# DATATHON Bangladesh theme: Conceptual Landscape

## Context

Large tracts of the Indo-Gangatic plane are prone to a series of natural disasters and have some of the highest population densities in the world. In total between the Western Himalaya and the Bay of Bengal some 500 million, often poor and highly vulnerable populations, have direct or indirect reliance on the regions ecosystem services. The adaptive strategies available to deltas residents (e.g. disaster risk reduction, land use management, polders) may not be adequate to cope with pervasive, systematic, or surprise changes associated with naturally occurring disasters and their potential enhancement through climate change. Hence large migratory movements of people are often projected under climate change, with a particular focus on rural to urban migration. Far from being well understood this migratory process is thought to be non-linearly associated with welfare status, complex in its forms (daily to international migration) highly socially differentiated (gender, caste, demographic).

## Conceptual Questions:

1) What are social media expressions of Migration e.g. migrate, move, leave, loss,

2) How does spatially differentiated socio-ecological data sets (disasters, population, poverty, infra-structure etc.) interface with expressions of migration in social media

3) What is the differential of social media use between urban and rural areas and how does this vary over time

4) What can we learn about drivers of migration when we combine social media with spatial data sets.

## Data Sets

See separate document.