

Climate and economically induced migration: An ethnographic study in the Satkhira border belt of Bangladesh

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Abstract: This study explores into the intricate dynamics of migration in the Shyamnagar border region of Bangladesh. It aims to unravel the complex relationship between climatic stressors and economic constraints driving migration. Climate change, coupled with anthropogenic factors, has reshaped the socio-economic landscape, forcing locals to seek livelihoods elsewhere. Bangladesh's vulnerability to climate change, especially in areas like Shyamnagar in Satkhira, underscores the urgency of understanding migration as a response to environmental pressures. Economic factors further compound this vulnerability, steering migrants towards urban centers or neighboring countries. Moreover, social networks and kinship ties play a crucial role in facilitating migration decisions and shaping migrants' experiences in destination areas. By adopting a holistic approach that considers the intersectionality of environmental and economic factors, policymakers can formulate more effective strategies to support vulnerable communities and enhance their resilience to future challenges.

By employing ethnographic methods, including observation, open and close ended interviews, and documentary analysis, a qualitative approach, this study will utilize observation, in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions to gather rich, and community engagement, a comprehensive picture emerges, explaining the complex interplay between climatic events, economic conditions, and migration patterns contextual data this study provides a nuanced understanding of the experiences of migrants and their decision-making processes. This study is aimed to unravel the experiences, perceptions, and coping strategies of migrants.

This ethnographic study sheds light on the complex relationship between climate change, economic dynamics, and migration in the Satkhira border belt of Bangladesh. By providing insights into the empirical experiences of migrants, it contributes to broader discussions on sustainable development, environmental justice, and migration governance. Policy interventions should prioritize adaptive measures, livelihood diversification, and social protection mechanisms to support vulnerable communities and foster resilience within changing environmental and economic landscapes. By explaining the experiences of migrants and their adaptive strategies, this study contributes to a more insightful and deeper understanding of contemporary migration phenomena, with implications for policy formulation and community resilience-building efforts.