

Remittances and climate change

Mali Survey

December 2024



1. Link(s) between climate and migration

- The first response to climate crises is migration
 - One-off crises create short-distance internal or cross-border circular migrations
 - Longer crises generate more distant and long-term emigration
- Remittances are the consequence of this dynamic

→ Results of the survey:

Regular remittances average 1,000,000 FCFA per year.

One-off remittances in times of hardship average 140,000 FCFA.

2. Climate change in Mali

- In the Sahel region, and in Mali in particular, weather conditions are becoming less and less predictable:
 - By their scale,
 - By their irregularity
- The climate/migration causality is likely to intensify. The populations most at risk are aware of the worsening situation

→ Results of the survey:

In Kayes, 72% of respondents identified climate change as a major issue

In Sikasso 28% of respondents identified climate change as a major issue

3. The effects of remittances (1)

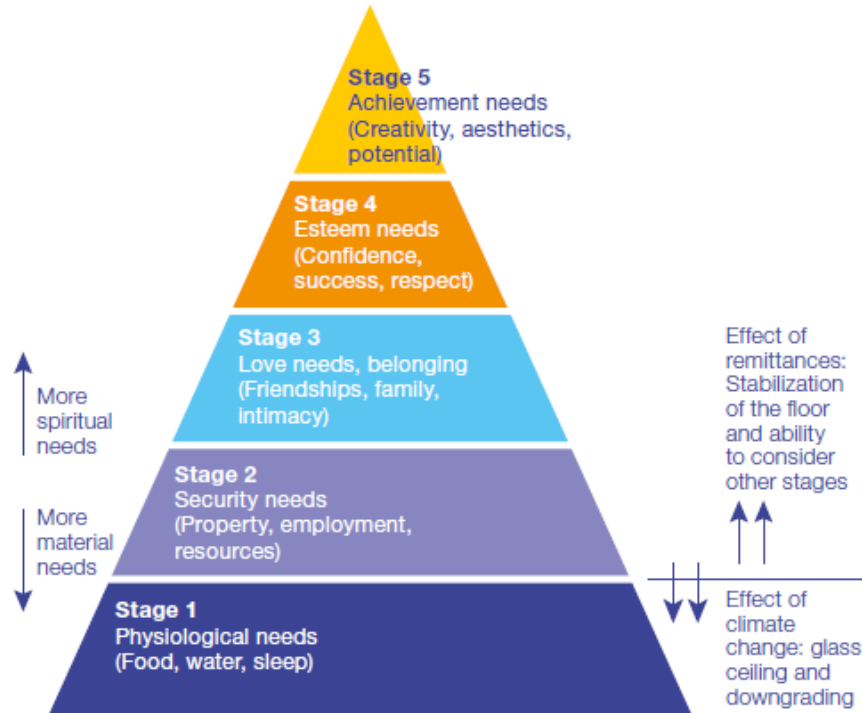
- Households that do not receive remittances adapt by reducing their consumption. They save out of necessity, to the detriment of their basic needs.
 - Short-term thinking and difficulty projecting into the future
 - Physiological needs take precedence

53% of households not receiving remittances are saving, to the detriment of their consumption

- Households receiving remittances are maintaining their consumption levels and starting to save with a view to medium-term security

Use of remittances (250 respondents)	
Personal use / immediate consumption	71%
Use for productive activities	14%
Saving for personal needs	9%
Saving for productive needs	6%

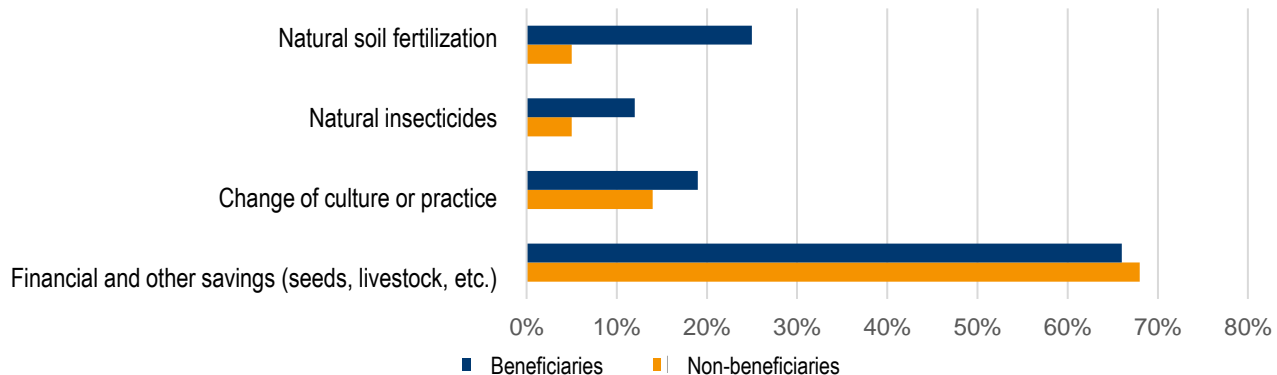
3. The effects of remittances (1)



3. The effects of remittances (2)

- In addition to savings capacity and its use, more remittance recipients are adopting new methods, but the use of these practices remains limited and insufficient to ensure greater farm sustainability

→ Twice as many use natural insecticides, and 5 times as many use natural soil fertilisation.



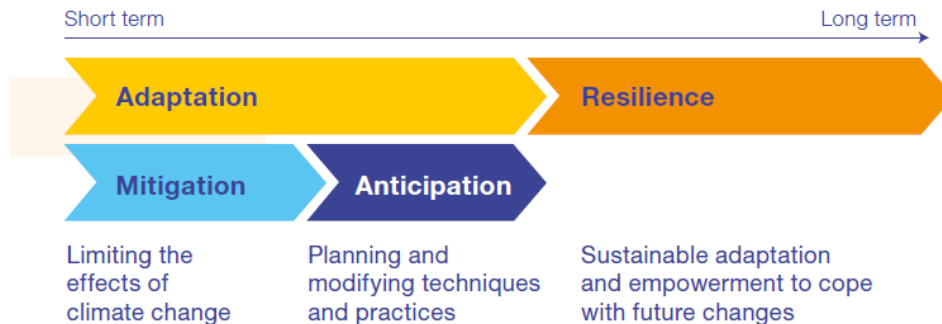
4. Link(s) between remittances and adaptation to climate change

Receiving remittances creates the conditions for more sustainable adaptation to climate change

→ Physiological needs met, start of project savings and ability to project into the future

But remittances are insufficient to implement comprehensive and proven strategies

→ Lack of additional funds, knowledge and complementary financial products (insurance, etc.)



5. Complementary actions

How to leverage on remittances for optimal effect and resilience?

- Understanding and adopting new strategies

- Technical/technological support
- Ripple effect of returning diasporas

- Financing new strategies

- Financial education
- Digitalisation of financial services



- Greater capacity for monetary savings
- Better access to credit and insurance

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Thank You

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Annexes

KAYES



208 households surveyed

Inter-continental migration



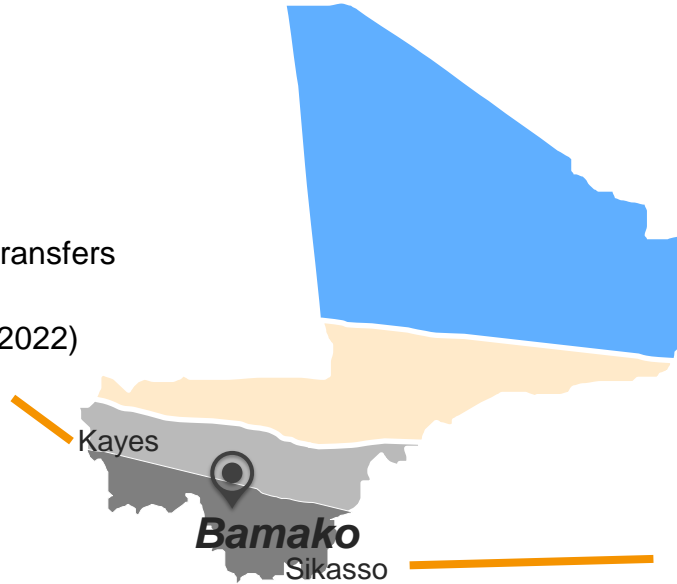
\$43.1 million in international transfers received

26% of beneficiaries (EMOP 2022)



Sudanese climate

Average farm size: 4 ha



SIKASSO



207 households surveyed

Intra-continental migration



\$7.8 million in international transfers received

16% of beneficiaries (EMOP 2022)



Guinean climate

Average farm size: 9.8 ha