

A systematic review of empirical evidence on migration influenced by environmental change in Africa

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How does environmental change affect migration?

❖ Systematize the existing empirical evidence with a **focus on Africa**

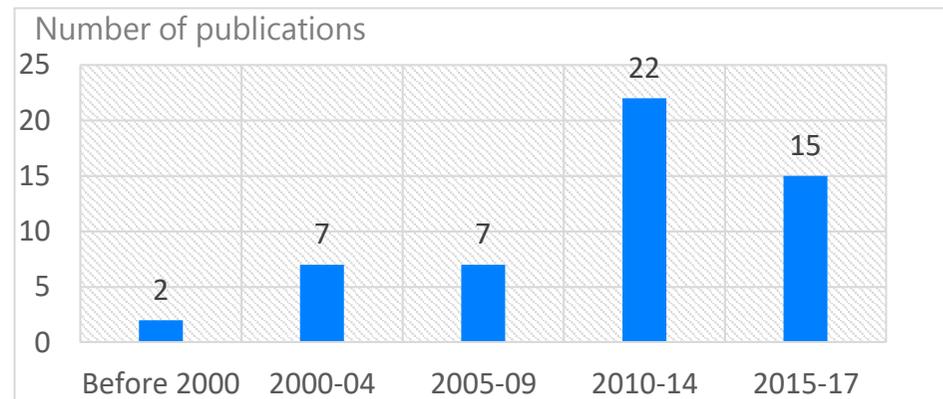
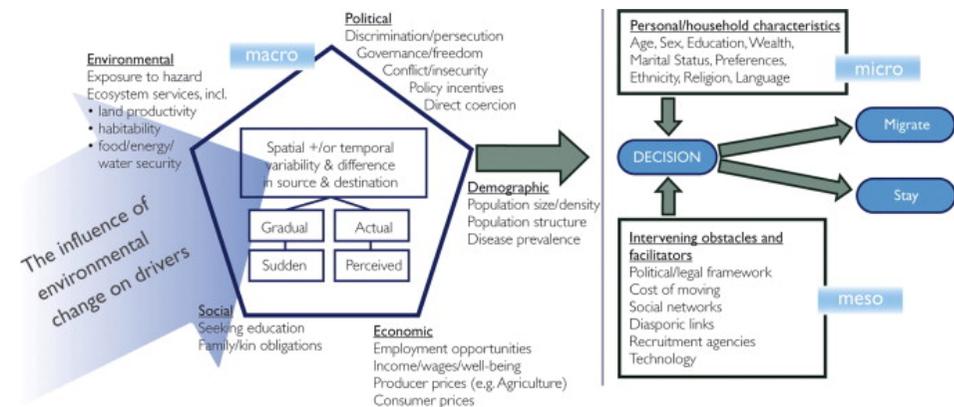
Systematic review process

CliMig dataset
With the key word AFRICA
N= 227 references

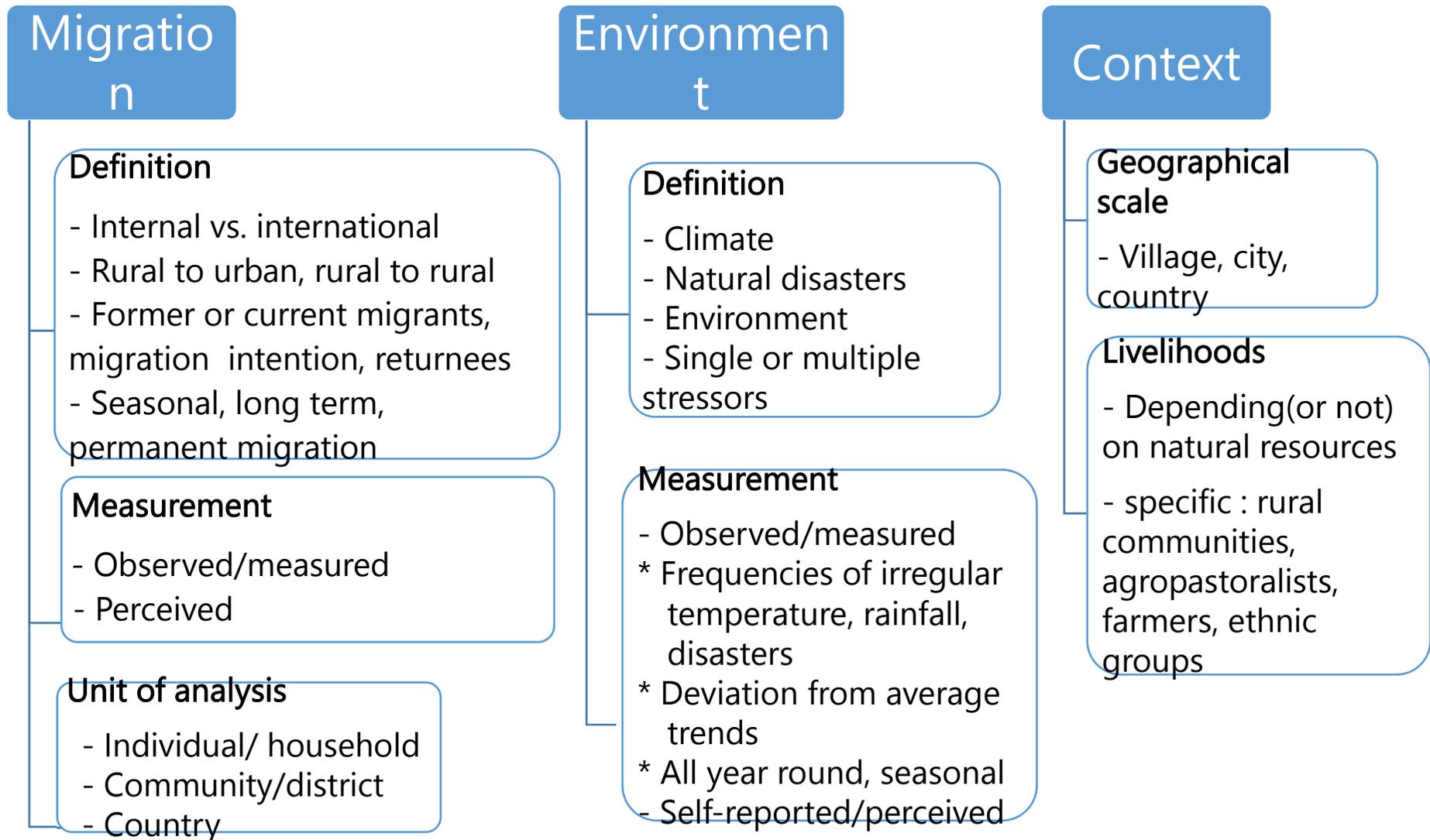
Inclusive/exclusive
criteria

Articles including at least one case study
which draw empirical evidence on the
migration- environmental change nexus
N=53 references

The framework on drivers of migration (Black et al. 2011)

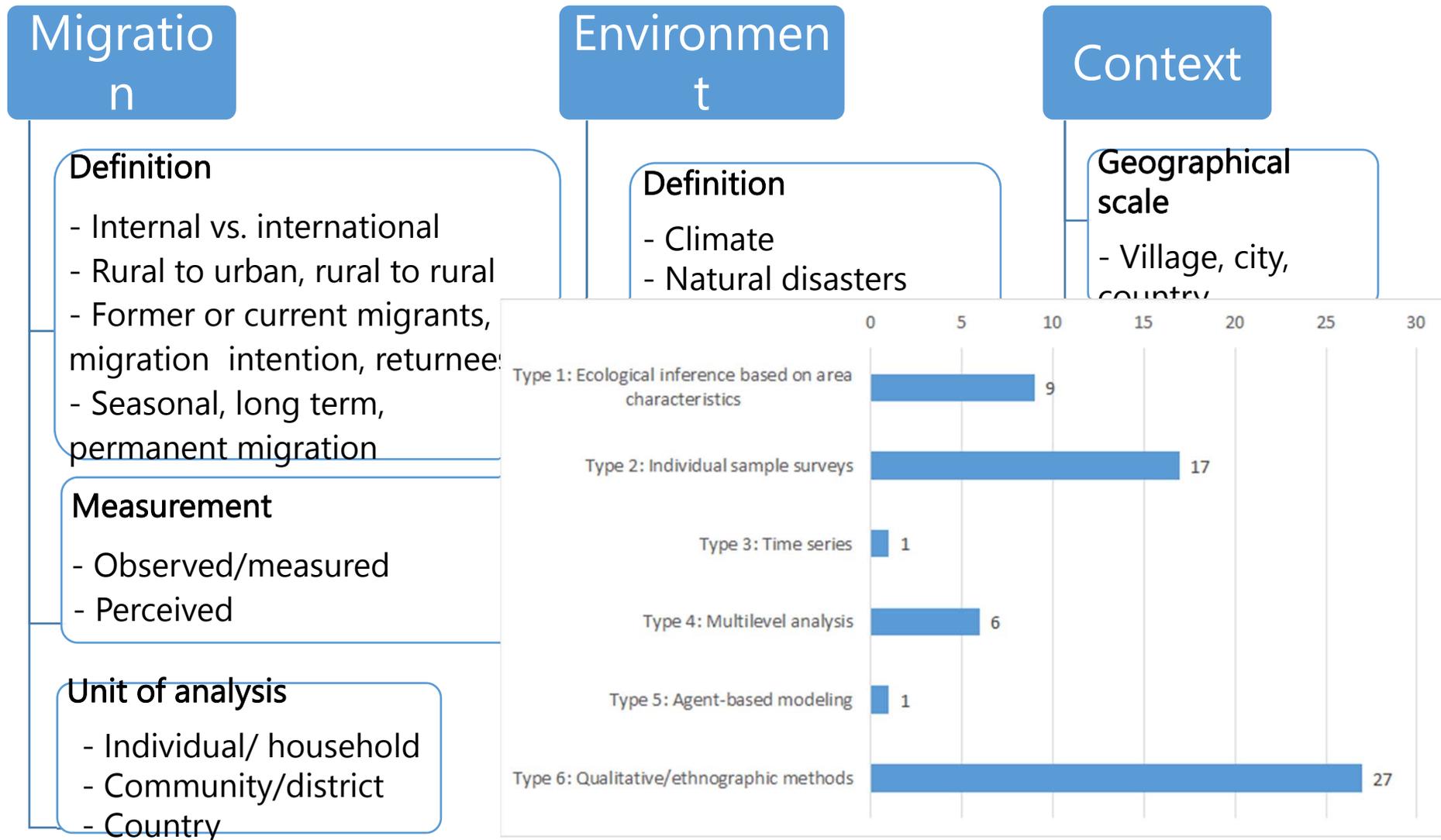


Challenges in synthesizing the results



❖ Typology of empirical studies on environmental change and migration

Challenges in synthesizing the results



❖ Typology of empirical studies on environmental change and migration

Key findings and implications

11 major patterns found



1. Environmental change *per se* is **seldom the direct cause** of migration
2. Environmental driver of migration is more relevant for households /communities that **rely on natural resources for their livelihoods**
3. **Temporal dynamics and severity of environmental pressure** result in different migration behaviours
4. **Demographic differential** in migration behaviours : Age, gender, wealth/economic status are key predictors

...

To detect empirical space-time regularities...
should we stand for a standardisation of empirical studies?



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THANK YOU!

- Borderon M, Sakdapolrak P, Muttarak R, Kebede E, Pagogna R, & Sporer E(2018). *A systematic review of empirical evidence on migration influenced by environmental change in Africa.* IIASA Working Paper. Laxenburg, Austria: WP-18-003

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Key micro-, meso- and macro-scale interactions predicting migration–environment associations

1. Environmental conditions can act as both a pull and push factors
2. Environmental change *per se* is seldom the direct cause of migration
3. Environmental driver of migration is more relevant for households/communities that rely on natural resources for their livelihoods
4. Migration is one of many coping strategies to environmental shocks depending on livelihoods and resources of the household

Key micro-, meso- and macro-scale interactions predicting migration–environment associations

5. Temporal dynamics and severity of environmental pressure result in different migration behaviours
6. Type of migration is differentially impacted by environmental stressors
7. Demographic differential in migration behaviour
 - Age, gender, wealth/economic status are key predictors
8. Social networks and kinship ties matter at the meso level
9. Political context influences the way on how environment affects migration
10. Scale matters – Ecological fallacy
11. Context matters