

Climate Change (CC), Migration and Gender

Reflections from Balochistan, Pakistan

Drought (1997 to 2002)

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Introduction

- CC and Pakistan
- Drought in Pakistan
- Balochistan – Some Basic Statistics
- Balochistan: Drought 1998-2002
- Drought and Migration
- Gender Implications of Drought
- Conclusion



CC and Pakistan

- Contributes 0.4 percent
- Vulnerability index - Pakistan is rated 12th
- Loses \$4.5 billion annually
- 10°C rise in temperature
 - wheat yield is to decline by 6-9%
 - grassland productivity is to decline by 40%
 - grain production 12 million tons deficit ((2012-2013) critical irrigation supply scenario)
 - per capita surface water availability - from 5260m³ per year (1951)to 1100m³(2006)

Sources: LP, 2008



Droughts have always been part of life in some parts but have increased in the recent years (especially in arid and hyper arid zones)

Pakistan - Drought-risk hotspot

Source: PMD Anon, and OCHA and Care 2008



Droughts in Pakistan

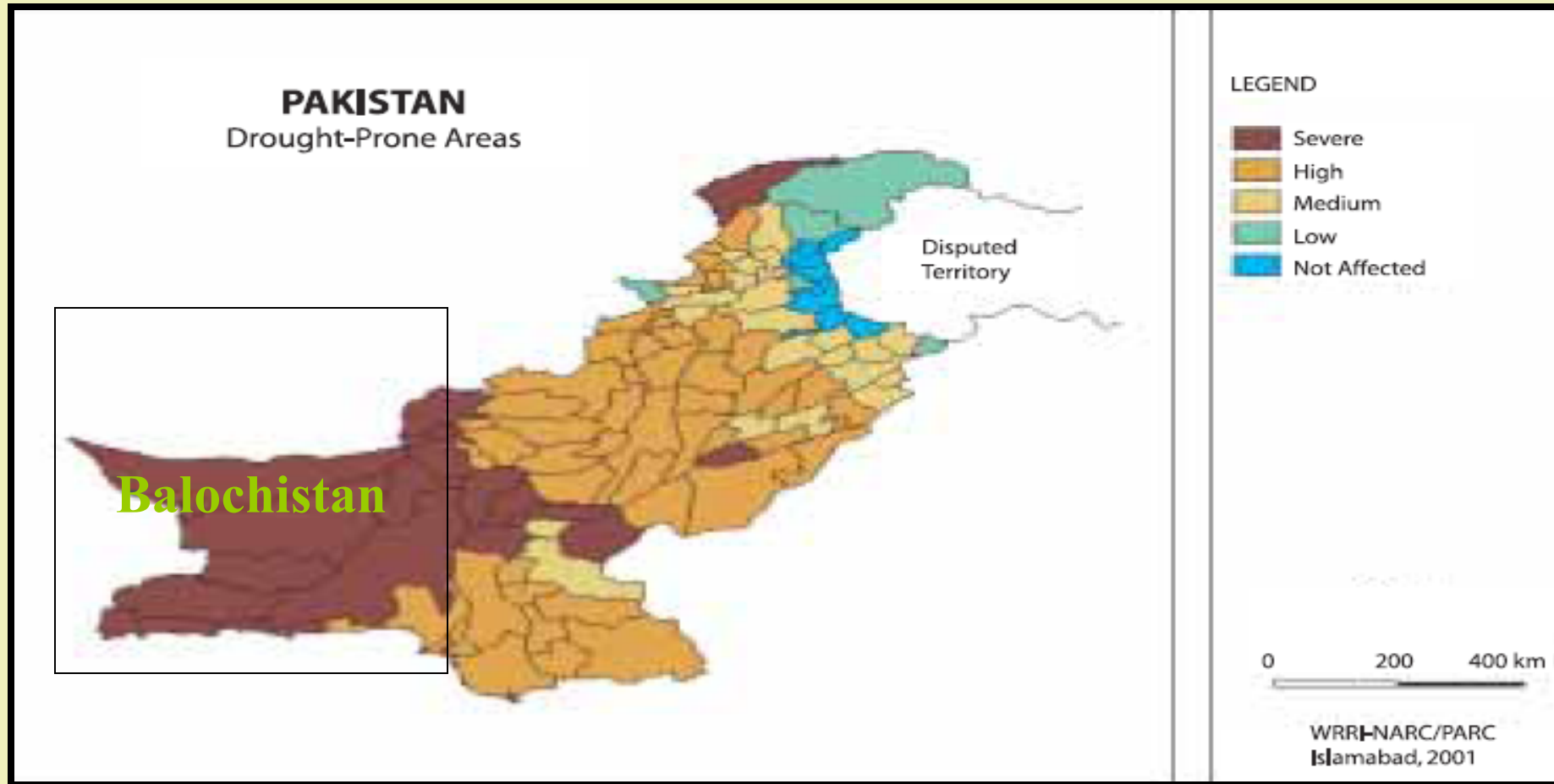
- **Drought** - deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time
- **Two rainfall periods** - December to March
June to September
- If the consecutive seasons go dry, drought conditions set
- **Droughts** - 1871, 1881, 1899, 1902, 1920, 1931, 1935, 1947, 1951, 1997-2002, 2004, 2005, 2006 (recorded events)

Source: BDMA Anon, Chaudhary et. al, Anon



Drought-Prone Areas of Pakistan

(based on aridity index)



Balochistan – Some Statistics

- **Largest** in size (37.4 million hectares) and the *smallest* in population (8m) (78% lives in rural areas)
- **Area** - 96% rangeland and 4% cultivated
- **Climate** - continental semi- arid Mediterranean (Average Rainfall: 150 mm/year)
- **Literacy rate** - 26.6% (males 36.5% and females 15%)
- **Major livelihood** – Livestock production (70% of the rural population)
- **Agriculture** - mainly rain-fed (57%) and irrigated (43%)

Source: BDMA, Anon



Balochistan: Affects of Drought 1998-2002

80% of area was under the affects of Drought

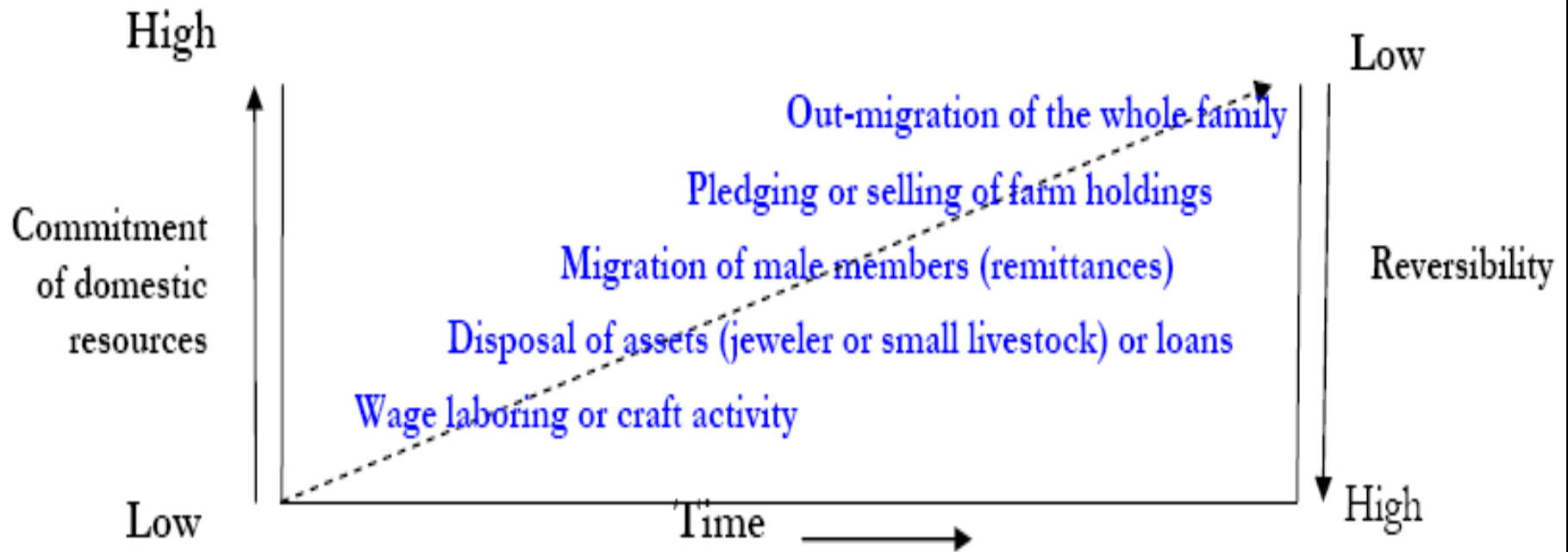
- **Population** • 84% of the population
- **Area** • 23 out of 26 were declared calamity hit
- **Livestock** • 7,917,000 livestock died (76%)
- **Migration** • 2,171,000 people migrated to other fertile parts of the country
- **Health** • Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF), Malnutrition, T.B and Hepatitis

PKR 25 billion to the national exchequer (2000-2002)

Source: BDMA, Anon



Migration and Drought (1998-2002)



Graduated Response to Delay Migration
(Adapted from Watts 1983 and Young, et. al., 2001)

Source: IOM 2009, Sabine et al., 2008, Oxfam 2007, CWS 2004, Khalid 2009, Brohi 2009



Migration – Drought 1998-2002

Situation 1- Opportunity-seeking migration;
Able bodied male migrated for work

Situation 2- Survival migration; Family Migration
(happened due to lack of drinking water and
water for livestock)(2,171,000 people
migrated at different times)

Source: CWS 2004, FAO and WFP, 2000, 2001,



Gender Implications of Situation 1

Females:

- Responsibility of woman
- Still no say in the decision making
- Health issues
- Absence of male members - barrier to access relief services

Males:

- Wages governed by supply and demand
- Poor living conditions/ exploitation

Source- CWS 2004, FAO/WFP 2000/2001, Khalid, 2009, Brohi 2009



Situation 2 – The Events

Make- shift camps (irrigated land and urban slums)

Families migrated for water

2,171,000 people moved

**at different
times**

8 Relief Camps (short period)

a small %

closure

35 Relief Center (WFP, NGOs)

**for distribution of food,
fodder, medicines and water**

**Time period
2000-2002**

(Source FAO and WFP, 2000, 2001, Khalid 2009)



Gender Implications of Situation 2

Irrigated lands and urban slums

Females

- New Environment – psychological pressures.
- Harassment (water fetching/working)
- Livelihood Compensations
- Selling/employment of young girls
- In-human and gender insensitive conditions
- Health Issues

Males

- Wages governed by supply and demand

Source- CWS 2004, FAO/WFP 2000/2001, Khalid 2009, Brohi 2009



...Gender Implications of Situation 2 (cont)

Relief Camps/Centers

Females

- Gender insensitive conditions (8 camps)
- Females had to travel long distances—harassment (Relief centers)
- Relief dependant on Remittances

Source- CWS 2004, FAO/WFP 2000/2001, Khalid 2009, Brohi 2009



What we can infer

- CC – will enhance drought and in turn migration
- People most vulnerable to CC are not necessarily the ones most likely to migrate in the initial phases
- Migration affects men and women differently – driven by social, economic and cultural process
- Intelligent Humanitarian Response



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People who provided insights

- Iftikhar Khalid (2009) – Director, Oxfam Novib (interview)
- Sikandar Brohi (2009)- Director, Participatory Development Initiative (PDI) (telephonic interview)
- Javeria Afzal (2009), CC Coordinator, Oxfam GB (data)
- Tassudiq Hussain, Manager Emergency Resource Centre (ERC), Church World Service – Pakistan/Afghanistan (CWS-P/A) (data)

Note: In the interviews respondents were mainly asked to narrate the their experiences related to drought 1998-2002

