

Does international migrations enhance socio-ecological resilience of left-behinds in Ecuador?



Florence de Longueville

Fabrice Demoulin

Raul Vanegas

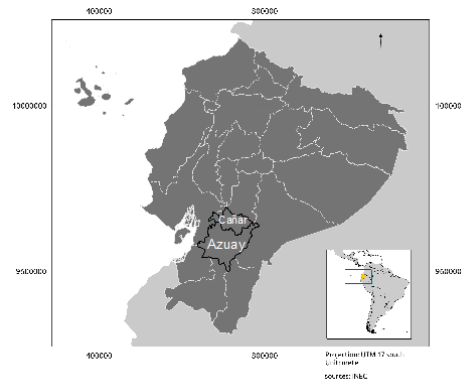
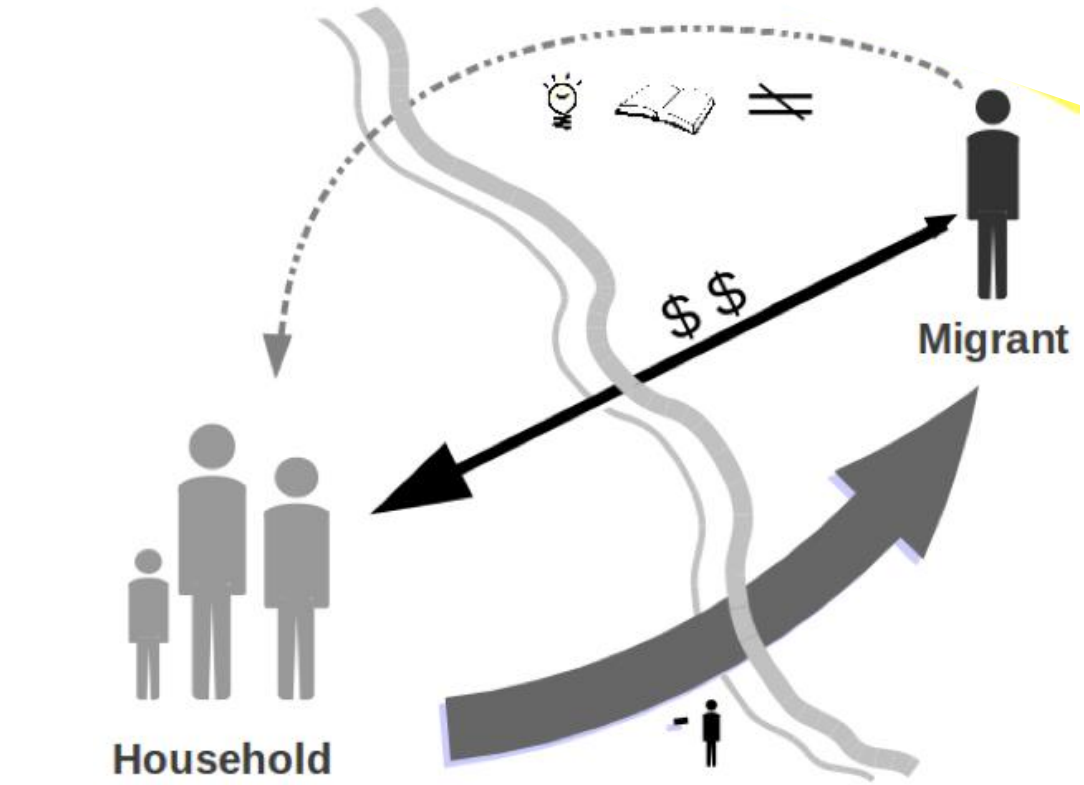
Sabine Henry



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How different are households with and without migrant according to the 4 factors of resilience?



- Loss of working forces
- Remittances
- Skills, ideas, living standards...

Quantitative survey (2011)

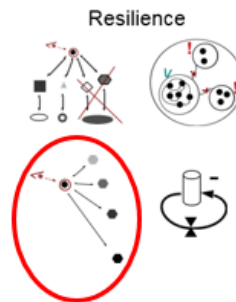
Household data

- 239 households and 1,113 individuals surveyed
- 33% of households with migrant(s) (75% international)
- Environmental, socio-demographic and socio-economic topics + perception



Simple methodology

- Comparison of means (T-Test, T-Welsh...)
- Test of independence (Khi² Test)
- Pearson residuals



With migrant	Without migrants
Sale of production	
	More wood bundles per month **
More units of gas per month **	
Petrol units per month	
More use of car/taxi per day ***	
Use of bus per day	
More waste management ***	
More communication tools **	

There are differences in terms of socio-ecological resilience

- More **diversity** of sources of consumption and of social network; less for land use
- More **connectivity** (globalizing consumption, greater energy dependence, more modern communication)
- Loss of **modularity** (more mechanization, more chemical fertilizer, less manure) and therefore less resilience to shocks to the global scale
- **Feedbacks:** the ecological awareness does not seem to be different except may be for global issues



➔ Next steps : integrated resilience and message to politics

Thank you for your attention



Sabine.henry@unamur.be



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