, acknowledging new cities built in dangerous areas, encouraging people to get installed in safer placements)
- Linking Urban governance and human rights, for political, economical, social and security reasons; checking the possibility to combine urban governance with the inclusion of territorial justice principles (urban policies more "migrant inclusive" aiming at changing the current trend in which cities exclude migrants outside their boundaries or in ghettos; researching the binary 'class struggle' and 'land use intensity'; breaking of the vicious circle between motivation and violation; cross looking at local governance and migrants political rights versus exclusion from integration and participation; understanding of the situation and building capacity at a national/regional level; available and new legal tools)
- Analyzing the relative importance of factors for migration and non migration; investigating the causes behind migration motivations; cross checking existing migration motivations for which definition of quality

of life; analyzing the causes behind the migration motivations as well as the capabilities /capacities to migrate

- Investigating the need for an EU citizenship or wider concept of belonging to a place versus statelessness? (people abandoning their countries of origin); maximizing the benefits of migration; approaching migration as capital for social resilience, aiming at meeting social cohesion and integration objectives; informing Governance to build community social capital infrastructure

- Researching the chapter 'Underprivileged social groups such as the migrants and their access to rights – the contribution of the local authorities in terms of policies and planning'; thinking beyond the rights, towards more efficient operationalisation

- Promoting the urban integration of international and or internal migration; merging integration with adaptation strategies; researching the intersection of integration, participation and human rights; compiling quantitative data on permanent and circular migration; coping strategies for urban areas

- As more pressure is put on transit and receiving countries and more pressure in urban areas, identifying a 'resources competition', the environmental and public health risks at a regional level is important in terms of research and policy agendas; a new theoretical background implicit in terms of resources scarcity and environmental impacts is needed; Investigating the links with migration motivations / profiles and governance at the local level could be of added value.

- The added value of the Athens COST workshop is a result of the participants' research fields' inter-disciplinarity and the variety of their countries of origin. The international character of this COST event is reflected in the total figures in terms of participation; 16 countries and 20 academic and research institutions were represented. 10 Postgraduate students from the department of International and European Studies from Panteion University (masters and PhDs) also attended the workshop and intervened in the discussions promoting thus the interaction with the academic community which is one of the main goals of COST programme in general. Moreover, assuring the participation of non- EU countries as well COST platform and activities were disseminated outside the EU borders.

ANNEX 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS (COST Action + post-grad students of Panteion University)

Status as of 2013-04-24 10:34:27

MEETING ATTENDANCE LIST (ECOST-MEETING-IS1101-260413-028212) - version 1.0

Meeting day 1 of 1 (2013-04-26)

Meeting Title: WGIII: Climate Change, Migration and the Urgan Environment: policy, governance, theory		Start Date: 2013-04-26	End Date: 2013-04-26
Action Number: IS1101			
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26			

Climate change, Migration and the Urban Environment: policy, gove			governance&theory	
	26/4/2013 Athens			
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ANNEX 2: WORKSHOP'S AGENDA

COST ACTION IS 1101

"Climate Change and Migration: Knowledge, Law and Policy, and Theory"

WORKSHOP

"Climate Change, Migration and the Urban Environment: policy, governance, theory"

Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences
European Centre for Environmental Training,
26 April 2013, Athens, Greece

AGENDA

09.45-10.30: Welcoming address & Introduction

Session Chaired by: *Dr. Francois Gemenne, COST IS 1101 MC Core Group Member, Sciences PO, Paris, FR.*

10.00-10.10: Welcoming Address: by Professor Grigoris Tsaltas, Rector of Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences Athens Greece.

10.10-10.30: Introductory Note: Climate Change Migration and the Urban Environment: An Agenda Setting Workshop: by Prof. A. Baldwin, Chairman of the COST Action IS 1101 Durham University UK & Dr. Ioulia Moraitou COST IS 1101 MC Core Group Member, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, EKEPEK, Athens Greece.

10.30-12.15 Session 1: Climate Change, Migration and the Cities: The Environmental Challenge

Session Chaired by: *Dr. Anja Mihr, Ass. Professor, MC Core Group Member, Working Group II Coordinator Utrecht University, the Netherlands*

10.30-10.50: "Urbanization, internal migration and flooding: the vulnerability of migrants in Da Nang City, Vietnam", *Dr. Alexandra Winkels, Institute of Continuing Education, University of Cambridge, UK*.

10.50-11.10: "Contributions from SIDS for researching climate change, migration, and urbanism", *Dr. Ilan Kelman, CICERO, Norway*

11.10-11.30 Coffee break

11.30-11.50: "Social, Economic and Demographic Characteristics of the Households affected by Climate Extremes in the Becva River Basin, Czech Republic", *Robert Stojanov, Dmytro Vikhrov, Barbora Duží and Jiří Jakubínský, Department of Adaptation Strategies Research, Global Change Research Centre, The Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic.*

11.50-12.10: "Climate-Water-Migration Nexus: Scenarios for North Africa and Central Asia", *Jon Marco Church, Ph.D. , Assistant Professor of Regional Development, Sustainability and Politics, University of Reims, International Research Center on Sustainability (IRCS), France*

12.10-12.30: "Meet Dhaka! Introducing the challenges of the least livable city in the world and the opportunities carried by a managed urban planning" *Rathana peou van den Heuvel, Ph.D Regional Scenarios consultant for CGIAR- CRP7 of the Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCFAS) Visiting Professor ULAB, Visiting researcher BCAS, Dhaka, Bangladesh.*

12.30- 12.40: Discussion

12.40-14.50 Session 2: Climate Change, Migration and the Cities: The Territorial Challenge

Session Chaired by: *Jon Marco Church, Ph.D. , Assistant Professor of Regional Development, Sustainability and Politics, University of Reims, International Research Center on Sustainability (IRCS), France*

12.40-13.00: "Urban Adaptations to Climate Change: the potential of 'community resilience' in deprived and transient city districts", *Dr Amanda Smith, Nottingham Trent University, UK.*

13.00-13.20: "Industrial Development Induced Displacement: Some emerging issues (Empirical Evidences from Hajira Village of South Gujarat)", *Ankit Patel, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, India.*

13.20-14.30 Lunch break

14.30-14.50: "Green Walls as Elements of Green infrastructure Applications for Urban Rehabilitation and City Resilience", *Dr. Thomas Panagopoulos, University of Algarve, Campus de Gambels, 8005-139, Faro, Portugal.*

14.50-15.15 Discussion

15.15-16.30 Session 3: Climate Change, Migration and the cities: The Human Rights Challenge

Session Chaired by: *Professor Grigoris Tsaltas, Rector of Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences Athens Greece.*

15.15-15.35: "Urban integration, adaptation and human rights in the context of environmentally induced migration to Bangladeshi slums", *Pauline Brücker & Marie-Pierre Arseneault, Sciences Po, Paris, France.*

15.35-16.05: "Climate Change and Migration: Emerging humanitarian challenges for European states, cities and for civil society", *Bernhard Schneider Head of the Division for Legal Affairs and Migration of the Austrian Red Cross.*

16.05-16.30 Discussion

16.30-17.00 Coffee break

17.00-18.30: *Session 4: Workshop Synthesis & Concluding Remarks: Conclusions, next steps, recommendations*

Session Chaired by: *Dr. Francois Gemenne, COST IS 1101 MC Core Group Member, Sciences PO, Paris, FR.*

17.00-18.00: Workshop Synthesis & Concluding Remarks

Next steps, Recommendations

18.00-18.30: "Natural Resources and Livelihood Migration: Research Examples from South Africa and Mexico", *Professor Lori Hunter, Colorado University USA (presentation via skype)*

18.30 End of works

20.00 Dinner

ANNEX 3: ABSTRACTS

"Urbanization, internal migration and flooding: the vulnerability of migrants in Da Nang City, Vietnam"

Dr. Alexandra Winkels, Institute of Continuing Education, University of Cambridge, UK.

Migration is widely considered a pathway that helps individuals and households to diversify livelihoods in response to economic, socio-political and climatic risks at origin by re-orienting activities from a often limited, or threatened, natural resource base, failing markets and lacking employment in rural areas to places where attaining better livelihoods seems more likely. However, despite the presence of a wider range of livelihood opportunities, destinations can also present new challenges to migrants. This has recently been highlighted by studies showing how environmentally induced migrants and displaced persons may end up in locations subjected to different natural hazards, economic instability and conflict (Foresight, 2011). Further, the vulnerabilities of migrants in the urban context often relate to the spatial, social and economic marginalisation of migrants. Movement to high density urban areas with inadequate infrastructure, often located on land not zoned for residence means migrants may be at higher risk from exposure to climate hazards. Employment opportunities are often limited to informal and high-risk occupations and access to public services such a health care and schools are frequently restricted (UNDESA 2011). However there still remains paucity of empirical research on migrant livelihood vulnerability, especially in the context of internal migration to urban areas prone to natural hazards.

This paper is based on an on-going study of migrants in Da Nang City examining the vulnerability of migrants in relation to flooding. The comparison of migrants and long-term residents includes the examination of the spatial distribution of migrants, whether and how the institutional inclusion/ exclusion from essential services such as access to schools, health care, loans, land etc. makes a difference to the vulnerability to floods, and whether migrants have different ways to adapt to flooding events. The paper will discuss whether and how differential vulnerabilities are related to migrant status and what this means for both urban planning and disaster management.

"Contributions from SIDS for researching climate change, migration, and urbanism"

Dr. Ilan Kelman, CICERO, Norway

Most of the theory, policy, and practice discussions regarding climate change, migration, and urbanism emerge from a large-scale perspective. They tend to focus on megacities, implicitly assuming significant numbers of land-based migrants either to or from a vast continent swathe. That contrasts with the populist poster children of migration and climate change being small, low-lying islands, often portrayed as being rural dwellers relying on subsistence livelihoods and traditional knowledge. Yet, in addition to more stereotypical urban environments such as Port-au-Prince and Santo Domingo, Small Island Developing States (SIDS) provide some unique urban insights into the discussions on climate change and migration.

For example, the capital of the Maldives is its own, 100% urban, island. Barbados is one of

the most densely populated countries in the world, with much of the western and southern coasts being urban strips. Tarawa, Kiribati is a narrow, urban atoll with the ocean's waves often lapping over parts of the main road--from both sides.

To widen and deepen the agenda of investigations into climate change, migration, and urbanism, exploring urban areas on SIDS reveals two truisms which are often neglected in research, policy, and practice on climate change and migration:

1. People have always migrated for many reasons, environmental and non-environmental. Urbanism and climate change, each as a comparatively new phenomenon, will not necessarily change that. A better understanding of why people migrate to and from urban areas is needed.

2. Urbanism and ruralism are not dichotomies, but gradations on a continuum including suburbanism and peri-urbanism. A better understanding is needed of the degree of influence of climate change on (vertical and horizontal) urbanism and of urbanism on migration. This presentation further contributes to agenda-setting for research, policy, and practice by suggesting two further research areas deserving of more attention within the contemporary context of island urbanism and migration under climate change:

1. When land-based migration is not feasible for long distances, as for many SIDS, is migrating to a city in a new country (via air or ocean) viewed as being especially different from migrating to a city within the same SIDS (via air or ocean)?
2. SIDS have regularly experienced linear and circular migration, with migration to cities in particular always having been assumed to be a necessary and welcome component of maintaining life and livelihoods on SIDS. If SIDS are to be evacuated due to climate change, how does that change SIDS' people's view of migration to cities?
3. Ecosystem-based adaptation is prominent across all SIDS locations. How can ecosystem-based adaptation be better used in SIDS cities to reduce incentives for off-island migration?

"Social, Economic and Demographic Characteristics of the Households affected by Climate Extremes in the Becva River Basin, Czech Republic"

Robert Stojanov, Dmytro Vikhrov, Barbora Duží and Jiří Jakubínský, Department of Adaptation Strategies Research, Global Change Research Centre, The Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic.

We investigate social, economic and demographic characteristics of the households and their adaptation strategies in the region affected by climate extremes, focusing on floods occurrence during past 15 years period. The main research questions are: What social and economic factors, such as education and incomes influence household adaptation to climate extremes the most? Could job commuting be viewed as one of the coping strategy to weather-climate extremes? Can we consider migration-resettlement as adaptation to be (such) a successful strategy? Can insurance be perceived as adaptation strategy?

Target area is located along upper and middle part of the Becva River basin in the East part of the Czech Republic. We used the coping/adaptation strategies to climate extremes concept and the environment-development-migration nexus as the main theoretical approaches. We apply mixed empirical research and case study approach from the methodological perspective. We proceed with quantitative research through the conducting face-to face

questionnaires with household residents (N=304) in high, low and no risk area in relation to flood occurrence. We designed set of the questions to find out any relation among experiences with floods, the level of damages, migration-resettlement (or commuting) and applied emergency and adaptation measurements.

"Urban Adaptations to Climate Change: the potential of 'community resilience' in deprived and transient city districts"

Dr Amanda Smith, Nottingham Trent University, UK, amanda.smith02@ntu.ac.uk

With more than half of the world's population now living in urban areas, and cities accounting for 80% of greenhouse gas emissions, cities are often seen as crucial sites for mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Efforts to undertake climate change adaptations in cities are significantly hampered by issues such as (but not limited to) the recent financial crisis; rising fuel costs; increasing urban unemployment; lack of infrastructure investment; heightened social alienation; socio-economic polarisation; and increased migration and transience of population. In addition, top-down, centrally-led, initiatives have seen limited progress in terms of galvanising public support or bringing about local level changes in attitudes and behaviours towards climate change adaptations. Recently, the concept of resilience has been deployed in governance and policy discourses as a means of tackling some of these issues. In particular, a focus on community resilience and enabling communities to shore up 'their' security to imminent crises associated with climate change have played a central role in these discourses. However, caution that the concept of resilience may become the latest hollow rhetorical device (akin to that of sustainable development) warrants a closer analysis of such claims and practices.

The aim of this paper is to provide a critical analysis of the use of the discourses of community resilience in the UK. Specifically, the paper will focus on research conducted on and with (as a participant researcher) a community project aimed at addressing adaptation to climate change and rising energy costs by building resilience in a disadvantaged diverse (transient) neighbourhood in Nottingham by running money saving home insulation projects and community DIY workshops organised by Timebank volunteers. It will highlight issues associated with imposing community resilience where cities experience high levels of multiple deprivation and will suggest the potential of bottom-up approaches to bring about community development, bonding and ultimately resilience.

"Industrial Development Induced Displacement: Some emerging issues (Empirical Evidences from Hajira Village of South Gujarat)"

Ankit Patel, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, India.

The present paper argues that though in terms of investment and import-export, the industrial development remained attractive in Hajira area but in terms of social, human and environmental aspect it has remained far behind. The development is still seen in terms of mere economic growth. Due to industrialization the local people are affected adversely. In absence of proper policy and packages, the 'quality of life' of the local people has deteriorated notably after the industrialization. The Industries has given least attention to the Resettlement and Rehabilitation aspect as a part of their project activity. Still, industrialists

follow common practice of taking land, permanent sources of livelihood by giving cash compensation, which often find too low to purchase alternative land in the vicinity area.

The definition of 'affected people' is also found narrow. It is not consider as affected to those who are indirectly suffered. Agriculture labors, fishermen, animal reares and sharecroppers are some of the example of it. Landlessness, joblessness has increased manifold. They also lost rights to use common property resources. Except few majority of the local people have not benefited by the direct or indirect opportunities of employment that have emerged out of industrialization. Out of frustration, the consumption of alcoholism has increased. Environmental problem became worrisome. It has resulted in compounding health risk. Gender problem has also aggravated.

Majority; especially the vulnerable groups perceive that they have become the 'victims of development', which often reflected in the form of frequent protests/agitation.

In the whole process the State has remained tilted towards the industrialists. People generally left to find the solutions of their problems on their own. Industrialists generally woo the affluent section of the rural society and tried to get their work done by playing petty politics with the local groups. At present simultaneously two worlds has existed side by side; one the world of industrialist and their employees, another is of local village people. The former is full of facilities while the later is reverse in their condition. On the whole people are very much dissatisfied and alienated with the present state of affair which calls for immediate attention of the policy maker and the concerned authorities for the 'sustainable development'.

The paper is based on author's empirical work that has carried out in village Hajira near Surat as a part of M.Phil. Program.

"Green Walls as Elements of Green infrastructure Applications for Urban Rehabilitation and City Resilience"

Dr. Thomas Panagopoulos, University of Algarve, Campus de Gambels, 8005-139, Faro, Portugal.

Despite of greenery has always played an important role in the city, contemporary urban spaces are currently dominated by building structures to the detriment of natural elements, causing congestion, pollution and in the southern countries the phenomenon called "heat island effect" in the city during the summer. Green spaces are a fundamental element of cities not only because they improve the city's image, from an aesthetic point of view, but also due to social, cultural and environmental benefits. Green Infrastructure has recently gained prominence as a planning tool at regional and local levels. However, greater attention is needed on integrating the environmental and social benefits produced, particularly in the context of climate change adaptation and mitigation. On the other hand, one of the reasons of the recent shrinking of the Portuguese big cities is the sense of insufficient contact with nature and deterioration of the city microclimatic conditions.

Recently, Portuguese urban rehabilitation rules emphasize the importance of sustainability. Therefore, is critical to find innovative solutions, especially with regards the integration of vegetation in historical areas. Green walls can be a step towards achieving sustainable urban rehabilitation, due to the lack of free space in the compact urban fabric. This paper reflects about the benefits of green walls in the contemporary city, and make a link of the COST IS1101 with the starting COST Action FP1204 about "Green infrastructure approach: linking environmental with social aspects in studying and managing urban forests".

"Urban integration, adaptation and human rights in the context of environmentally induced migration to Bangladeshi slums"

Pauline Brücker & Marie-Pierre Arseneault, Sciences Po, Paris, France.

This article focuses on challenges raised by internal migration to cities in the light of growing environmental changes. Using the example of Bangladesh, a well-known country for both recurrent natural disasters and slow onset events, it analyzes integration of new urban dwellers such as temporary, circular and permanent migrants.

The paper questions national and international policies with regards to urban integration of such migrants. It argues that the potential of internal migration is not fully realized because of several core obstacles that compromise migrants' integration. These obstacles are analyzed through the scope of four integration pillars: spatial, social, economic and judicial. Such an assessment highlights the current challenges faced by Southern countries with fast urban expansion rates, especially in a context of very high environmental vulnerability, in absorbing and protecting migrants.

It also underscores gaps in current climate change and disaster risk reduction policies with regards to urban management of environmental migrants, in the light of adaptation strategies. It therefore suggests (i) policy recommendations for a better integration of migrants in the interest of the State, the migrants and their community of origin – both from a human right and human security perspective; (ii) qualitative and quantitative research paths to allow both contextualized policy-making but also greater inclusion of urban environmental migrants in international discussions.

"Climate Change and Migration: Emerging humanitarian challenges for European states, cities and for civil society"

Dr. Bernhard Schneider, Head of the Division for Legal Affairs and Migration of the Austrian Red Cross.

In times of deep economic and financial crisis, EU states and the EU itself are showing a growing tendency to close European borders for migrants, to illegalize and prevent the entry of third country nationals as much as possible and to externalise international protection for potential asylum seekers to third countries outside the EU. This policy is already creating a lot of concern among humanitarian civil society actors, but it becomes even more unfortunate and untimely with a view to the drastic challenges which climate change migration is going to pose over the coming decades. As disasters caused by extreme weather events have been growing sharply over the recent decades and as this trend is expected to continue in the future, the number of people who will be forced to leave their countries of origin and move to other countries is also expected to increase substantially. This trend could be exacerbated dramatically if rising sea levels should indeed lead to the large scale loss of habitable land in certain regions. As most migrants prefer to live in urban areas due to the typically better infrastructure, existing migrant communities and job opportunities, cities will be most affected by this trend. My presentation will show that there is a clear need for a comprehensive strategy for dealing with the migration-related humanitarian consequences of climate change. It will further endeavour to show some possible elements of such a strategy

which could form the basis for a discussion which should involve all stakeholders, including governments, scientists and civil society organisations.

"Natural Resources and Livelihood Migration: Research Examples from South Africa and Mexico"

Professor Lori Hunter, Colorado University USA (presentation via skype)

Professor Hunter in her presentation, combined the following two papers:

Do Rainfall Deficits Predict U.S.-Bound Migration from Rural Mexico? Evidence from the Mexican Census (published by Springer Science+Business Media B.V. 2012)
Raphael J. Nawrotzki · Fernando Riosmena ·Lori M. Hunter

Environmental and climatic changes have shaped human mobility for thousands of years and research on the migration-environment connection has proliferated in the past several years. Even so, little work has focused on Latin America or on international movement. Given rural Mexico's dependency on primary sector activities involving various natural resources, and the existence of wellestablished transnational migrant networks, we investigate the association between rainfall patterns and U.S.-bound migration from rural locales, a topic of increasing policy relevance. The new economics of labor migration theory provides background, positing that migration represents a household-level risk management strategy. We use data from the year 2000 Mexican census for rural localities and socioeconomic and state-level precipitation data provided by the Mexican National Institute for Statistics and Geography. Multilevel models assess the impact of rainfall change on household-level international out-migration while controlling for relevant sociodemographic and economic factors. A decrease in precipitation is significantly associated with U.S.-bound migration, but only for dry Mexican states. This finding suggests that programs and policies aimed at reducing Mexico-U.S. migration should seek to diminish the climate/weather vulnerability of rural Mexican households, for example by supporting sustainable irrigation systems and subsidizing drought-resistant crops.

Spatially and temporally varying associations between temporary outmigration and natural resource availability in resource-dependent rural communities in South Africa: A modeling framework

Stefan Leyk [a,*], Galen J. Maclaurin [a], Lori M. Hunter [b,d], Raphael Nawrotzki [b], Wayne Twine [c], Mark Collinson [d], Barend Erasmus [c] ***(published by Elsevie, 2012)***

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Migration-environment models tend to be aspatial within chosen study regions, although associations between temporary outmigration and environmental explanatory variables likely vary across the study space. This research extends current approaches by developing migration models considering spatial non-stationarity and temporal variation e through examination of the migration-environment association at nested geographic scales (i.e. whole-population, village, and subvillage) within a specific study site. Demographic survey data from rural South Africa, combined with indicators of natural resource availability from satellite imagery, are employed in a nested modeling approach that brings out distinct patterns of spatial variation in model associations derived at finer geographic scales. Given recent heightened public and policy concern with the human migratory implications of climate change, we argue that consideration of spatial variability adds important nuance to scientific understanding of the migration-environment association.

"EVALUATING POTENTIAL IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON HYDRO-METEOROLOGICAL VARIABLES IN UPPER BLUE NILE BASIN (A CASE STUDY FINCHAA BASIN)"

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Throughout the world, climate change impact is the main concern for sustainability of water management and water use activities like agricultural production. Climate changes alter regional hydrologic conditions and results in a variety of impacts on water resource systems. Such hydrologic changes will affect almost every aspect of human well-being. The goal of this thesis is to assess the impact of climate change on the hydro climatology of Fincha Sub-basin located in upper Blue Nile Basin of Ethiopia. The GCM derived scenarios (HadCM3 A2a & B2a SRES emission scenarios) experiments were used for the climate projection. The statistical Downscaling Model (SDSM) was used to generate future possible local meteorological variables in the study area. The down-scaled data were then used as input to the Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT) model to simulate the corresponding future stream flow in of Fincha Sub-basin located in upper Blue Nile Basin. A semi distributed hydrological model, SWAT was used to simulate future stream flow. Three benchmark periods simulated for this study were 2020s, 2050s and 2080s. The time series generated by GCM of HadCM3 A2a and B2a and Statistical Downscaling Model (SDSM) indicate a significant increasing trend in maximum and minimum temperature values and a slight decreasing trend in precipitation for both A2a and B2a emission scenarios in both Shambu and Neshe stations for all three bench mark periods. The hydrologic impact analysis made with the downscaled temperature and precipitation time series as input to the SWAT model suggested an overall decreasing trend in annual and monthly stream flow in the study area, in three benchmark periods in the future. This should be considered by policymakers of water resources planning and management. The hydrologic impact analysis made with the downscaled temperature and precipitation time series as input to the hydrological model SWAT suggested for both A2a and B2a emission scenarios. As a result, at the out let of the watershed the projected on average annual flow decrease by 5.59%,9.03%,11% and 2.16%,4.15 and 3.46% for the 2020s,2050s and 2080s for both A2a and B2a emissions scenarios. Potential evapotranspiration in the watershed also will increase annually on average 3 - 16% for the 2020s and 4-19% for the 2050s and 2080s for both A2a and B2a emissions scenarios.