Human Mobility and Resilience in Climate Change Hotspots

Hotspots are areas highly exposed to climate change impacts, which also host large numbers of vulnerable people.

Reasons to Migrate.

Socio-economic inequality is the primary reason people in hotspots decide to migrate, in large part due to aspirations to better livelihoods.

Environmental degradation and extreme weather events are a major contributor to livelihood decline and perceptions of inequality.

Migrant families have higher perceptions of environmental change and their vulnerability to climate change than non-migrant families.

Geography.

South-South migration dominates:

- South Asia: more than 80% of migration from hotspots is internal
- Sub-Saharan Africa: more than 90% of migrants from hotspots stay on the continent

Skills.

Contrary to popular belief, migrants in hotspots are on average more educated than people who stay behind.

Most migrants are:

- In the high skilled labour force, with 10+ years of schooling, or specific skills
- Among non-migrants in the same areas, the proportion of skilled labour is only around 20%

Services.

When services meet the different needs of migrants & their families in sending & receiving areas:

- Employment
- Health
- Education
- Legal

To ensure we leave no one behind

CARIAA research conducted in Deltas, Mountain-fed river basins, and Semi-Arid Regions from 2011-2018 shows that human mobility can increase resilience to climate change – but support services must respond to changing mobility trends.

Find out more in the CARIAA Novel Insight Brief: Migration

CARIAA is jointly funded by Canada’s International Development Research Centre and UK’s Department for International Development.

www.cariaa.net