People moved and will move again

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People moved and will move again...
I could have talked about...

People moved and will move again...
I could have talked about Port-Bouet, Abidjan, Ivory Coast where forced displaced population increase inhabitability and exposure to risk

Cornee & Gass, 2017
Déguerpissement de Port-Bouet

- 125 ha en moins d’une semaine
- Sans sommation préalable
- Ordre de déguerpir tenu ‘secret’
- Période difficile (début septembre 2014)
- Pas de compensations pour les ménages déguerpis
- Non respect de la Convention de Kampala (Convention de l’Union Africaine sur la protection et l’assistance aux personnes déplacées en Afrique)

People moved and will move again...
I could have talked about Nouakchott, Mauritania where small rainfall perturbations can have big effects including migration
People moved and will move again...
I could have talked about strong rainfall shortages in Djibouti, Eastern Africa, where migration is the only solution...
Ozer et al., 2014

OCHA, 2017

La famine menace à nouveau l’Afrique de l’Est

Viennent de personnes ont besoin d’assistance en raison de la sécheresse mais aussi des guerres. L’UNICEF tente un rôle d’aide pour éviter « une catastrophe ».

TOTAL

POPULATION

289,338

965,598

June 2017

August 2017
People moved and will move again...
I will talk about Burkina Faso, where the application of Law 034/2009 on rural land tenure security may turn into a national conflict.

Context

Large migration resulting from severe droughts of the 1970s and 1980s

Data & methods

Strong population increase
Agriculture for exportation
Agricultural land is lacking
Increasing local conflicts
Adoption of Law 034/2009 on land registration

Agrobusiness & land grabbing
Returnees from CI in 2002

Rainfall analysis 1950-2013
Interviews with local & national authorities
Interviews with 200 "migrant farmers" & 100 future land owners
Results

Rainfall

Main reasons of migration
Land degradation (46.5%), drought (28%), lack of land (12%)

De Longueville et al., 2016

Main reasons of migration

De Longueville et al., 2016

Results

Region of departure

Current access to the land for the ‘migrant farmers’

Borrowing 92%
Leasing 3%
Owner 5%

95% of the ‘migrant farmers’ will not have a ‘free access’ to the land after the application of Law 034/2009 on land registration

De Longueville et al., 2016

Results

What will the future owners do with their land?

High risk of limited access to the land since 60% of the ‘migrant farmers’ live below the poverty line (INSD, 2016)

How will ‘migrant farmers’ adapt after the application of Law 034/2009

Many ‘migrant farmers’ will likely be ‘trapped’, especially the poorest. 86% of the ‘migrant farmers’ will not back to their region of origin.

De Longueville et al., 2016

Conclusion

Increasing climate variability & extreme events
Population growth (64% since 1961)
Limited access to land & land degradation
New laws such as Law 034/2009 on land registration

Conflict
Conclusion

- Increasing climate variability & extreme events
- Population growth (since 1961)
- New laws such as Law 525/2009 on land registration

Limited access to land & land degradation → Conflict → Migrant flows

Limited access to land & land degradation → Conflict → Migrant flows

- Increasing climate variability & extreme events

New laws such as Law 525/2009 on land registration