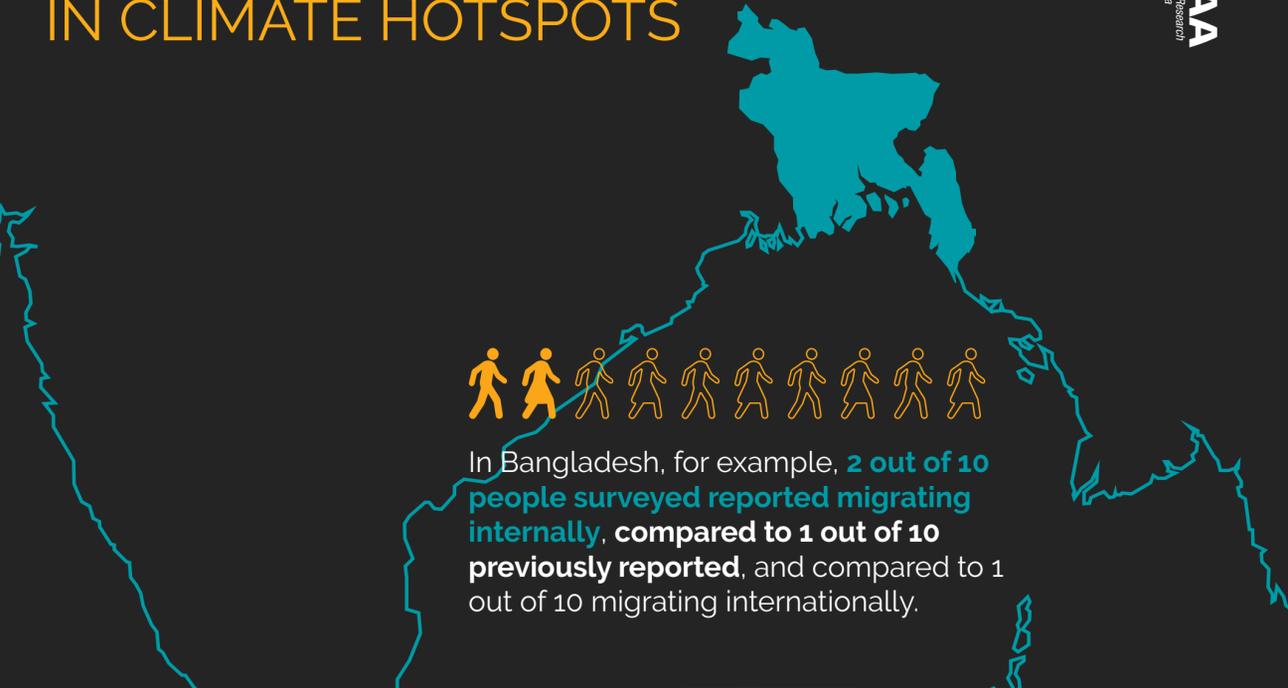


INTERNAL MIGRATION IS HIGHER THAN PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED, BASED ON RESEARCH IN CLIMATE HOTSPOTS

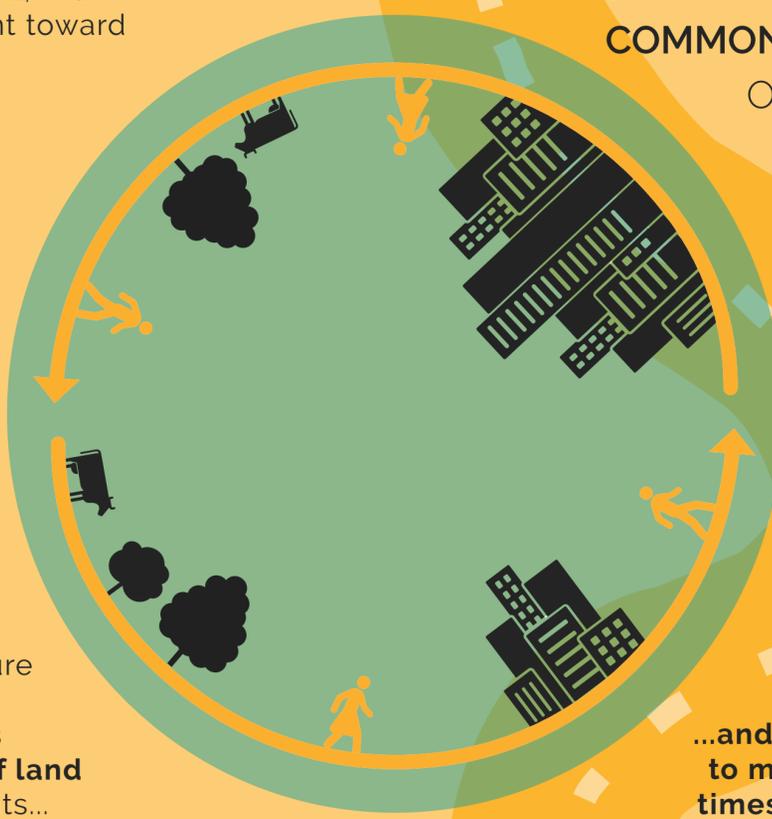


In Bangladesh, for example, **2 out of 10 people surveyed reported migrating internally**, compared to **1 out of 10 previously reported**, and compared to 1 out of 10 migrating internationally.

Rural-urban migration is most common, with more movement toward mega-cities...

MOBILITY IS A COMMON FEATURE OF SOCIETY

...but rural-rural migration is important too, mainly due to access to environmental resources - though departure from rural areas increases vulnerability of land to climate events...



...and people tend to move multiple times in their lives

PEOPLE MOVE FOR A VARIETY OF REASONS



ECONOMIC REASONS, like employment, which over 80% of migrants in 4 deltas cite as the main reason for migration...



...and **SOCIAL REASONS**, like education, family responsibilities and changing aspirations...



but **ENVIRONMENTAL REASONS**, like climate change, exacerbate existing pressures, and can act as a tipping point.

Remittances lead to higher household incomes which are spent on food, health and education

BUT NOT EVERYONE BENEFITS EQUALLY

Women 'left behind' often experience greater **burden of responsibility**, and mobility for some can lead to others being **trapped**



REMITTANCES

MIGRATION CAN SUPPORT RESILIENCE, BUT NOT ALWAYS, AND NOT FOR EVERYONE

THE BOTTOM LINE?

Policies need to recognise the **scale of internal migration**, and **support efforts** to enhance its contribution to the **attainment of the SDGs**, especially:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <p>1 NO POVERTY</p> | <p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p> | <p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p> | <p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p> |
| <p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p> | <p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p> | <p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> | |

Data is based on emerging results from quantitative and qualitative research (including extensive household surveys, focus groups, interviews and life histories) in 7 countries conducted through the **Collaborative Adaptation Research Initiative in Africa and Asia (CARIAA)**, a joint initiative of the UK's Department for International Development and Canada's International Development Research Centre. Research results are from three climate change hotspots, including semi-arid regions, deltas, and glacier-fed river basins. For more information, visit <https://cariaa.net>